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Monday, August 19, 1985
Sravana 28, 1907 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Third Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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C O N T E N T S

No. 19, Monday, August 19, 1985/Sravana 28, 1907 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 367 to 375 ...	1—37.
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 376 to 388 ...	37—49
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3813 to 3840, 3842 to 3864, 3866 to 3914, 3916 to 3973, 3975, 3976, 3978 to 4007, 4009 to 4047, 4047-A, 4047-B and 4047-C ...	49—335
Statement correcting reply to USQ 3960 dated 22nd April, 1985. ...	335
Papers Laid on the Table ...	344—348
Estimates Committee	
Fifth Report ...	348
Public Accounts Committee	
Tenth Report ...	348—349
Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	
First, Second and Third Reports ...	349
Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	
Minutes of the sittings ...	349
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance ...	350—377
Reported delay in the implementation of re- commendations of High Level Committee on Problems of ex-servicemen	
Shri Kamal Nath ...	350
Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao ...	351
Shri Ajay Mushran ...	372

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

Statement Re : Convertible Cumulative Preference Shares	...	377
Shri Janardhana Poojary	...	377
Bills Introduced—		
(1) Government Savings Laws (Amendment) Bill	...	377—378
(2) Intelligence Organisations (Restriction of Rights) Bill	...	378
(3) Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Bill	...	379
Matters Under Rule 377—		
(i) Need to give status of Central University to Allahabad University and other old Universities in the country		
Shri Zainul Basher	...	380
(ii) Steps needed to protect mountains and forest areas of Mirzapur District of Uttar Pradesh from deforestation		
Shri Uma Kant Mishra	...	381
(iii) Providing Central Assistance to the tune of Rs. 100 crores to Himachal Pradesh during 1985 for construction of Pucca Roads and Bridges		
Shri K.D. Sultanpuri	...	382
(iv) Schemes for providing drinking water facilities in Rajasthan during Seventh Plan		
Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	...	383
(v) Need to adopt permanent measures to eradicate famine in Chronic drought prone areas		
Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy	...	383
(vi) Need to withdraw notification and the Bill seeking to withdraw the exemption of excise duty on hand made detergent products in the interest of promoting the growth of small scale industries		
Shri Ajit Kumar Saha	...	384
(vii) Extending the same benefits to the Educational and Vocational Guidance Counsellors working in various Government Schools in Delhi as provided to all other categories of teachers employed in Government Schools		
Shri K.J. Abbasi	...	385

(viii) Incentives to protection staff employed in Archaeological Survey of India to stop pilferage of archaeological relics.		
Shri Digvijay Singh	...	385
Essential Services Maintenance (Amendment) Bill	...	386—437
Motion to consider		
Shri Haroobhai Mehta	...	386
Shri Damodar Pandey	...	390
Dr. Dutta Samant	...	395
Shri G.S. Basawaraju	...	399
Shri Thampan Thomas	...	401
Shri Amar Roypradhan	...	404
Shri Amal Datta	...	406
Shri S.B. Chavan	...	408
Clauses 2 and 1		
Motion to pass		
Shri S.B. Chavan		430
Statutory Resolution Re : Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981.	...	437—440
Shri Shivraj V. Patil	...	437
Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Amendment Bill.	...	440—461
Motion to consider		
Shri S.B. Chavan	...	440
Shri N. Venkata Ratnam	...	441
Shri N. Tombi Singh	...	442
Shri Shantaram Naik	...	446
Shri Amal Datta	...	447
Shri Harish Rawat	...	450
Shri Ram Pyare Panika	...	451
Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer	...	452

	COLUMNS
Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy	454
Clauses 2 to 4 and 1	
Motion to Pass	
Shri S.B. Chavan	461
Coffee (Amendment) Bill	461—490
Motion to consider	
Shri P.A. Sangma	461
Shri Gopal Krishna Thota	463
Dr. K.G. Adiyodi	465
Prof. P.J. Kurien	469
Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer	472
Shri Mool Chand Daga	475
Shri Suresh Kurup	477
Shri Somnath Rath	479
Shri C. Janga Reddy	480
Shri K. Mohandas	482
Shri R. Jeeverathinam	483
Clauses 2 to 5 and 1	
Motion to pass	
Shri P.A. Sangma	490
Statement re. Apartheid in South Africa	492—495
Shri Khurshid Alam Khan	492
Discussion Re : Racial Riots in South Africa affecting the people of Indian Origin	491—492, 495—543
Shri Pratap Bhanu Sharma	496
Shri S.M. Bhattam	501
Shri G.G. Swell	504

		COLUMNS
Shri Hannan Mollah	...	509
Shri Eduardo Faleiro	...	510
Shri S. Jaipal Reddy	...	515
Prof. P.J. Kurien	...	516
Shri Rajiv Gandhi	...	519
Shri Indrajit Gupta	...	522
Shri Zainul Basher	...	526
Shri Mohd. Mahfooj Ali Khan	...	528
Shri Somnath Rath	...	530
Shri Harish Rawat	...	532
Shri Raj Kumar Rai	...	533
Dr. G.S. Rajhans	...	534
Shri Ramswaroop Ram	...	537
Shri Khurshid Alam Khan	...	538
Papers Laid on the Table	...	544

LOK SABHA

Monday, August 19, 1985/Sravana 28,
1907 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Functional Autonomy to Doordarshan Producers

*367. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether producers employed in Doordarshan are given functional autonomy in so far as the script and the design of the programme are concerned ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor .

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the producers in the

Madras Doordarshan Kendra Have complained even to the Minister, the Deputy Director General as well as the Director General, Doordarshan, that there is one person in the Kendra, the Deputy Director (Programmes) who is not permitting the Producers to have any say on any item either for designing or for script. Their complaint is that there is constant interference. In the complaints they say that their programmes often lack quality only because of the constant interference and their inabilities to design the programmes properly. Would the Minister look into this matter and take action to remedy the situation and if possible report to this House on the outcome ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : This is for the first time, I am hearing all these. I will certainly look into this.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : The second supplementary is that the Producers of the Madras Doordarshan Kendra have complained of lack of proper support in the sets for making programme due to shortage of stock. In 1982 an inventory was taken and it was found that there were tremendous discrepancies. In fact, even the internal audit have complained about it. But it was covered up, I understand and I wish to state quite categorically, because of political patronage. From 1982, till todate no inventory has been taken of the stocks. The internal audit has not been allowed to have a say in the matter. In fact people from the Wardrobe Assistant to the top of the Kendra are involved in this racket. Would the Minister—my question is very clear—ensure that an inventory is taken in the Madras Doordarshan Kendra by a third party—not by an internal assessment because everybody is involved in that Kendra—either by Vigilance or CBI and take appropriate action against those who are involved ?

MR. SPEAKER : Is it a pertinent question, Sir ?

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : It is important because there is lack of proper support...

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister will take note of this.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : May I explain, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : No. Mr. Jaipal Reddy.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : May I know whether it is a fact that the senior aids of Ministers and senior officers of the Departments had tried to interfere with the Janvani Programmes which were prepared ; and whether it is also a fact that certain Video Cassettes prepared in the context of Janvani Programmes were erased and reused and if, what are the reasons therefor ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Sir, as far as the first part of the question is concerned, the answer is 'No'.

As far as the second part of the question is concerned, the answer is 'Yes'. In the case of three recordings of Janvani, the tapes were erased. In one case, that of Shri Buta Singh, the alternative was available. However, in two cases, it was erased. The matter is being looked into.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What are the reasons therefor ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is what they are trying to find out. The enquiry will show what were the reasons therefor.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : I said, I am enquiring into it, I am trying to find out the reasons.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Did they erase them first and then they

are trying to find out the reasons now !

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : I said, I am enquiring.

[Translation]

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTIRI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, sponsored programmes are being telecast by Doordarshan. May I know whether it is proposed to telecast such programmes as could be conducive for the development of national character ?

MR. SPEAKER : Khattiriji, it is not relevant.

[English]

I.L.O. Convention Regarding Carrying of Weight by Workers

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

(a) whether Government have accepted the I.L.O. convention with regard to carrying of not more than 50 Kg. weight by workers (both men/women) ;

(b) if so, whether in a number of States, most of the workers in godowns, at Ferrywharfs and Ports and Docks carry over 100 kg. of weight at a time ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to stop this practice ?

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

Statement

The ILO Convention No. 127 concerning the 'Maximum Permissible Weight to be carried by one worker' was adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1967. The Convention requires regula-

tion of manual transport of loads in all branches of economic activity for which a system of labour inspection is maintained. The Convention lays down only the general principles and does not lay down any maximum permissible weight as such. India has not ratified this Convention so far. The Recommendation No. 128, however, lays down the maximum permissible weight of 55 Kgs. and the Recommendation, being in the nature of a guideline, does not entail ratification. The Tripartite Committee on Conventions in the Ministry of Labour recommended in 1981 the maximum limit of 50 Kgs. This, however, required detailed consultation with the Ministries concerned. At present bags of different sizes are in use. Wheat and rice are being packed by the Food Corporation of India in 95/100 Kg. packing and paddy in 67/70 Kg. packing. Steps were, therefore, taken to explore the possibility of introducing the limit of 50 Kg. weight as recommended by the Committee on Conventions, in a phased manner, in the godowns of the Food Corporation of India. The Department of Food are now contemplating to introduce the 50 Kg. bags with effect from the Rabi Season of 1986-87.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : My first supplementary is with regard to the statutory benefits given to these millions of workers. In every nook and corner, there are these head-load workers who do this work of carrying load ; but there is no law protecting them—for payment of wages, gratuity, bonus or any such benefits. This is a Concurrent Subject. Only a State like Kerala has brought in a law regulating the working of head-load workers, naming it Head-Load Workers Act, wherein some benefits are given.

This is the biggest section of employees in the country which earns something sacrificing even its life—because they carry 100 Kgs. on their heads. It is also a risky one. My question is : this being a Concurrent Subject, will the Central Government formulate a law regulating the service conditions and minimum wages and also for avoiding the risk for these workers in the country ?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Regarding these workers, one of the biggest employer is the Food Corporation of India. There thousands of such workers are working. As the hon. Member says, there is no provision at present under the Minimum Wages Act, and for things like Provident Fund and ESI. Our Department will be examining whether we can bring in a comprehensive legislation on the subject.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : My second supplementary is with regard to health conditions of these people. Will they consider this aspect ? Usually, these people carry this load on their heads, and go up to 20 stacks by carrying on their head 65 Kgs., in the case of men. They go 20 stacks high and put it on there. Will Government consider supplying forklift, light machines and other technically-advanced equipment for loading and stacking these things in the godown, especially in the Central Government and State Government sectors, and in docks also ?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : All these things we are examining—including what is the lift weight. That also we are examining.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : The Kerala Government has enacted a Legislation called the Head-Load Workers Act. The main feature of that legislation is to give security of employment to the workers. As far as head-load workers are concerned, there is no security or anything else will Government come forward to enact a legislation of that type, which will be applicable to all the States in the country ?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : I have already said that we will take this up—throughout this country.

MR. SPEAKER : They will take it into consideration.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : The House is equally concerned—not only with carrying the weight, but also pulling the weight.

Even thirtyeight years after independence, we are seeing glimpses of this slavery in many parts of the country, e.g. in Hyderabad and Madras cities. There, pulling of man by man in rickshaws is allowed. It is nothing but slavery. Is the Government prepared to ban this evil practice, and to rehabilitate these rickshaw-pullers, by financing them through banks, i.e. to buy auto rickshaws to eke out their livelihood ?

MR. SPEAKER : Auto-rickshaws ?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : That is a separate question.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : I seek your protection, Sir. It concerns manual labour.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

Implementation of Acts Relating to Abolition of Intermediary Tenures

*369. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the news item published in 'Business Standard' dated 23 June, 1985 that Government has finally admitted that core of the anti-poverty programme (redistributive land reforms) has not made much headway and the bulk of the rural poor remain as they were without any land ;

(b) whether according to the survey made by the department of Rural Development, there are some States which have not fully implemented the Acts relating to abolition of intermediary tenures ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c), No survey has been done by the Department of Rural Development. However, according to the reports received from States/Union Territories, intermediary tenures of devasthan inams in Maharashtra, certain service jagirs in Orissa and comunidades in Goa, Daman & Diu have not yet been abolished and residuary work in the implementation of abolition of intermediary rights remains in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Pondicherry.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : None of the anti-poverty programmes would be successful unless these are integrated with schemes to create income-generating assets for the rural poor. The hon. Minister has answered part (a) of my question. He has admitted that there is not much headway in regard to land-reforms. What are the reasons for this and what was the target in the 6th Plan (State-wise break-up) and the cases of land pending in the courts ? Is the Central Government thinking of appropriate for proper monitoring mechanism for periodical review with some directives and directions to the State Governments in this regard ?

S. BUTA SINGH : First of all, I share the remarks of the hon. member that unless we tackle this basic problem of our rural society, namely, the implementation of land-reforms strictly, no worthwhile progress can be achieved in the implementation of 20-point programme or alleviation of poverty. While inaugurating the Conference of the Revenue Ministers, I made this observation :

"If we look at the agrarian scene, we have to admit that measures of land-reforms taken so far have not given result which was expected to be achieved."

Regarding the target fixed for the 6th Five Year Plan we had hoped that the States which did not have legislative provision for the conferment of ownership

right on all the tenants except for specially exempted categories such as serving Defence personnel, miners, disabled, etc., shall have introduced appropriate legislative measures to do so within a year that is by 1981-82.

The second programme was for taking possession and distribution of surplus land would be completed within two years that is by 1982-83. The priority in allotment of surplus land would be given to SC&ST among the landless. The third was that a systematic programme would be taken up for compilation and updating of land records to be phased for completion within a period of five years that is upto 1980-85 in States where the backlog was heavy. Aerial survey technique may be employed for expeditious survey operation. Each cultivator would be given a pass book indicating his status, title to land, description of land which will include area and the class of land also along with a copy of *khasra* map and such other details as are considered necessary for the implementation of these land-reforms. Appropriate provision will be made in the revenue laws to confer legal status on this document as proof of title and the right in land, I mean pass book. The text target was that the programme of consolidation of holdings would be taken up by all the States phased for completion in ten years with priority to be given to command area of irrigation projects where it would be completed within 3-5 years. Legislative measures for preventing fresh fragmentation of holdings after consolidation below minimum size would also be implemented. These are the targets fixed. If in a nutshell I were to give to the hon. House the implementation, it will be seen that in the Sixth Five Year Plan, 81 per cent of the surplus land was taken possession of and 62 per cent of the declared surplus land was distributed.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHNAIK
Was any survey conducted as to how many States and Union Territories have not yet abolished intermediary tenures and if any survey has been made, which are those States and what steps is the Government of India going to take ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has already given it.

S. BUTA SINGH : As I have stated in the beginning, no such survey has been conducted by the Government of India as such. But we depend largely on the surveys and the statistics provided to us by the State Governments themselves. Under the existing legal provisions, the States which have not fully implemented them are Orissa where certain service jagirs have not be abolished, and Goa, Damand and Diu where some communities have not been abolished. There are legal impediments and also, the provisions remain unimplemented in various States and Union Territories like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Pondicherry and Uttar Pradesh.

[Translation]

SHRI UMA KANT MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the work relating to distribution of land among the landless Adivasis and Harijans in rural areas had picked up in 1976-77. Many Adivasis and Harijans were allotted land under the 20-Point Programme and thereafter they were given lease of land, but 50 to 60 per cent of them have not been able to get possession of land. Of them, some cases are pending before the courts. In some States, the local people do not allow them to get possession of land. Although it is a State subject, will the hon. Agriculture Minister and the Hon. Prime Minister try to accelerate the speed of this programme ?

S. BUTA SINGH : Yes Sir, certainly.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : In view of the very large number of litigations coming in the way of implementing the land reforms, is the Government considering the question of putting the land reforms laws on the Ninth Schedule in order to protect the poor land-holders ?

S. BUTA SINGH : As you know, this is primarily a State subject and we are taking it up with the various State

Governments, where the implementation has been tardy. We are taking up with them at my level with the Chief Ministers and the Secretary is taking up with the Chief Secretaries. This is a suggestion and I will be too happy if this suggestion were to be accepted.

Mushroom Cultivation in States under Centrally Sponsored Scheme

*370. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mushroom cultivation has been taken up in some States under centrally sponsored scheme ;

(b) if so, the names of the States where such scheme has been launched ;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to extend Mushroom cultivation to some more States in 1985-86 ; and

(d) if so, the name of the States identified and funds earmarked for Mushroom cultivation in 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal for any Centrally Sponsored Scheme for extension of mushroom cultivation in the States. However, a project has been prepared for assistance from Netherlands Government for promotion of mushroom cultivation in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Karnataka. The proposed assistance from Netherlands Government is for an amount of 37.50 lakh Dutch Guilders (about Rs. 1.25 crores) with the States' contribution of Rs. 1.44 crores for a period of four years.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Mushrooms are rich in food value as

they provide certain nutrients like proteins minerals and vitamins. In view of this mushroom cultivation should be encouraged. No extensive cultivation has so far been made and some times we find that even in some mushroom-growing States the production of mushroom falls steep. However, the hon. Minister has replied that a project has been prepared with the help of the Netherlands Government in four States. It has not been extended to other States. In some areas like Chora Nagpur Plateau in Bihar, and Gonasika and Samlipur Foothills of Orissa and Midnapore and other areas of West Bengal there is tremendous scope for mushroom cultivation. I would like to know, what the strategy of the Government is to encourage cultivation of mushrooms, at least from the laboratory to the farm. Is there any model demonstration and training centre for large scale operations ? Is there any high technology mushroom production centre in the country ? If so, may I know with the help of these, whether the production has gone up in the last five years ?

S. BUTA SINGH : The hon. lady Member has raised a very important question. There is no doubt that mushroom is a highly skilled cultivation... (*Interruptions*). I am going to tell the hon. House the main constraints in growing mushroom. They are : Inadequate knowledge of mushroom cultivation among the cultivators ; insufficient supply of compost to the growers. It requires heavy investment on equipment, buildings, transport, etc ; lack of infrastructure for handling and transporting of mushroom to distant markets ; cost of cultivation of mushroom is very high due to composting and low productivity. Therefore, the demand for this is confined to comparatively well off sections of society.

As Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad was saying, it goes only to a few hotels...

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I said that there was skill required in eating and not growing.

S. BUTA SINGH : A part of it is also exported.

The hon. lady Member wanted to know the research aspect of it, what has been done and what is being proposed for increasing the mushroom cultivation in the country.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The growth of ruling party is like that.

S. BUTA SINGH : But it is most scientific.

A national centre has been started in 1983 in Solan. This covers survey and collection of naturally grown mushroom species because we have to develop species which are grown in given climatic conditions. The types to be identified are edible ones and non-edible ones ; to work out and standardise technology on all aspects of cultivation, production and post-harvest handling ; to screen and evaluate high yielding strains of paddy straw mushrooms to train scientists, growers in mushroom cultivation.

The hon. lady Member wanted to know the progress made so far. We have a collection of over 80 strains of mushroom during the last five years. These have been picked up from these areas where these are grown naturally. These are also being studied and screened for their edible qualities and other characters. Attempts are also being made to intensify cultivation of another very important precious mushroom called *guchhi*. This prized strain for export is found growing in natural conditions in Jammu & Kashmir...

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Instead of reading it here, he could send the papers to us for reading.

S. BUTA SINGH : These are the results drawn from the research. They are not grown in Meghalaya. Therefore, this has to be mentioned.

There has been a static growth of mushroom in the country. With the coming up of this national project at Solan I am sure the technology will be

distributed to all the centres. I am sorry to say that mushroom could not be grown in almost all the States. It is to be grown in the States which are ideally suited climatically. We are trying to increase the cultivation of mushroom both with the research of our own scientists and with the cooperation of Netherland Government.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : It is good that after the technology is found out it will be distributed to other parts of the country. There is no doubt that this is a profitable business. I would like to know, since mushroom cultivation can be taken up profitably in small households and can ensure a good deal of profit to the cultivators, whether poor cultivators in and around urban consuming centres are being encouraged to grow mushroom as part of the poverty eradication programme. If so, what are the technical and financial assistance given to them ; and if not, whether the Central Government would accord priority to this programme under the income generating scheme like the Prime Minister's massive programme for development of agriculture and irrigation.

S. BUTA SINGH : We are giving more importance to the coarse grains and pulses which are consumed by the rural people of India. Mushroom is, as I told you, a highly skilled crop. It cannot be grown by each and every farmer especially the small and marginal farmers who form about 74 per cent of our farming community. But this does not mean that we are not doing anything. Mushroom growth is picking up. We have a national centre at Solan and there is a sub-centre at Shillong. My hon. friend was very keen to know about this. We are trying to decentralise research on mushroom growth in almost all parts of the country where it can be grown

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Amal Datta will grow in his field.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, if I could grow enough mushroom I don't need to do anything else.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, will the hon. Minister confirm that after efforts of decades we are today growing about a thousand tonnes of mushroom in this country whereas in a various foreign countries, particularly China, which has taken up scientific mushroom growth about 4 or 5 years ago, they are already growing about hundred thousand tonnes of mushroom of which more than sixty per cent is exported. There is, therefore, a very large export market for mushroom. In India where we have got temperate climate like the sub-Himalayan region we have got an enormous territory where we can grow much more than a hundred thousand tonnes of mushroom provided the laboratories do not confine their activities within their own campuses but go out to teach the people how to grow mushroom and also the Government arranges for marketing of the same. Will the Government take the necessary steps to do so ?

S. BUTA SINGH : Yes Sir ; I have given the answer to the main question. The hon. Member wanted to know the total production. The total production is 1,120 tonnes out of which about 50 tonnes are exported. It is true, as compared to other countries like China, we are very behind. So far as the distribution of research at various centres is concerned, as I told you, 5 States have already been included and we will include as many of the States as possible. The States are not showing enough interest because it is a highly skilled crop and individual farmers will have to be induced : It requires a heavy dose of investment.

So far as research in concerned, we are as good as any other country including China.

Farmers Agro-Service Centres

*371. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the main objectives of the centrally sponsored scheme for establishment of farmers agro-service centres for custom hiring and popularisation of improved animal drawn implements launched in 1983-84 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in most of the States, the scheme was either started late or has not been implemented at all ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme was launched in December, 1983 with the objective of making available the facility of improved animal drawn agricultural implements and hand tools to the small and marginal farmers, particularly in dry land areas. The three integrated components of the scheme are :

- (i) Establishment of farmers' agro-service centres for custom hiring ;
- (ii) Demonstrations ; and
- (iii) Distribution of improved agricultural implements and hand tools at subsidised rates.

(b) & (c). All the three components of the scheme referred to in (a) above were to be implemented in 9 States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. In the remaining 13 States, only the third component i.e. distribution of improved agricultural implements and hand tools at subsidised rates was to be implemented.

18 States and one Union Territory have begun implementing the project, as detailed in the attached statement. The

project was sanctioned by the Government of India only in January, 1984, and the States have taken some time to examine the feasibility of their participation, since

they are required to bear 50% of the cost. It is clear that a vast majority of the States have begun participating in the project.

Annexure

Progress in the Implementation of the Scheme

A. Progress in the States where all the three components were sanctioned by the Ministry.

States	Farmers Agro Service Centres established	Demonstrations conducted	Implements and tools distributed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Maharashtra	39	—	5362
2. Orissa	7	702	69587
3. Tamil Nadu	72	2868	15786
4. Uttar Pradesh	4	476	12702
5. Assam	14	214	—
6. Madhya Pradesh	—	260	3324

B. Progress in the States where only one component was sanctioned by the Ministry.

States/UTs.	Number of implements and hand tools distributed
1. Gujarat	71672
2. Haryana	162
3. Himachal Pradesh	162
4. Rajasthan	1602
5. Kerala	84

C. The following States have indicated that they have commenced implementation of the scheme during the current year 1985-86 and their progress reports are awaited :

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Bihar
3. Karnataka
4. Manipur
5. Punjab
6. Jammu & Kashmir
7. West Bengal

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : I have gone through the statement of the hon. Minister that the main objective of the scheme is to provide improved implements to the small and marginal farmers in the dryland areas. Sir it is known that there are some blocks which have been identified for dryland cultivation. There has not been much progress in this direction. Also no facilities have been given in respect of making available of improved implements to the small and marginal farmers. May I know from the hon. Minister the total number of such blocks identified under the scheme and the total number of agro service centres which have been set up ? What I want to know is, total number of blocks and total number of agro service centres.

S. BUTA SINGH : In the Sixth Five-year Plan, the scheme was extended to many areas. The total physical outlay envisaged was about 1200 agro service centres in 600 blocks. Target of demonstrations of tools and implements was 48,000. popularisation of 2.51 laks improved implements and 4.6 lakh hand tools were to be sold on subsidised prices. If the hon. Member wants to know the State-wise break-up, I will read out.

MR. SPEAKER : You lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : My second supplementary would be this. The State Agro-industry Corporations have been set up for developing and manufacturing suitable equipments, promotion of agro-based industries, distribution of agricultural inputs and providing custom, hiring services, through the Farmers' Agro Service Centres to the farmers. But it is reported that majority of the States Agro-Industry Corporations have been keeping themselves engaged in the work of the distribution of inputs rather than performing the basic objectives of the scheme.

Some of the State Corporations are not manufacturing the implements according to the ISI standard. May I

know from the hon. Minister, the reaction of the Government on that point?

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, we had envisaged that the State Agro-Industries Corporations would take up, manufacturing of improved agricultural implements and hand tools in a big way. But we are rather unhappy with the implementation of these targets because most of the State Agro-Industries Corporations have not started manufacturing these implements. They purchase them from the open market and sell them to the farmers. They get their margin out of those things and the subsidy is misused.

Therefore, we are now, in the Seventh Five Year Plan, trying to see that the Agro-Industries Corporations set up their own units and we will be having a close monitoring system of the manufacturing of these implements which have already been found very useful through various demonstrations. In the Eastern sector, specially, the bullock-drawn implement are becoming more and more popular and we have to give a big thrust in introducing latest agricultural implements and tools in bringing modern cultivation in the backward areas.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Sir, even after 38 years of independence, the most neglected sector is dry land farming. No research has been made in regard to the implements specially suitable for the dry land cultivation. Only tractors, power tillers and all the equipment which are not useful to the dry land farming and which are costly and uneconomical to the dry land farmers are manufactured. Actually, the implements which are handy to the farmers, specially the small farmers have not been so far manufactured and the Government has not taken any step towards this direction.

I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is going to conder issuing of licences to those thousands of agricultural graduates and agro-engineering graduates who are unemployed

to take up manufacture of implements suitable to the small and marginal farmers and other agro-based service centres in rural areas. Instead of providing jobs, it is better to encourage the unemployed agricultural graduates, veterinary graduates and agro-engineering graduates in rural areas to go into the manufacture of implements useful to the small and marginal farmers. I also want to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps he is proposing to take during this year and during the Seventh Five Year Plan. While I was discussing with the hon. Prime Minister, he told me, "He is taking enough measures during the Seventh Plan for the benefit of the farmers". I want to know what are the measures he is going to take for the implementation of these schemes.

MR. SPEAKER : This is two-way traffic, you see. He is giving information as well as getting information.

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, we have already asked the State Governments to see that 30% of the budget of the Agro industries Corporation is utilised agricultural engineering activities including for the manufacturing of the latest agricultural implements, specially for the small and marginal farmers.

We have constituted a National Level Committee to review the agricultural implements and this Committee will not only review but also release some latest improved implements and tools which have been developed for the relief and use of the small and marginal farmers in the dry land areas.

We have also requested the Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering and other ICAR Institutes and Agricultural Universities to develop prototypes of appropriate types of implements and tools not only mechanical but also hand-operated for the people who have not been able to buy the tractors and other big machines.

A national-level Exhibition exclusively

for the farm implements, tools and machines was organised at Hissar in which various Institutes, Agencies and the farmers themselves have participated. Such like Exhibitions will now be encouraged in almost all the States.

Grant of Financial Assistance to co-operative spinning mills in Maharashtra

***372. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government have asked the Central Government to grant financial assistance to 20 cooperative spinning mills in the State ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi has agreed to sanction financial assistance to only six mills and one mill is assisted by World Bank through the National Cooperative Development Corporation ;

(c) if so, whether Central Government propose to grant financial assistance to the remaining 13 mills ; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) The Government of Maharashtra had requested the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) for financial assistance to 22 new cooperative spinning mills during the 6th Plan.

(b) The programme in the 6th Plan envisaged setting-up of 6 new cooperative spinning mills in Maharashtra. As against this, NCDC has provided financial assistance for 7 new mills including 1 mill assisted under the World Bank Programme.

(c) and (d). Some of the cooperative spinning mills already assisted by NCDC

are yet to receive term loans from the financing institutions. Assistance from NCDC for more spinning mills will primarily depend on availability of term loan from the financing institutions to meet the requirements of the 6th Plan units as also for the new mills to be set up in the 7th Plan.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Mr, Speaker, Sir, if the reply given by the hon. Minister to my question, is allowed to remain as it is, it would be a big jolt to the co-operative movement. These Co-operative Spinning Mills in Maharashtra are, in fact, the mills of the cotton growers and the weavers and the farmers had promoted these co-operative Spinning Mills by mobilising Rs. 200 to 400 as share capital in each village during 1980 to 1984. I want to submit to the hon. Minister only this much that ever since he had announced, the new policy in the House on 21st August, 1984 thereby making it compulsory for the Spinning Mills to get licence, they are in a big crisis. Whereas, a Spinning Mill costs about Rs. 10 crores, and they do not seek much from you, only 50 per cent equity debt ratio is there and these Co-operative Spinning Mills need loans worth Rs. 5 to 5 crores only, why can't you give just Rs. 4 to 5 crores to these Co-operative Spinning Mills of weavers, farmers and cotton growers when you provide Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 300 crores to the big industries and big industrialists through the banks? I cannot understand what is the impediment in giving such a small amount. Therefore, I once again submit that these Co-operative Spinning Mills are now facing two types of problems—the first being of licensing in view of the new policy. Arrangements may be made to the issue licences to the mills which have taken effective steps, have mobilised share capital and purchased land, secondly, these Co-operative mills, whenever they are—the Prime Minister is sitting here and I am requesting him on behalf of cotton growers of Maharashtra—should also be provided a loan of Rs. 4 to 5 crores which they need.

[English]

S. BUTA SINGH : As I mentioned, there are two kinds of spinning mills coming up. One is sponsored by the growers and the other by the weavers.

Our Ministry is concerned with the mills coming up in the growers' sector.

The spinning mills in the weavers sector are looked after by the Ministry of Industry.

As I mentioned, out of the mills that the Maharashtra Government sponsored to us,—they had asked for six new mills which are covered by the target set by Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture—one new mill has been covered under the world Bank Project. This was the number given to us by the Maharashtra Government.

The share contributed by the NCDC, I am afraid, is determined taking into consideration the over-all picture of the country. These are fixed in consultation with the Ministry of Textiles and, in isolation our Ministry cannot increase the same because these are found to be satisfactory and in Maharashtra, cooperative mills have been doing quite well under the present system. If the hon. Member or the hon. House wants to revise it, we can consider the suggestion but at the moment we have been able to meet the full requirement of the Maharashtra Government in terms of VI Plan target.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, these remaining 13 or 15 mills have already taken all effective steps; they have raised share capital, purchased lands and some of them have even constructed their buildings. If now, they are not given money, what will be the position of the promoters and how will you repose confidence in the farmers and in the cooperative movement? Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that with a view to strengthening the co-operative sector—which is the policy of the Government—

will be consider it seriously and arrange to provide money to them ?...

(*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH : A total provision of Rs. 47 crores was made during the Sixth Five Year Plan, of which Rs. 16 crores were spent in Maharashtra alone.

[*English*]

This shows that the Government of India is very liberal and helpful towards the growers' cooperative spinning mills in Maharashtra. Sir, these norms are fixed jointly by the Ministry of Textiles and Ministry of Agriculture in consultation with the Planning Commission.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : During the Question Hour, the Speaker only looks, he does not listen.

SHRIMATI PREMABAI CHAVAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Minister has just now stated, I know Maharashtra's demand is very high but they specialise in textiles production. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would consider giving licences to the remaining Spinning Mills in Maharashtra during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

Besides, a new technology has been introduced under which not only can be used but, a lot of use can be made of waste cotton also. Therefore, I want to know whether licences for that will also be issued ?

[*English*]

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, as I have already mentioned, against original outlay of 47 crores, nearly 13 crores, were given to Maharashtra. We had increased this from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 47 crores and in case any mills are entitled we will definitely extend this kind of service to them but it depends on the availability of resources. The State Government could

be given only six mills and in addition we have covered one mill under the World Bank loan.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to know from the hon. Minister the number of Cooperative Spinning Mills State-wise, recommendations for whose development were received from the States and how many of them were approved by you ? I want to know specifically about Rajasthan. The recommendations which were sent for Aseem and Shahpura Cooperative Spinning Mills in my district have not been accorded approval so far. The change which you have brought about in the policy is not providing helpful. Therefore, will you approve the setting up of cooperative Spinning Mills promoted by the growers by changing this policy and by providing adequate money ? The amount of Rs. 47 crores which you have fixed is not going to meet the requirement of Cooperative Spinning Mills all over the country. Therefore, I request you to increase this amount. Besides, you should approve the setting up of all Cooperative Spinning Mills, the demand for which have been received by you—particularly from Rajasthan, because the Textile Policy you have framed gives higher priority to the handloom. If the Cooperative Spinning Mills are not set up, yarn will not be available. I request the hon. Minister to accord approval for setting up of Cooperative Spinning Mills in Rajasthan, whatever be their number.

S. BUTA SINGH : Mr. Speaker Sir, the hon. Member had asked the question about Maharashtra. Since, this is the question relating to Rajasthan, you and me cannot lag behind. We have accepted a proposal which we had received from Rajasthan. A mill in Rajasthan will get full assistance from N.C.D.C. Sir, as I said earlier, so far as the criterion is concerned, the Working Group of the Department of Textiles has laid down four types of criteria for the States.

[English]

The Working Group set up by the Department of Textiles kept in view the

following criteria for allocation of new Cooperative Spinning Mills in the Sixth Plan :

1. States having large concentration of handlooms, but

(a) presently having no cooperative Spinning Mills organised in the handloom sector.

- (i) Assam
- (ii) Bihar
- (iii) Manipur
- (iv) Tripura

(b) The existing spinning capacity in the handloom weavers' sector inadequate in relation to the number of handlooms.

- (i) West Bengal
- (ii) Orissa
- (iii) Kerala
- (iv) Uttar Pradesh

2. States growing large quantity of cotton, but

(a) Presently having no spinning mill organised in the growers' sector.

- (i) Madhya Pradesh

(b) The existing spinning capacity in the growers sector inadequate in relation to cotton production.

- (i) Haryana
- (ii) Rajasthan
- (iii) Punjab
- (iv) Gujarat

PROF. N.G. RANGA : What about Andhra Pradesh ?

S. BUTA SINGH : I am coming to that.

3. Spinning mills of cotton growers or handloom weavers keeping in view the local needs and policy of the State Governments.

- (i) Andhra Pradesh
- (ii) Karnataka
- (iii) Maharashtra
- (iv) Tamil Nadu.

SHRI S.M. GURADDI : How many Cooperative Spinning Mills are there in Maharashtra and how many are working properly ? And how many Cooperative Spinning mills are working in loss and, if so, what is the reason for this loss.

S. BUTA SINGH : At the moment, according to the information that is available with me, 26 Mills are in Maharashtra out of 82 mills of the country. In regard to their profitability or loss or otherwise, I am sorry at this moment, I do not have the statistics. I can send it to the hon. Member if required.

Employment of Women in Electronics Industry

*373. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the expanding electronics industry provides greater job opportunities for women;

(b) if so, the steps being taken in the industrial training institutes to train

women for these job opportunities; and

(c) whether electronics industrial units would be told to employ women in larger proportion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

There are 128 Industrial Training Institutes for Women. In addition, there are 70 I.T.Is having Women's Wing. The total seating capacity of these Institutes is 14573.

A number of trades suited to women have been identified for introduction in the I.T.Is. Under these, the following pertain to the field of Electronics :—

- (i) TV Mechanic (Service & Repair)
- (ii) Tape Recorder Service and maintenance (Domestic)
- (iii) Electronic Instruments
- (iv) Medical Electronics Equipment-Maintenance,
- (v) Data Preparation Assistant.
- (vi) Console Operator cum-Programmer Assistant.

These trades have already been brought to the notice of the State Governments with the request to undertake a quick survey of the training needs in the trades concerned. Besides, training is already being imparted in the trades of Mechanic-Radio & T.V. & Mechanic-Electronics in the I.T.Is and in the trades of Electronic Mechanic and Meekhanic Radio and Radar (Air-craft) under the Apprenticeship Training Scheme. For upgrading the skills of women, Advanced Courses are being organised in the National Vocational Training Institute for Women, New Delhi and the Regional Vocational Training Institutes at Bombay and Bangalore.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Sir, I am glad that provisions for training women in various skills have been made. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Ministry is aware that many employers work in electronics industry mainly because the employers have a prejudice and do not want to extend benefits like maternity benefit and in view of this, whether will in struct Factory Inspectorate and Shops and Establishments to monitor the employment of women in electronics industrial units and enquire into cases of discrimination?

[Translation]

SHRI T. ANJIAH : All right, we shall order an inquiry.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He has said that inquiry will be held.

[English]

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : I would like to know whether any assessment of the jobs likely to be created during the Seventh Plan has been made. I would also like to know whether Government are satisfied that there would be enough trained women personnel for employment in various industries.

[Translation]

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the time being, plan is being formulated for about 2 lakh women.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, is it a fact that the job opportunities for the women are gradually shrinking in Coal India Limited, one of the public sector undertakings? The women workers are being forced to go on voluntary retirement and in their place not a single woman worker is being recruited. It is the question of job opportunity not only in the electronic industry but in the other sectors also where job opportunities for

women are gradually shrinking. Will the Government issue a clear instruction in this regard?

MR. SPEAKER : No, Sir, You come to the relevant point of the question.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : My point is that the job opportunities for women should not be reduced and equal opportunities should be given to both men and women.

Will the Government issue clear instructions not only with regard to electronics industry, but with regard to other sectors also?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I will not allow this.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Our Prime Minister is very much interested in the upliftment of women, and after he has taken over as Prime Minister, he has already announced free secondary education for women and the Ministry of Social Welfare has now been made as the Ministry of Social and Women's Welfare. This is a Women's Decade.

MR. SPEAKER : Are you putting a question concerned with the main question, or are you on somewhere else? Put a relevant question.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : This is a Women's Decade and International Youth Year. Shrimati Indira Gandhi had ratified ILO Convention No. 100 regarding right to equal wages for women. Have the Government any proposal to create more and more employment opportunities for women to ensure the right of equal opportunities for women?

MR. SPEAKER : This is a simple question concerning employment opportunities for women in electronics industrial units. No, this is not relevant to the main question.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : She is an 'electronics, women,

MR. SPEAKER : She is a 'current'.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : The hon. Minister has not replied to part (c) of the question, namely, whether the electronics industrial units would be told to employ women in a larger proportion,

Do the Government propose to bring forward a Bill through which those jobs which can be attended to more easily by the women could be reserved for women.

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Only we will give instructions, but it is not possible to bring forward a Bill.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : We are going to do everything we can possibly to help women get employment. At the same time, bringing forward a specific Bill which would imply reservation might not be correct, as it would insult the dignity of women. If you talk to some women, you will find that most women do feel like this.

AN HON. MEMBER : No, Sir,

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Well, it is our assessment that women do not want reservation...*(Interruptions)*. Do you want my assessment or do you want the answer that you want?

My assessment is that women do not want specific reservation as it hurts their dignity and it would not be correct. We are doing everything we can to help women get employment starting with better education; that is where the root of the whole thing is. We are going to take steps much greater than have been taken to-date in both educating women, preparing them for jobs and in actually getting them employed.

MR. SPEAKER : That is right.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Let us have an Half-an-Hour discussion on this.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no time; next session.

**Telecast of Educational and Area
Specific Programmes**

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

(a) whether the educational and area specific programmes are being telecast in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, U.P. Bihar and Gujarat ;

(b) if so, whether any more States are also proposed to be covered under these programmes during the first and the subsequent years of the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir, The Educational TV Programmes in Hindi has also been extended to the States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

(b) No Sir,

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Further expansion of educational and area specific programmes via satellite is not possible during the Seventh Five Year Plan due to limited availability of TV transponders in INSAT-I group of Satellites.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Since only eight large States of the country are covered by the telecast, and there are technical difficulties as pointed out by the hon. Minister, may I know if the hon. Minister will find a substitute programme for the remaining States, so that the States which are not covered by these programmes are not left behind in the matter of various educational inputs that are being provided

and would be provided under the new Education Policy ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Sir, with the expansion of the T.V. network, where we have now 176 transmitters, it will be possible to transmit and telecast number of educational programmes.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : May I know whether, since the introduction of this programme, any quality review and the content review of the programme have been undertaken so as to make the necessary innovations and modifications from time to time in these programmes which are being telecast ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : As the hon. Member knows, the educational programmes are mainly devised by the Ministry of Education, the University Grants Commission, NCERT and other institutions. As far as the area specific programmes are concerned, which are mainly rural oriented, development-oriented, a constant review is undertaken.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI : Mr. Speaker, first of all I am thankful to the hon. Minister that he has included some other States also under this programme, but the States which are being included or those where this programme is already going on are very backward ; and the areas where you propose to extend educational facilities do not have Doordarshan Relay Centres through which the backward and ignored people could get benefits. Therefore, I want to know whether you will soon meet the requirements of the areas which do not have Doordarshan Kendras ? Bundelkhand, Chhatarpur and Tikamgarh are such areas. Will you kindly give them priority ?

[*English*]

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Sir, what you characterise as a usual reply, I will have to give. The Seventh Plan is not ready, so, I cannot say anything just now.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You ask your question, Mr. Munsi your hand poses a danger. It is always up.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether on every Sunday when the students are at home, he will consider to teach the children and the young students, computer science through television as is being taught to the children both in China and Japan. Also, I would like to know whether he will be kind enough to tell why the Prime Minister's speech from the Red Fort was not telecast from Patna as has been reported in the newspapers.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : As far as the first part of the question is concerned, one serial on computer was shown in Hindi also. As regards the other part, it is a very good suggestion and we shall certainly consider it.

With regard to Patna, I have called for a report. When the report comes, I will be in a position to say whether and why the telecast did not go.

Purchase of wheat at rates lower than the fixed price

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*375. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that in some States like Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab the Food Corporation of India and other agencies purchased wheat at the rate of Rs. 145 to 150 quintal instead of Rs. 157 per quintal fixed by Government ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that

these agencies purchased wheat through middlemen instead of direct purchases from the farmers ;

(c) whether there have also been irregularities at the purchase centres in those States ;

(d) whether any inquiry has since been conducted ; and

(e) action taken in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) In Punjab and Haryana, public agencies procure wheat, normally, through Kacha Arhtias. Similarly, in Uttar Pradesh, it is the normal practice to procure wheat through Village Vyaparis.

(c) to (e). No irregularities in the purchase of wheat by the Centres have been reported.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Sir, the answer given by the hon. Minister is negative. There have been serious allegations of various irregularities committed by the FCI, including under-payments, purchases through middlemen, pilferage of huge stocks and unsuitable conditions for keeping the acquired wheat. This has been brought to the notice of this august House on several occasions but instead of looking into these allegations and devising corrective steps, the Minister have always been trying to defend FCI. Therefore, through you, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he would agree to an impartial enquiry into my allegations because these allegations are based on my personal knowledge. All the Members know that all these things are happening. The traders purchase wheat at lower price and next day they sell it to the FCI or to other agencies at a higher price, but they will not sell it in the name of the traders, they will sell it in the name of the farmers.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Sir, I have given the reply after verification of all facts from the FCI itself which is a corporation, and also after enquiries from the State Governments concerned. FCI has a smaller number of purchase centres in the three major State producing wheat. In UP, for instance, out of about 4,880 centres, the FCI operates in only 356 centres. The State agencies which operate in UP have 4,528 centres. Similarly, in Haryana, the number of Centres by the FCI 110 during this August season, whereas the State agencies had 150 centres. In Punjab, the FCI had 347 centres, whereas other agencies of the State Government had 570 centres. So far as the FCI is concerned,

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Provision of free house sites to landless in Gujarat

***376. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) number of rural landless families in Gujarat State ;

(b) number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes landless families in Gujarat State who have been provided with free house sites upto the end of March 1985 ; and

(c) number of rural landless families who were also provided with free house sites till March 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) As estimated by the Government of Gujarat, the number of such families is 8,65,983.

(b) According to the reports received from the State Government, 1,75,010

Scheduled Caste and 2,01,297 Scheduled Tribe families have been allotted house-sites upto March, 1985.

(c) Total number of rural landless families provided with free house-sites till March, 1985, as reported by the State Government is 8,48,997 which includes the figures of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes landless families also.

Evaluation of Poverty Eradication Programme

***377. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether one development block of each district will be selected for assessing the progress made in the programme started by Government for lifting the people above the poverty line ; and

(b) whether the assessment report will be placed on the Table of the House show whether the poor have benefited with the public money spent and if so, by what percentage ?

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) There is no such proposal. However, a process of monthly concurrent evaluation of IRDP is being initiated through sample studies. The details of this are being worked out.

(b) No, Sir.

Production Centres of Language Programme

***378. SHRI G.G. SWELL :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Capitals have demanded that there should be base centres in each State Capital for production of language programme ;

(b) his reaction thereto ; and

(c) the likely period when such base centres are likely to come into existence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Establishment of studio centres at State capitals the key-stone of Doordarshan expansion plan. Programme production facilities are already available in the capitals of 11 States/ Union Territories. Whereas setting up of studio centres in 6 other State capitals is under implementation, action has been initiated for upgradation of facilities at 7 existing centres.

Rise in Urban Land Prices

*379. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether urban land prices have risen by over 100 per cent in the last five years as per a survey conducted by the Town and Country Planning Organisation ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether this price increase had driven out most colonisers with plans to build houses for the weaker ; and

(d) steps taken to make urban land cheaper in major cities ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The study conducted by the Town and Country Planning Organisation reveals that in all major cities has been a general upward trend in urban land prices ranging between 4% to 60% except in the case of Delhi which has registered a 100% annual increase in its urban land prices during the period 1980-82. The increase in

urban land prices is attributable to several reasons such as the prevailing inflationary trends in the economy, the existence of black money, in-flow of foreign remittances and shortage in the availability of serviced urban land to meet the increasing demand.

(c) No evidence to this effect is available with the Government.

(d) Land, housing and urban development are State subjects. A number of measures have been adopted by the State Government for controlling land prices. The principal amongst these are to increase supply of development land and houses through public agencies at reasonable costs.

The issue, however, needs greater consideration for providing more housing facilities including plots at reasonable prices.

Wage Board for Sugar Industry

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

(a) whether a wage board has been set up for the Sugar Industry;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the board;

(c) whether trade unions have been demanding tripartite negotiation and settlement instead of non-statutory wage boards for wage fixation and revision for a long time;

(d) whether the trade union organisations were consulted before taking a decision on setting up wage boards; so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) (a) to (e). A statement is given below.

Statement

Government of India have decided to set up the Third Wage Board for the Sugar Industry to consider the question

of a further revision of the present wage structure in the industry vide Resolution No. V. 24030/1/85-WB dated the 17th July, 1985 published in the Gazette of India. The Wage Board will have the following members :—

- | | | |
|--|-----|----------|
| 1. Justice J.L. Tandon
Retd. Judge of Punjab and
Haryana High Court | ... | Chairman |
| 2. Shri D.B. Kadam, MLA
Representing National
Federation of Co-operative
Sugar Factories Ltd. | ... | Member |
| 3. Shri O.P. Dhanuka,
Representing Indian Sugar
Mills Association. | ... | Member |
| 4. Shri Chandrika Singh
Representing Indian National
Trade Union Congress | ... | Member |
| 5. Shri Veerashwar Tiagi
Representing the Hindi
Mazdoor Sabha | ... | Member |

While making its recommendations, the Wage Board shall keep in view the following :

- (a) To determine the categories of employees (Manual, clerical, supervisory etc.) who should be brought within the scope of the proposed wage fixation;
- (b) To work out a wage structure based on the principles of fair wages as set forth in the report of the Committee on Fair Wages. (This includes capacity of the industry to pay).

Of late from the representations received by Government it appeared that the trade unions were by and large keen on early constitution of the Wage Board and in order to protect the interests of the workers and in order to maintain industrial harmony, Government decided to set up the Third Wage Board. To obviate the

delay in the constitution of the Wage Board, it was not considered necessary to consult the trade unions organisation.

Sale of Rice Mills by FCI

*381. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :
SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE :

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

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India have decided to sell off all their modern rice mills including the profit earning ones;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a decision;

(c) the total number of rice mills

under FCI and the number of mills running into losses;

(d) the number of FCI rice mills located in Maharashtra; and

(e) steps taken by Government to improve the performance of those mills which have been running in losses?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Management of the Food Corporations of India have decided to close operations in its Modern Rice Mills and disposed of rice mills in the Eastern Zone on account of economic non-viability.

(c) The food Corporation of India have 25 Modern Rice Mills. These are economically and operationally non-viable units.

(d) F.C.I. do not have any rice mill in the State of Maharashtra.

(e) Several steps including adequate stocking of paddy, requests to State Governments for regular supply of power, installation of stand-by diesel generators, deployment of qualified supervisory staff, installation of husk fired furnaces etc. have been taken to improve their working.

Pooling of Tenders for White Washing etc.

*382. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the CPWD, Delhi pooling of tenders for white-washing and painting was under investigation ;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been investigated and if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure non-pooling of tenders in future ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. No specific lapse was noticed in this regard.

(c) Rules and instructions on the subject provide for adequate precautions against pooling of tenders.

Sale of Non-edible and Edible Oils Allocated to Manipur

*383. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that huge quantities of non-edible and edible oils allocated to Manipur are sold away before reaching Manipur by the agents ;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints in this regard ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Central Government have not received any complaint in this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

Maintenance of Environmental Balance

*384. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a note of the fact that in industrialized urban areas the number of green belts is diminishing ; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take in order to maintain the environmental balance ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. These trends have come to the notice of the Govt. To counter these tendencies and to ensure environmental balance further development of these towns is sought to be regulated in a planned way. This aims at preservation of environmental balance including green belt, ecology and aesthetics of the urban areas. In regard to setting up of new industries with polluting potential, industrial licences are being issued only after they are cleared from environmental angle by the competent State authorities & subject to prescribed terms & conditions to meet the standards of preservations of ecological and environmental requirements.

Quota of Rice for Karnataka

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

(a) the monthly quota of rice fixed for Karnataka State ;

(b) the quantity asked for by Karnataka Government ; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider the request of Karnataka Government and release the required quantity of rice to implement the cheap rice scheme for poor by the Karnataka Government.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). Against its demand for allotment of 50,000 tonnes of rice from the Central Pool, the monthly allocation of rice to Karnataka was increased from 25,000 tonnes in May, 1985, to 30,000 tonnes in June, 1985 and 32,000 tonnes per month in July, 1985, and August, 1985. This has further been raised to 35,000 tonnes for

September, 1985. A special one-time allocation of 20,000 tonnes of rice was also made to Karnataka in July, 1985, in addition to the monthly allocations. The allocations from the Central Pool, which are made to various states, including Karnataka, on a month to month basis, are only supplemental to open market availability.

Pilot Project for Intensive Rice Cultivation in Orissa

*386. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how many Blocks in Orissa have been taken as a Pilot Project for intensive rice cultivation in the year 1983-84, and what are the names of those blocks and what amount has been sanctioned for each Block and for how many years ;

(b) what amount has been spent in each block out of the sanctioned amount in the year 1983-84 ; and

(c) if the entire amount has not been spent, what action is going to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) In all Seven Blocks were selected for Rice Pilot Project in Orissa during 1984-85 and not in 1983-84. These are Salipur, Pipili, Simulia, Bhanjnagar, Belguntha, Attabira and Bheden. An amount of Rs. 9.43 lakh per block was sanctioned for the year 1984-85.

(b) An amount of Rs. 56.71 lakh was spent against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 66.01 lakh in these blocks. Block-wise expenditure incurred during 1984-85

is given below :

Block	Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)
Salipur	... 8.40
Pipili	... 9.43
Simulia	... 8.58
Bhanjnagar	... 5.70
Belguntha	... 5.50
Attabira	... 9.50
Bheden	... 9.60
Total	56.71 lakh

(c) The unspent amount will be adjusted towards the Government of India's share in the future release of funds to Orissa.

Sale of Agricultural Commodities in World Market

*387. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI C.P. THAKUR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of various agricultural commodities has picked up;

(b) whether the country has yet to make a dent in the world market to dispose of its surplus products ; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The country has been a traditional exporter of oil cakes, cashew kernel,

spices, tobacco etc., apart from plantation crops of tea and coffee. Recently it has also emerged as an exporter of raw cotton, basmati rice and wheat.

(c) Apart from taking measures to increase the production and productivity of various agricultural commodities in the country, the Government have been reviewing the export policy from time to time keeping in view the surpluses of agricultural commodities available for export.

Licence System for Newsprint

*388. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :
SHRI VISHNU MODI :

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

(a) whether the cost of imported newsprint will be cheaper than the indigenous newsprint if licence system is introduced ;

(b) whether the cost of indigenous newsprint purchased from Mysore Mills and Kerala Mills is much higher than that of imported newsprint ; and

(c) whether keeping in view the limited resources of small and medium newspapers Government propose to introduce licence system of newsprint ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Imported newsprint is cheaper at present also as compared to the indigenous newsprint except in the case of newsprint produced by the NEPA Mills.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There is no such proposal under Government's consideration.

Shifting of DDA offices to Vikas Sadan

3813. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSMI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the shifting of DDA offices to Vikas Sadan was in public interest ;

(b) whether at the time of shifting even the completion certificate ; had not been obtained ;

(c) if so, the date of shifting DDA offices to Vikas Sadan and date of issue of completion certificate ; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken against persons responsible for this lapse ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The DDA have not been obtaining completion certificates for their buildings in the past. Similarly, no certificate was obtained in this case also. The shifting started from April, 1984.

(d) No action is proposed.

Guest Houses rented by FCI in Delhi

3814. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has rented more than one Guest House in the Capital at exorbitant rates ;

(b) if so, the particulars of these Guest Houses and the monthly rent being paid from expenditure on establishment and other day-to-day incidental expenditure on maintenance ;

(c) the average occupancy of these Guest Houses ;

(d) whether Government had at any stage considered the desirability of reserving some rooms in the Ashok Yatri Niwas on long term room discount basis to save expenditure ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Food Corporation of India have rented only one Guest House located in one of the DDA flats in Delhi at Rs. 2400/- per month. It is looked after by two category IV employees of the FCI, besides a part time sweeper engaged at Rs. 75/- per month. Apart from this, the actual expenditure on account of water and electricity charges is also incurred.

(c) The average occupancy of this Guest House is about 70%.

(d) The management of the Corporation had considered the desirability of reserving some rooms in the Ashok Yatri Niwas but their proposal was not agreed by the concerned authorities.

(e) Does not arise.

Multi-Lingual National News Agency

3815. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) how far Government have been successful in working towards encouraging Multilingual National News Agency ; and

(b) the reaction of the proprietors and editors of the language press ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). It is not the Policy of the Government to start any agency and nor do the Government want to get involved in the management or internal functioning of any such agency. Further, recognising the need to have a news agency capable of providing satisfactory to services the language papers, I convened two meetings of the leading editors and proprietors of language newspapers on 25th & 26th June, 1985.

As a result of these meetings, the general consensus arrived at was that it is not possible to revive the existing Hindi News Agencies, namely, Hindustan Samachar and Samachar Bharati. The meeting was of the unanimous view that it is for the proprietors and editors of the newspapers themselves to establish and operate such a news agency service. For an indepth examination of the alternatives, a Committee of leading newspapermen was constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri R.N. Goenka. This Committee has made the following specific recommendations :

- (i) The creation of a fullfledged news agency with adequate technological back up will require at least Rs. 3 crores for capital expenditure and, in addition, recurring expenditure of Rs 1 crore per year. The Indian language newspapers are not at all in a position to raise even 50% of this capital. Further the running

cost of Rs. 1 crore per year cannot be recovered from Hindi/Indian language subscribers.

- (ii) On the other hand, if Indian Languages service is added to the infrastructure of an existing news agency, the additional annual cost will be only Rs. 50 lakhs per year. There will be practically no capital cost. This level of annual expenditure can be managed both newspapers and other subscribers like AIR and Doordarshan. If however there is still any deficit, the news agency concerned can bear it.

The Government has not yet taken a final view on these recommendations.

World Bank Assistance for inland fisheries in Orissa and West Bengal

3816. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of World Bank assistance received for inland fisheries project for bringing areas in the State of Orissa and West Bengal under Scientific pisciculture ;

(b) the areas brought under pisciculture in these two States ;

(c) whether sizeable funds allocated for this project for Orissa are being diverted to West Bengal ; and

(d) if so, the approximate amount involved and the reasons for such diversion thereof to West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Anomalies in Bonus Act

3817. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the anomalies in the Bonus Act and Gratuity Act by employees of any private company ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. A representation signed by the employees of M/s. Francies Klein & Co. Ltd., Calcutta on anomalies in the Bonus Act was received in May, 1985. Some representations from private companies have been received regarding anomalies in the Payment of Gratuity Act also which at present provides for payment of gratuity to those drawing wages not exceeding Rs. 1600/- per month.

(b) The former representation refers to the anomalies in calculation of bonus of employees drawing salary of Rs. 1600/- and Rs. 1601/-; whereas employees drawing Rs. 1600/- get an annual bonus of Rs. 3840/- at 20%, the employees drawing Rs. 1601/- do not get any bonus at all. Government is of the view that some cut off limit will have to be made for calculation of bonus. Even if the ceiling is raised, the complaint

may still exist. At present there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to raise the ceiling limit. As regards the latter representations, the payment of Gratuity Act specifically provides for payment of gratuity to those drawing wages not exceeding Rs. 1600/- per month. The fact that those drawing wages exceeding Rs. 1600/- per month are not entitled to gratuity under the Act, cannot be considered as an anomaly as such. However, the Government may consider the question of upward revision of the wage limit for coverage at an appropriate time.

*[Translation]***Profit and loss of Public Undertakings**

3818. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the public undertakings other than Food Corporation of India working under the Ministry and the capital investment made so far in each of these undertakings ; and

(b) the year-wise loss suffered or profit earned by each of these public sector undertakings during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a)

(Rs. lakhs)

Name of the Public Sector Undertaking	Capital investment
(i) Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC)	7714.80
(ii) Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd. (MFIL)	441.14
(iii) North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation (NERAMAC).	200.00
(iv) Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation (HVOC)	224.37

(b) The year-wise profit (before tax)/loss made by these public sector undertakings is indicated below :—

(Rs/lakhs)				
Year	CWC	MFIL	NERAMAC	*HVOC
1982-83	1139.85	204.73	0.07 (loss)	*
1983-84	1605.11	223.29	10.47	*
1984-85	Annual accounts of all the four undertakings are under preparation.			

The Corporation was incorporated as a Government company in March, 1984.

[English]

Upgradation of Air Relay Station at Alleppy

3819. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to upgrade the AIR Relay Station at Alleppy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : No, Sir. This station is already having a high power Transmitter of 100 KW MW.

Memorandum on Closure and Lockout Situation in West Bengal

3820. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) steps Government have taken in regard to the joint memorandum handed over to the Minister of Labour at Calcutta on 7 June, 1985 by the West Bengal representatives of All Central Trade Unions including INTUC, in connection with the situation of closure and lockout; and

(b) what are the demands and what steps Government have taken on the demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (b). The Central Trade Unions of West Bengal presented a Joint Memorandum to the Labour Minister at Calcutta on the 2nd June 1985 on the situation arising from lock-outs and closures and cut in orders to the Wagon Units in West Bengal. This was followed by discussions on the demands raised therein with particular reference to the immediate reopening of the Jute and Textile Mills under lockout/closure, nationalisation of Jute and Textile Industry, increase in orders for Railway Wagons, revival of sick industries etc. Some of the issues raised in the Memorandum were also discussed in a Tripartite meeting held on 2nd June, 1985 at Calcutta. As the action in this regard is the concern of the Ministry of Supply & Textiles and the Railway Board, the matter has been taken up with them.

Repayment of Loans by NBCC

3821. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Buildings Construction Corporation has raised loans in foreign currency from banks abroad for financing its projects; if so, the amount of loan raised from each bank and name of the works for which it has been raised ;

(b) the amount of interest annually paid in foreign exchange and to each bank and the total interest paid so far;

(c) whether there is any likelihood of repaying these loans; if so, by what date;

(d) whether NBCC had taken into account the bank interest while tendering for the works concerned; and

(e) whether Government give categorical assurances that the loans from these banks will not be treated as bad debts?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Details are given

in the Statements I & II below.

(c) Repayment of loan raised for financing projects in Iraq is linked with the repayment of Govt of Iraq to Exim Bank of India under the deferred credit agreement between Govt. of India and Govt. of Iraq. As regards projects in Libya, the amount of Loans and overdrafts shall be paid out of the amounts receivable from the Govt. of Libya for which all out efforts are being made. The loan for the project in Yem n Arab Republic which has been raised recently is expected to be paid during 1986-87 out of the project receipts.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir.

Statement-I

(i) *Libyan Works*

Loan/ Overdraft	Amount of out- standing loan/ OD (figure in US Dollar Million)	Name of Project	Name of the Bankers
1	2	3	4
Loan	15.870	Housing & Hospital	Syndicate Bank London
Overdraft	2.095	Housing & Hospital	-do-
Loan	0.321	PSST Works	-do-
Loan	1.621	Schools at Baniwalid	-do-
Loan	0.632	Schools & Hostel at Ghat	-do-
Loan	0.495	Street Illumination, Baniwalid	-do-
Loan	0.577	Street Illumination, Twarmha	-do-
Loan	2.886	Ghat Airport Project	-do-
Overdraft	0.035	Street Illumination Works	-do-
Overdraft	0.022	Bergain & Idras	-do-
Loan	1.000	Ghat Airport Project	Indian Overseas Bank, Columbo Branch Sri Lanka.
TOTAL :	25.554		

(ii) *Iraqi Works*

1	2	3	4
Loan	10.627	Railway Project	Syndicate Bank, London
Overdraft	1.671	Brine Storage Tank	-do-
	<u>12.298</u>		
Overdraft	7.87	Railway Project	Canara Bank, London
Overdraft	0.86	Brine Storage Tank	-do-
	<u>7.93</u>		
Overdraft	6.27	Mosul Hotel	State Bank of India, Bahrain
Overdraft	1.52	Dokan Hotel	-do-
	<u>8.10</u>		
Loan	1,800	Railway Project	EXIM Bank of India
TOTAL :	<u>30.18</u>		

(iii) *SONA' A (YAR) Works*

Loan	0.645	774 Residential Units at Dhamar	EXIM Bank of India
TOTAL : (i), (ii) & (iii)			
USDM	<u>56,417</u>		

Iraq-I Works Overdraft in Iraq

	Overdraft out-standing in MID	Name of the Project	Name of the Bankers
Overdraft	0.310	Mosul Hotel	Rafidian Bank, Baghdad, Iraq
Overdraft	0.149	Dokan Hotel	-do-
Overdraft	0.822	Railway Project	-do-
TOTAL	<u>1.281</u>		

MID Stands for Million Iraqi Dinar

Statement-II

I. *Libya Works*

Financial Year	Syndicate Bank London	Amount of interest paid (US Doller Milllon) Indian Overseas Bank, Colombo
1976-77	0.010	—
1977-78	0.082	—
1978-79	0.180	—
1979-80	0.370	—
1980-81	1.762	0.194
1981-82	3.059	2.206
1982-83	2,944	0.161
1983-84	2,357	0.130
1984-85	2,962	0.130
Upto 31.3.85— 1.4.85 to 30.6.85 @ 9.75	0.597	0.031
	14,323	0.852

II. *Iraqi Works*

Financial Year	Rafidian Bank Bagadad-Iraq (MID)	Syndicate Banks London (US\$ Million)	State Bank of India, Behrain (US\$ Million)
1978-79	0.035	—	—
1979-80	0.046	—	—
1980-81	0.044	—	—
1981-82	0.114	—	—
1982-83	0.140	0.321	0.178
1983-84	0.132	1.106	0.300
1984-85	0.167	2.003*	0.439
Upto 31.3.85	0.678	3.430	0.917
1.4.85 to 30.6.85	0.042	0.635*	0.119
Total upto 30.7.85	0.720	4.065	1.036

*including interest of Canara Bank, London
MID stands for Million Iraqi Dinars

III. *SONA'A (YAR) Works*

Amount of interest paid (US\$ Million)
1.4.85 to 30.6.85 0.012 — EXIM Bank of India

Setting up of Labour Contract Societies

3822. SHRI M. RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government purpose to promote the establishment of Labour Contract Societies throughout the country, one in each district, to undertake both State and Central Government works so as to eliminate the hazards of the existing proprietary and partnership contracting system; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). Promotion and development of labour contract cooperatives for the benefit of the weaker sections, is an important aspect of the cooperative development programmes. The State Governments and the Central work awarding agencies have been advised to extend certain facilities and concessions to these cooperatives. The total number of labour contract cooperatives including forest labour cooperatives in the country as on 30th June, 1983 was about 17,000 with a membership of nearly 11 lakhs. These societies executed works of the value of about Rs. 156.00 crores during the year 1982-83. During the Seventh Plan, the activities of these cooperatives will be further intensified.

Allotment of Plots to Refugees in Chittranjan Park, New Delhi

3823. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) number of plots allotted to refugees in Chittranjan Park, New Delhi as on 31 March, 1985;

(b) how many plots have been sold to non-refugees by the settled refugees or

allottees at Chittranjan Park as on 31 March, 1985; and

(c) how many plots are yet to be allotted ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) The plots in Chittranjan Park were allotted by the erstwhile Department of Rehabilitation. On transfer of work to the Land and Development Office files relating to 1935 residential plots were transferred for administration of leases.

(b) The information is not readily available.

(c) There is a proposal to make allotments to 714 refugees declared eligible by the Department of Rehabilitation.

[Translation]**Purchase of Rice by Super Bazar**

3824. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A.K. PATEL :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Indian Express dated 11 May, 1985 to the effect that in April, 1984 Super Bazar purchased unapproved parma rice and also unapproved Basmati rice from certain private firms at much higher rates;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and the action taken against the persons responsible therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that Super Bazar purchase flour at Rs. 260 per quintal and sells it to the public at Rs. 270 per quintal whereas the same brand flour was available in the market at Rs. 250 per quintal; if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) the estimated amount involved in such purchases so far ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Super Bazar has denied the allegations made in the Indian Express on 11.5.1985. Super Bazar has, however, informed that it purchased 70 quintals of parmal rice from M/s. Dinanath Dharamvir @ Rs. 315 per quintal and 300 quintals of Basmati Price from M/s. Kundan Lal Ghanshyam Das in April, 1984 @ Rs. 585 per quintal (except 60 quintals rice @ Rs. 581 per quintal). The said purchase was made on competitive rates and after approval of the sample by the quality testing laboratory.

(c) The Super Bazar has purchased Rose Brand Atta of M/s. Ashok Flour Mills at Rs. 260 per quintal (in 10 kg. bags) and sold at Rs. 270 per quintal (in 10 kg. bags) till 9.5.1985. The price was reduced to Rs. 265 per quintal with effect from 10.5.1985. The Super Bazar has also informed that the price of Atta in their retail outlets is cheaper as compared to outside market.

(d) The amount involved in purchase of Rice by Super Bazar indicated at (a) above is Rs. 1,97,310/-.

[English]

Financial Institutions for Urban Development Water Supply Schemes

3825. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up financial institutions for urban development and water supply schemes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to set up a financial

institution for financing Urban Development and Urban Water Supply.

Since the proposal is still under finalisation it is not possible to furnish details.

Liberalisation of Credit Flow to Govt. Employees for Construction of Houses

3826. SHRI K.S. ROA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to liberalise credit flow to Government employees to construct houses within a specific time limit; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). House Building Advance Rules for Central Government employees were liberalised in April, 1984. A new Scheme viz. 'Ownership Housing Scheme' to be financed out of the accumulations in the Central Government Employees' Group Insurance Fund has also been recently introduced through the agency of Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO). The Salient features of the Scheme are contained in the statement below.

Statement

Salient features of Ownership Housing Scheme financed out of funds of the Group Insurance Scheme for Central Government employees

Objective :

To promote ownership housing scheme for Central Government employees who are covered under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Government of India. The financial assistance under this scheme is available to Government employees including those belonging to All India Services. The ownership housing schemes can be formulated by Housing Boards, Development Authorities, Im-

provement Trusts, Municipal Corporations, State Governments, Government Employees Cooperative Societies, Cooperative Group Housing Societies etc. The loans for this purpose are given through Housing & Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO).

Ceiling cost & admissibility :

The ceiling on plinth area/all inclusive ceiling cost for the construction of a house will be as per column 2 and column 3. The loan amount admissible will be as shown in column 4 below :—

Basic Pay	Plinth area (sq. mts.)	Ceiling cost (excluding land cost) (Rs. Lakhs)	Loan admissible (Including developed land cost)
1	2	3	4
Upto Rs.800	Upto 80	1.25	90%
Rs. 801 to Rs. 1700	Upto 130	2.00	
Rs. 1701 & above	Upto 200	3.00	

However, in case the actual cost of construction of plinth area works out to be more, then the ceiling cost will be the actual cost of construction.

Government employees who have already availed House Building Advance from their employers are not eligible for loan under this scheme.

The following requirements should also be complied with by the borrowing agencies :—

- (i) The provision for administration and supervision charges should not exceed 18% of the construction cost.
- (ii) The applicant Government employee or his spouse or dependent children should not own house in the town or city in which the house is proposed to be constructed under this scheme.

Lending Interest Rates :

HUDCO's lending interest rate shall be 12% which may be revised upwards in the event of any increase in Government's lending rate to HUDCO.

Leakage of Foodgrains while handling by FCI

3827. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the leakage of foodgrains while handling by Food Corporation of India at about two per cent is very high; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to reduce the rate of leakages ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Certain shortages including leakage of foodgrains are inevitable in the handling operations. Considering massive foodgrain handling operations being undertaken by the Food Corporation of India the total shortages of around 2% on all accounts cannot be deemed to be very high. However, the Corporation is constantly making efforts to reduce these shortages. The steps taken by them include enforcing 100% weighment at all points of handling of foodgrains to extent possible, additional installation of weigh bridges, stricter quality control at time of purchase, better

preservation, reduction in size of packing, machine stitching, avoidance of movement in open wagons and effective and intensive supervision including surprise checks etc.

[*Translation*]

Sugar Quota Allotted to M.P.

3828. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quota of sugar allotted to Madhya Pradesh Government and the

quota lifted by the State Government during the last one year; and

(b) if full quota has not been lifted, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The quota of levy sugar allotted to Madhya Pradesh Government for distribution through the public distribution system and the quantity lifted there against by the State Government from the Food Corporation of India godowns during the last one year, is as under :

		(tonnes)
Month	Allotment*	Issues
July, 84	23307.3	21427.0
August, 84	29297.3	22766.5
Sept, 84	23295.2	22006.3
October, 84	23304.9	29003.1
November, 84	23294.9	21787.2
December, 84	23294.9	21172.4
January, 85	23309.1	22776.5
February, 85	23294.4	22735.6
March, 85	23294.9	20655.6
April, 85	23304.9	20221.8
May, 85	23294.9	19314.9
June, 85	23294.9	23672.8

*Includes small quantity allotted for the CRPF battalion stationed in the State.

(b) Food Corporation of India is maintaining adequate availability of levy sugar for delivery to State Government nominees against the allotted monthly levy sugar quotas. It is reported that in most of the months it is due to failure of State Government nominees to make financial arrangements for lifting of allotted levy sugar quotas within the validity period that some quantity remained unlifted by them against the quota allotted by the Government.

[*English*]

Submission of False SC/ST Certificates by some Employees

3829. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints including complaints from some Members of Parliament have been received by him

against submitting of false SC/ST certificates by some employees;

(b) whether show-cause notices were issued to such employees; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[Translation]

Supply of Water in Delhi

3830. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the supply and distribution of water being made in Delhi is far below the requirement;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the per capita supply of water being made in rural areas is only 15 gallons on an average as compared to the average of 53 gallons in urban areas;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are many complaints of low water pressure, it is not reaching the upper storeys, blockage and leakage in pipe lines due to old pipes and wastage of water from the public taps and hydrants but Government have not taken any effective steps in this regard; and

(d) the concrete steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to redress above complaints and make adequate and equitable supply of water in urban and rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, the present water supply in Delhi is 357 MGD against assessed requirement of 472 MGD.

(b) Yes.

(c) Complaints of low pressure are received during summer months from some of the pockets in Delhi which are situated at the tail end of the distribution system or at higher elevation. Complaints of low pressure are also received from the old distribution system where there are blockages in the pipe line/inadequate size, leakages etc. Failure of electricity/low voltage also affects water supply.

(d) A comprehensive computer study of the water distribution system has been undertaken with a view to rationalize the distribution system. The study indicates necessity for strengthening of the trunk transmission system including augmentation of storage and pumping capacities. The distribution system also requires to be strengthened including replacement of small diameter pipe lines in many pockets. Action on the strengthening of trunk transmission system has already been initiated and other important work will be completed in a period of three years.

For adequate pressure of water and equitable distribution. Underground tanks are being constructed and old pipe lines replaced.

A Leak Detection Cell has been set up for detection of hidden leakages in the water distribution system and to plug the same. Pressure survey of the distribution system is also carried out periodically, especially in the old distribution system to check up blockages/leakages.

The present supply of water in Delhi is 357 MGD and is expected to go up to 412 MGD by the end of 1985. Further augmentation of water supply in Delhi would depend on the availability of raw water sources in the neighbouring States for which negotiations have been initiated. So far as rural areas are concerned, it is proposed to increase per capita supply to 30 GPTD during the 7th Plan period subject to availability of water through additional sources.

[English]

Constitution of Board for Samachar Bharati

3831. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Samachar Bharati has been functioning without a Board for the last two months; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to constitute a new Board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) It is learnt that seven out of eleven Directors of Samachar Bharati have resigned from the Board of Directors till date. The remaining members constitute a valid board under the law.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Allotment of DDA Flats to D.G.H.S. in Paschim Vihar

3832. SHRI LALA RAM KEN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA has allotted four MIG flats in A-Block Paschim Vihar on the demand of Director General Health Services, for opening a CGHS dispensary at Paschim Vihar, New Delhi; and

(b) whether the possession of these flats has been handed over to DGHS, if so, the data thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which this possession is likely to be given ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) In 1983 it was decided to allot three flats in Paschim Puri in

A-3 Block to C.G.H.S. dispensary on completion.

(b) The flats have become ready for occupation only now and are being handed over to the CGHS.

Abolition of Contract System in FCI Godowns

3833. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether contract system has been abolished in some of the Godowns of Food Corporation of India;

(b) whether Government propose to abolish contract system in Barabanki (U.P.) godowns of FCI; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not abolishing contract system so far ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). On a writ petition filed by the FCI workers' Union, the Supreme Court of India has recently issued directives to the State Governments including U.P. to form committees under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act 1970, to enquire whether contract labour in FCI should be abolished, and to take action on the report of their committees.

Allotment of Land to Educational Institutions

3834. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the educational institutions/societies whose names were recommended to the Ministry by the Delhi Administration for allotment of land to run schools during 1982 and 1983;

(b) whether any one of them has been allotted land so far and if so, the names thereof; and

(c) the names of those, out of them, which have not been allotted land indicating the reasons therefor and the time by which land will be allotted to these institutions/societies ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). The relevant information is being collected will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Decline in prices of foodgrains and increase in prices of other goods

3835. SHRI DINESH SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of foodgrains have declined recently while the prices of other goods have increased considerably in the country ; and

(b) if so, steps Government propose to take to help the farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Monthly average Index Numbers of wholesale prices of foodgrains increased by 5.3 percent, of manufactured products by 2.9 percent and of all commodities by 3.5 percent in July, 1985 (Upto 20.7.1985) over those in April, 1985. The monthly average index of non-food articles, however, declined during the same period by 3.5 percent.

(b) Does not arise.

Propaganda about quality of Indian wheat

3836. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have information about the adverse propaganda, about the quality of Indian wheat engineered in the world market by some established wheat exports ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to contradict such propaganda and to gain the confidence of the foreign buyers ; and

(d) reaction of the wheat exporting countries to India's efforts to export wheat ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d). Government have no information about any adverse propaganda against Indian wheat in the world market by established wheat exporters.

Memorandum submitted by FCI SC/ST Employees Association

3837. SHRI GANGA RAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the representatives of the Food Corporation of India Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Employees Association had a meeting with him on 8 April, 1985 and submitted a memorandum ;

(b) if so, the grievances or points discussed in the meeting ; and

(c) the steps taken to redress the grievances of the FCI/ST Employees Association ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The main grievance related to backlog of posts reserved for SCs/STs in the Zonals/Regional Offices of Food Corporation of India. The representatives of the Association also mentioned

in general that the grievances of SC/ST Employees were not being attended to promptly.

(c) Food Corporation of India has since directed the Zonal/Regional Offices to make all out efforts to wipe out the backlog for filling up of reserved posts, if any, in all cadres and categories keeping in view the Government directives in the matter. The said offices have also been instructed to attend to the grievances promptly.

**Allotment of Govt. Accommodation
to the Employees of National
Book Trust, India**

3838. SHRI DHARAMVIR SINGH TYAGI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Council of Medical Research, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, University Grants Commission etc. are autonomous bodies registered under Societies Act, 1860 ;

(b) whether National Book Trust, India is also registered as an autonomous body under the above Act ;

(c) whether the employees working in the above mentioned bodies are entitled to Government residential accommodation from General Pool of Directorate of Estates ;

(d) if so, the reasons why employees working in the National Book Trust, India are not allotted Government accommodation from General Pool ; and

(e) the steps taken to allot Government accommodation to them as well ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Indian Council of Medical Research and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research are autonomous bodies registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860, whereas

University Grants Commission was set up by an Act of Parliament.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Only permanent employees of Indian Council of Medical Research and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research posted at the Head quarters in Delhi are eligible for allotment of general pool accommodation on payment of market rate of licence fee. Employees of University Grants Commission are eligible for allotment of general pool accommodation on payment of normal licence fee.

(d) There are many other autonomous bodies/organisations like National Book Trust, India, which are also not eligible for General Pool accommodation as a matter of policy.

(e) Question does not arise.

**Registration of Rallis India and
Vallabh Pesticides**

3839. SHRI MOTILAL SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Rallis India and Vallabh Pesticides is registered under the Insecticides Act for various Pesticides ;

(b) if so, what are the details of applications submitted by these companies and received by the registration committee for grant of registration for the last two years date-wise ;

(c) what are the dates on which their cases were brought before the Registration Committee for consideration and whether pending cases of all other applicants, whose applications were received earlier and those of Rallis and Vallabh Pesticides were cleared before consideration of cases of these companies; if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For the last 2 years i.e. with effect from 12.8.83 to date, 19 and 24 applications were submitted to the secretariat of the Registration Committee by M/s. Rallis India Ltd. and M/s. Vallabh Pesticides respectively for registration of various pesticides under the Insecticides Act, 1968. The lists showing the details of the applications submitted by the Firms (date-wise) are enclosed as Statement I and II below.

(c) The dates on which the cases submitted by M/s. Rallis India and

M/s. Vallabh Pesticides were brought before the Registration Committee for its consideration, are given in column 6 of the Annexure I and II respectively. The Registration Committee has laid down strict criteria of taking of cases for scrutiny following the queue system. Priority is accorded only to cases for indigenous manufacture of technical grade insecticides and insecticides for export purposes by specific orders of Registration Committee. On scrutiny, if deficiencies are noted, these are communicated to the applicant for rectification. On receipt of rectification data, it again gets priority amongst this category from the date of submission of further data. Thus the contingency pointed out does not arise.

(d) No action is called for in view of reply to part (c) of the Question.

Statement-1

List of applications received from M/s. Rallis India Limited from 12.8.1983

Sl. No.	File No.	Name of Insecticide	Date of receipt	Whether registered or Deficiency/Closed	Date of Registration Committee (R.C) meeting which considered.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	5286-CIR	Acephate 75%	23.8.1983	Rejected	Repeat provisional registration not approved by the R.C. 31.12.1984
2.	5287-CIR	Acephate Tech.	23.8.1983	]	
3.	5676-CIR	Quinalphos 1.5% Dust	8.11.1983	Regd. (26.2.85)	26.2.1985
4.	5677-CIR	Quinalphos 25% EC	8.11.1983	Regd. (24.7.85)	To be taken to 80th R.C. for ex-facto approval.
5.	5837-CIR	Fenvalerate Tech.	3.12.1983	Regd. (11.5.1984)	4.5.84
6.	5838-CIR	Butachlor Tech.	3.12.1983	Regd. (10.4.85)	11.4.1985
7.	6170-CIR	Isoproturon 50% WDP	25.1.1984	Closed £	
8.	6191-CIR	Chlorpyrifos 20% EC	30.1.1984	(Complete case)	To be taken to 80th R.C. for approval
9.	6192-CIR	Monocrotophos 36% SL	30.1.1984	Deficiency*	
10.	6686-CIR	Glyphosate 41% SL	16.4.1984	Under Scrutiny	
11.	6687-CIR	Butachlor Tech.	16.4.1984	Deficiency*	
12.	6937-CIR	Fenvalerate Tech.	22.5.1984	Rtnd. @	
13.	7078-CIR	Fenvalerate Tech.	11.6.1984	Regd. (1.9.1984)	23.8.1984

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	7274-CIR	D-Allethrin Tech.	25.7.1984	Deficiency*	
15.	7522-CIR	D-Allethrin Tech.	31.8.1984	Deficiency*	
16.	7630-CIR	Tetramethrin Tech.	20.7.1984	Under Scrutiny.	
17.	8915-CIR	Benthiocarb 80% WP	10.5.1985	-do-	
18.	8916-CIR	Benthiocarb Tech.	10.5.1985	-do-	
19.	9206-CIR	Fenitrothion 2%	5.8.1985	Under Preliminary scrutiny.	

£ — Closed for want of rectification of deficiencies within the stipulated period.

* — Deficiencies communicated but rectifications are awaited.

③ — Rejected and application returned.

Statement-II*List of applications received from M/s. Vallabh Pesticides Manufacturing Company from 12.8.1983*

Sl. No.	File No.	Name of Insecticide	Date of receipt	Whether registered or Deficiency/Closed.	Date of Registration Committee (R.C.) meeting which considered.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	5356-CIR	Decamethrin 2.8% EC	12.9.83	Closed £	
2.	5357-CIR	Fenvalerate 20% EC	"	Regd. (16.4.84)	6.3.84
3.	5636-CIR	Phosalone 35% EC	7.11.83	Regd. (5.7.85)	23.7.85 +
4.	5637-CIR	Thiram 75% SD	"	Regd. (10.4.85)	11.4.85 +
5.	5894-CIR	Aldrin 30% EC	14.12.83	Closed £	
6.	6074-CIR	Cypermethrin 25% EC	4.1.84	Returned @	
7.	6075-CIR	Cypermethrin 10% EC	"	Closed £	
8.	6849-CIR	Diazinon 10% Gr	2.5.84	Regd. (16.5.85)	23.7.85 +
9.	6850-CIR	Carbofuran 3% Gr	"	Returned @	
10.	6871-CIR	Dicofol 18.5% EC	3.5.84	Regd. (24.7.85)	To be taken to the 80th R.C. for expost-facto approval.
11.	7102-CIR	Monocrotophos Technical	16.6.84	Under Scrutiny	
12.	7109-CIR	Phosppamidon Technical	18.6.84	Regd. (5.7.85)	23.7.85 +
13.	7110-CIR	Dichlorvos Technical	"	Under Scrutiny	
14.	7111-CIR	Butachlor Technical	"	Returned @	

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	7112-CIR	Chlorpyrifos Technical	18.6.84	Regd. (5.7.85)	23.7.85+
16.	7113-CIR	Diazinon Technical	"	Regd. (5.7.85)	23.7.85+
17.	7972-CIR	Mancozeb 75% WP	19.11.84	Deficiency*	
18.	7975-CIR	Carbandazim 50% WP	19.11.84	Deficiency*	
19.	7976-CIR	Mancozeb Tech.	"	Under Scrutiny	
20.	8053-CIR	Fenvalerate 20% EC	5.12.84	Deficiency*	
21.	8183-CIR	Butachlor Technical	21.12.84	Regd. (14.5.85)	23.7.85+
22.	9166-CIR	Butachlor Technical	23.7.85	Deficiency*	
23.	9214-CIR	Glyphosate Technical			
24.	9215-CIR	Glyphosate 41% SL	8.8.85	Under preliminary Scrutiny	

£— Closed for want of rectification of deficiencies within the stipulated period.

* — Deficiencies communicated but rectifications are awaited.

@ — Rejected and application returned.

+ — Ex-post-facto approval.

Recruitment of Ladakhi Artists

3840. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Srinagar Centre of the Song and Drama Division have four troupes i.e. BAHU Troup, TAWI Troup, PAMPOSH Troup and GONPA Troup ;

(b) whether six out of the ten members of GONPA Troup are non-Ladakhi who do not know Ladakhi language, song or music ;

(c) whether Ladakhi public has shown resentment against the non-Ladakhi artists for their ignorance of Ladakhi language and culture ; and

(d) if so, reasons for non-recruitment of Ladakhi artists in place of the six non-Ladakhi artists ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Srinagar Centre of Song & Drama Division have five troupes—one departmental drama troupe and four border publicity troupes, viz. BAHU Troupe, TAWI Troupe, POMPOSH Troupe and GUMPHA Troupe.

(b) No, Sir. There are five Ladakhi artists in the Srinagar Centre. The remaining artists who do not belong to Ladakh areas have also been trained to sing Ladakhi songs and to perform Ladakhi dances.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Allocation of Foodgrains to Maharashtra

3842. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the norms laid down for allocating supplies to States in regard to foodgrains, kerosene etc. ;

(b) the allocations of foodgrains made to Maharashtra during the last three years, year-wise ; and

(c) whether the Centre gives extra allocations for special circumstances like famine or floods and if so, how much was given to Maharashtra under this head during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). The allotment of foodgrains to various States/ Union Territories, including Maharashtra, are made on a month to month basis, taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors.

The allotments of Kerosene are made on a four-month block basis, allowing a 5% growth over the allocations made during the corresponding period of the previous year.

In addition to regular allotments, additional *ad-hoc* allotments are also made under special circumstances like famine/ floods, etc., as and when the situation arises.

A Statement indicating regular and *ad-hoc* allotments of foodgrains and kerosene made to Maharashtra during the last three years is attached. (Statement).

Statement

Statement indicating regular allotment and additional ad-hoc allotments of foodgrains and kerosene to Maharashtra in the years 1982, 1983 and 1984.

(In '000 tonnes)

Year	Regular Allotment		Additional <i>ad-hoc</i> Allotment	
	Foodgrains	Kerosene	Foodgrains	Kerosene
1982	1452.4	905.93	4.25	22.47
1983	1368.6	975.23	3.75	4.56
1984	1648.1	1018.68	—	6.00

[Translations]

Telecast of Religious Programmes

3843. **SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH** : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether religious programmes such as recitation of Ramayana, Krishna Leela and Ram Leela and programmes of other religious are regularly telecast on Doordarshan for a particular period like the religious programmes broadcast on Radio ;

(b) if so, the details of such programmes telecast by Delhi Doordarshan ;

(c) if not, whether Government purpose to telecast regularly religious programmes for a particular period ; and

(d) if so, the details of the programmes proposed to be telecast in future and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). As a matter of policy, Doordarshan do not telecast any religious programme on regular basis. However, a sponsored programme 'Sarv

Sanjhi Gurbani' is being telecast on Sundays. Religious programmes are also telecast on special religious festival days of various communities.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal to telecast regularly religious programmes from Doordarshan. There are, however, proposals to mount a series of programmes on Ramayana and Mahabharata where these works will be treated as epics depicting the history, culture, social relations, etc., of the times, without propagating and particular religion.

Engineering Department of DDA

3844. **DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI** : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are going to take steps to improve the engineering department of Delhi Development Authority ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Necessary steps to gear up

its Engineering Department are taken by DDA from time to time, as per the needs and requirements.

(b) DDA have streamlined the functioning of Engineering Wing by adopting various measures such as creation of Quality Control Cell at zonal levels in addition to a regular Quality Control Cell functioning under the control of full-fledged Chief Engineer. The Vigilance Cell has been strengthened on the Engineering side by posting one Superintending Engineer and two Executive Engineers with other supporting staff. DDA have also initiated action against the defaulting officials and contractors who are found responsible for execution of poor quality of work. Senior Engineers like CEs/SEs have also been involved by DDA in the supervision of construction programme of houses in order to ensure quality construction. Besides, DDA have engaged a reputed consultancy firm to suggest measures to improve its working.

(c) Question does not arise in view of the reply to (b) above.

[English]

Disposal of Imported Sugar by F.C.I.

**3845. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :**

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

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India have not followed established procedures laid down by the Government of India in regard to disposal of imported sugar ;

(b) if so, the number of cases of irregularities committed by the Corporation which have come to the notice of Government ; and

(c) the action taken by Government against the erring officials of the Corporation as also to ensure disposal of imported sugar on the basis of established norms ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. The Scheme for distribution of imported sugar has come into operation from June, 1985. The Food Corporation of India is arranging the delivery to State Governments and sale of imported sugar through auction/tender as per the guidelines issued by the Government of India from time to time.

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

Household Industries in DDA Colonies

3846. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER :
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that with a view to generate employment, Delhi Administration has allowed certain specified house-hold industries to run in the houses, in Delhi ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that DDA authorities completely ignore such classification and do not allow to run any household industry in their colonies ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to issue clear instructions to the DDA to follow the classification and allow specified household industries to run in the houses in DDA colonies ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No Sir. The Delhi Development Authority had delegated their powers for according approval to the household industries in 1979 to the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and President, New Delhi Municipal Committee in respect of areas within their jurisdiction.

(c) Does not arise.

**Allotment of Land or Flats to widows
by DDA**

3837. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme under which poor widows are given piece of land or flats on priority basis by DDA or other Government agencies; if so, since when this scheme is in practice;

(b) the details of the scheme and the criteria for allotment of land or flats;

(c) how many widows have been given land or flats and how many cases are pending for finalisation as on 31 July, 1985; and

(d) the authority for allotment of these flats ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) DDA has a provision to allot flats on out-of-turn basis to the widows in hard cases although there is no general priority for allotment of flats. The provision exists from 12.2.1982. So far as the residential plots are concerned, there is no such provision or scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 548 widows have been allotted flats by DDA under various categories upto July, 1985 and about 40 cases are under process.

(d) Lt. Governor, Delhi and Vice-Chairman of DDA have been delegated powers to make such allotments on out-of-turn basis, depending on merits of each case.

**Less Wages to Workers/Labourers due to
Introduction of Five Day Week in
Central Government Offices**

3848. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will

the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether daily wages workers/labourers are losing wages for two days in a week due to the introduction of five day week in Central Government Offices;

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken to solve the problem of daily workers/labourers; and

(c) details of protection that will be given to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c). The daily wage rate of casual unskilled labourers working in the Central Government Offices in Delhi, New Delhi, where five-day week has been introduced, has been raised from Rs. 13.60 to Rs. 15.70 with effect from August 9, 1985.

**M/s. Jindal Aluminium Limited,
Bangalore**

3849. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees presently working in M/s. Jindal Aluminium Limited Bangalore and its branches at Delhi and Bombay;

(b) the amount of provident fund and insurance deposited by the company during the last three years, separately;

(c) whether Government are aware that the company is violating the labour laws and thus a large number of bonded labour is also in their clutches; and

(d) the action Government purpose to take against M/s. Jindal Aluminium Limited, Bangalore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) The Employees Pro-

vident Fund authorities have reported as under :

Name of the city	No. of employees presently working
Bangalore ...	399
Bombay ...	18
Delhi ...	28

(b) The amount of Provident Fund deposited by M/s. Jindal Aluminium Limited, Bangalore and its branches at Delhi and Bomhay during the last three years is given below :

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Bangalore	Rs. 4,99,840.00	Rs. 5,97,953.50	Rs. 7,00,190.00
Bombay	Rs. 15,454.00	Rs. 25,119.00	Rs. 33,539.50
Delhi	Rs. 56,437.24	Rs. 63,072.50	Rs. 76,544.00

As regards insurance deposited by the company, it has been reported that the establishment has its own scheme of insurance and it is exempted from the operation of the Employees Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme under the GPF. Act. The question of their depositing the insurance contribution under the EDLI Scheme therefore does not arise. However, the State Government of Karnataka have reported that contribution under the Group Insurance Scheme is as under :

1982-83 — Rs. 18,850.00

1983-84 — Rs. 9,050.00

1984-85 — Rs. 18,390.00

(c) The State Government of Karnataka and Delhi Administration have reported that no complaint has been received regarding the violation of Labour Laws. As regards the Bombay branch, the report from the Government of Maharashtra is still awaited.

(d) Action would depend on the nature of complaint received.

Amount paid to Artists of Hum Log

3850. SHRI E. AYYAPUREDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount paid to the Artists of Hum Log Series relayed from Delhi;

(b) whether there is any contract entered into with these Artists by the T.V. authority;

(c) the total amount collected by way of advertisement from the sponsors of Hum Log; and

(d) whether there are offers for purchase of the series from other countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). M/s. Time and Space Video Communication is producing TV serial titled 'Hum Log' and sponsoring it over Doordarshan on usual terms and conditions of sponsorship. The sponsors pay Doordarshan Rs. 35,000/- per

episode as telecast fee and incur all expenditure on production of programmes. Doordarshan is not involved with the actual production of programmes and has not incurred any expenditure on making of this serial. There is also no contract between Doordarshan and artists of the serial 'Hum Log'.

(c) Doordarshan has earned a gross revenue of Rs. 41.61 lakhs upto 5.8.85 by way of the sponsorship of the serial 'Hum Log'.

(d) Yes, Sir."

Report of the Committee on Conventions

3851. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sub-Committee of the Conventions set up in 1983 to undertake the indepth examination of the unratified Conventions has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). The Committee on conventions at its meeting held in October 1983 constituted a sub-Committee on Conventions. As per one of the terms of reference of the sub-Committee it decided to take up for an indepth examination of the following six unratified Conventions :

1. Convention No. 135 concerning Workers' Representatives in Undertakings;
2. Convention No. 140 concerning Paid Educational leave;
3. Convention No. 119 concerning Guarding of Machinery;
4. Convention No. 127 concerning Maximum Permissible Weight to be carried by one worker;

5. Convention No. 136 concerning Benzene;

6. Convention No. 139 concerning Occupational Cancer.

The sub-Committee has submitted its report for the consideration of the Committee on Conventions.

Press Censorship

3852. SHRI AMAR ROYPRAHDAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that Press Censorship is still prevailing in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House when it becomes available.

Packing of Milk Powder

3853. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether whole milk powder is packed throughout the world only in tin containers to safeguard its quality; and

(b) if so, whether similar regulations are in force in country also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). As per provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955, spray dried milk powder has to be packed in hermetically sealed containers if it exceeds 510

grams. Codex standard of milk powder formulated by Joint FAO/WHO is however silent about packing clause.

Textile Workers Succumbed to Cotton Dust Disease

3854. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of textile workers in textile mills in Delhi who succumbed to the dreaded cotton dust disease;

(b) the number of workers exposed to various kinds of acid-fumes in subterranean electroplating operations and in potteries, ceramics, asbestos and lead-processing plants, in Delhi;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) steps taken/proposed to be taken to protect the health of workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) No case of cotton dust disease has been reported by the Delhi Administration.

(a) and (c). There is no sub-terranean electroplating factory registered under the Factories Act, 1948 in the Union Territory of Delhi. There is also no report of any occupational disease among workers employed in potteries, ceramics, asbestos and lead processing plants in Delhi.

(d) The Union Territory Administration has been advised from time to time to take effective measures for ensuring safety standards in manufacturing units by (i) updating Factory Rules incorporating the control measures prescribed in the Model Rules. (ii) Strengthening the Factory Inspectorate by appointing qualified inspectors and (iii) by intensifying inspections of all factories, particularly factories engaged in dangerous manufacturing processes.

Workers Participation in Industrial Establishment

3855. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) total number of Industrial Establishments in the country;

(b) the number of such establishments where workers participation in Industry has been formally introduced and is operating at the Shop level and the Board level; and

(c) reasons for the unsatisfactory implementation of workers participation in management Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c). According to the information available with the Bureau of Public Enterprises, the total number of Central Public Sector Enterprises at present in the country are 216 without including the financial institutions, insurance companies and those enterprises where Government have made investments, but where management is not with the Government. 42 Central Public Sector Undertakings have implemented the new Scheme on Employees' Participation in Management which was notified by the Government on 30th December, 1983. In another 13 Central Public Sector Undertakings, the Scheme has been implemented partially. As regards participation at the Board level is concerned, the Scheme provides for drawing up a list of undertakings suitable for introduction of the Scheme at the Board level. The Government have not come to any conclusion that the Scheme is working unsatisfactorily.

Closure of Hindi News Agencies

3856. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MISHRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the closure of two Hindi News

Agencies, "Samachar Bharati" and "Hindustan Samachar";

(b) whether there is any proposal to discourage the Hindi News Agencies and give importance to English News Agencies; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to provide adequate protection to Hindi News Agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). The Government is aware of the deteriorating condition of the two Hindi News Agencies, Samachar Bharati and Hindustan Samachar. These agencies are still in existence. At a meeting of the leading editors and proprietors of language newspapers taken by me on 25th & 26th June, 1985, it was recognised that there is no possibility of reviving these two Hindi Agencies. In view of this, various alternatives for having a language news agency were explored. A Committee of leading newspapermen headed by Shri R.N. Goenka examined the question in detail and came to the conclusion that it will not be possible for the language press to raise adequate resources for starting a new news agency equipped with the modern technology. The Committee has noted that an alternative could be to add language service to the existing English news agencies. The report of the Committee is under consideration of the Government and no final decision has yet been taken.

Increase in the Prices of Newsprint

3857. **SHRI S.M. BHATTAM :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that there has been a steep increase in the prices of newsprint etc. ;

(b) whether as a result of this steep rise, the cost of books and exercise books has gone up; and

(c) if so, steps taken to check the rise in prices and to make newsprint etc. available at reasonable rates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) While the prices of indigenous newsprint have remained at the same level since March, 1984, there has been some increase in the prices of imported newsprint.

(b) to (c). As newsprint is generally not used for production of books, the increase in their cost is not attributable to the increase in the prices of newsprint. No newsprint is allocated for the production of exercise books.

Investment for Irrigated Land

3858. **SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHO-SALE :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the investment for irrigated land is more than that for unirrigated land; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (b). Yes, Sir. In the existing farming system, capital investment for irrigated land is more than that for unirrigated one. Under irrigated cultivation, there is greater demand for fixed capital investment in the form of irrigation structures (such as wells, pump-sets etc.) and their later maintenance. Further, cultivation under irrigated conditions promotes modern agricultural technology (such as adoption of High Yielding Variety crops etc.), which requires higher input usage in the form of improved seeds, organic manures, chemical fertilizers, irrigation charges, labour use etc. These call for higher financial outlay to meet the working expenses on crop production under irrigated conditions. Thus against the above back-

ground, higher investments on both fixed and working capital requirements boost up the total capital investment/requirement in the case of crop cultivation on irrigated lands *vis-a-vis* the unirrigated ones.

Workers Participation in Management

3859. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring any legislative sanction to back up workers participation in management at various levels in industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). The new Scheme on Employees' Participation in Management which was notified by the Government on 30th December, 1983 lays down that "No legislation would be undertaken immediately to give any legislative backing to the Scheme. Such a step would, however, be considered after adequate experience has been gained in the working of the Scheme".

Central Insecticide Board

3860. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a Board known as Central Insecticide Board;

(b) if so, its composition and functions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The members of the Board are indicated in Section 4 of the Insecticides Act, 1968. The present *ex-Officio/nomi-*

nated members of the Board are indicated in the Statement below.

Functions :

The functions of the Board and basically enshrined under different sections of the Insecticides Act, 1968, and extracts from relevant sections are reproduced hereunder :—

Section 3 (c)—"insecticide" means—

(ii) such other substances (including fungicides and weedicides) as the Central Government may, after consultation with the Board by Notification in the Official Gazette include in the Schedule from time to time.

Section 4 (1)—to advise the Central State Government on technical matters arising out of the administration of this Act and to carry out such other functions assigned to the Board by or under this Act.

Section 4 (2)—the matters on which the Board may advise under (1) above, shall include matters relating to—

(a) the risk to human beings or animals involved in the use of insecticides and the safety measures necessary to prevent such risk;

(b) the manufacture, sale, storage, transport and distribution of insecticides with a view to ensure safety to human beings or animals.

The Insecticides Rules, 1971, framed under the Insecticides Act, 1968, assign the following additional functions to be discharged by Central Insecticides Board, namely :—

(a) advise the Central Government on the manufacture of insecticides under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951;

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|--|---|
| <p>(b) specify the uses or classification of insecticides on the basis of their toxicity as well as their being suitable for aerial application;</p> <p>(c) advise tolerance limits for insecticides residues and on establishment of minimum intervals between the application of insecticides and harvest in respect of various commodities;</p> | <p>(d) specify the shelf-life of insecticides;</p> <p>(e) suggest colourisation, including colouring matter which may be mixed with concentrates of insecticides, particularly those of highly toxic nature;</p> <p>(f) carry out such other functions as are supplemental, incidental or consequential, to any of the functions conferred by the Act or these Rules.</p> |
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Statement

List of the Ex-Officio/Nominated Members on Central Insecticides Board

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| <p>1. Director General,
Health Service,
Nirman Bhavan,
NEW DELHI.</p> | <p>Chairman, ex-Officio</p> |
| <p>2. Drugs Controller (India),
Nirman Bhavan,
NEW DELHI.</p> | <p>Member, ex-Officio</p> |
| <p>3. Plant Protection Adviser
to the Government of India,
Directorate of Plant
Protection, Quarantine and
Storage, FARIDABAD.</p> | <p>” ”</p> |
| <p>4. The Quality Control Officer
(Executing the function of the
Directorate of Storage and
Inspection) Ministry of Food &
Civil Supplies, (Department of
Food), Krishi Bhavan,
NEW DELHI.</p> | <p>” ”</p> |
| <p>5. Director General,
Factory Advice Service &
Labour Institute (Executing
the function of Chief Adviser
of Factories), Ministry of
Labour & Rehabilitation,
Eastern Express Highway,
Sion, BOMBAY.</p> | <p>” ”</p> |
| <p>6. Director General,
Indian Council of Agricultural
Research, Krishi Bhavan,
NEW DELHI.</p> | <p>” ”</p> |

7.	Director, National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Alipore Road, NEW DELHI.	Member, ex-Officio
8.	Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research, Ansari Nagar, NEW DELHI.	" "
9.	Director, Zoological Survey of India, 34, Chitranjan Avenue, CALCUTTA.	" "
10.	Director General, Indian Standards Institution, Manak Bhavan, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, NEW DELHI.	" "
11.	Director General, (Alternate/Dy. Director General) Directorate General of Shipping, Ministry of Shipping and Transport, BOMBAY.	" "
12.	Joint Director Traffic (General), Ministry of Railways, Railway Board, NEW DELHI.	" "
13.	Secretary, Central Committee for Food Standards, Directorate General of Health Services, Nirman Bhavan, NEW DELHI.	" "
14.	Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Deptt. of Agriculture & Cooperation, Krishi Bhavan, NEW DELHI.	" "
15.	Joint Commissioner (Fisheries) Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Krishi Bhavan, NEW DELHI.	" "
16.	Joint Secretary and Director of Wild Life Preservation, Deptt. of Environment, New Delhi, (Exercising the functions of erstwhile Deputy Inspector General of Forests (Wild Life).	" "

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| 17. Industrial Adviser (Chemicals)
Directorate General of Technical
Development, Udyog Bhavan,
NEW DELHI. | Member, ex-Officio |
| 18. Adviser (Chemicals)
Ministry of Chemicals &
Fertilizers,
Shastri Bhavan,
NEW DELHI. | " " |
| 19. Professor & Head of the
Department of Pharmacology,
All India Institute of Medical
Sciences, NEW DELHI. | Member—Nominated |
| 20. Deputy Director,
National Institute of Occupational
Health, Opposite Mental Hospital,
AHMEDABAD. | " " |
| 21. Director of Health Services,
Incharge Public Health,
Haryana, CHANDIGARH. | " " |
| 22. Director of Agriculture,
Karnataka, Seshadri Road,
BANGALORE. | " " |
| 23. Joint Secretary and Agriculture
Commissioner, to the
Government of India,
Ministry of Agriculture,
Department of Agriculture &
Cooperation, Krishi Bhavan,
NEW DELHI. | " " |
| 24. Director of Agriculture,
Maharashtra Central Building,
PUNE. | " " |
| 25. Director,
Central Forensic Science
Laboratory, R.K. Puram,
NEW DELHI. | " " |
| 26. Expert in Industrial Health
and Occupational Hazards,
Industrial Toxicological Research Centre,
Mahatma Gandhi Marg,
LUCKNOW. | " " |
| 27. Director,
National Chemical Laboratory,
PUNE (Maharashtra). | " " |

28. Senior Environmental Officer,
Department of Environment,
Bikaner House, NEW DELHI.

Member-Nominated

Member Secretary—Nominated

29. Secretary,
Central Insecticides Board and
Registration Committee,
Directorate of Plant Protection,
Quarantine and Storage,
NH—IV, FARIDABAD.

[Translation]

Licensing policy for rolling flour mills

3861. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the policy in regard to issue of
licences for rolling flour mills and when
this policy was laid down and the period
for which it was formulated ;

(b) the circumstances in which this
policy can be reviewed ;

(c) the places where Government
have issued the licences for rolling flour
mills during the last three years ; and

(d) the circumstances in which the
licence has been issued to Sargodha
Flour Mills, Jabalpur ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND
CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA
(SINGH) : (a) and (b). Keeping in view
the capacity already created in the
roller flour milling industry and the
level of utilisation by the existing units,
the Central Government had decided in
May, 1980, as a general policy not
to issue fresh permissions for setting up
of roller flour mills in the country. The
policy is reviewed from time to time
keeping in view the prevailing position.

(c). Relaxation in the general policy
has been made during the last three
years only in respect of six cases
pertaining to remote/hilly, tribal areas, in
Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Maini pur

Mizoram, Nagaland and Arunachal
Pradesh, where small scale units upto
30 MTs per day capacity have been
permitted.

(d) During June, 1979 to May,
1980 a large number of new units with
a capacity upto 30 MTs per day were
permitted by various State Governments/
Union Territories. M/s. Sargodha Roller
Flour Mills, Jabalpur were also permitted
by the Government of Madhya Pradesh
to set up such a unit during this period.
On completion this unit was granted a
licence under the Wheat Roller Flour
Mills (Licensing & Control) Order, 1957.

Import of farm technology

3862. SHRI JITENDRA PRA-
SADA :

SHRI PRATAP Singh BAG-
HEL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister had
recently advised the scientists to make
use of the scientific research and achieve-
ments for the adoption of modern
methods of cultivation by the farmers and
to increase agricultural production ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose
to import farm technology so that rainfed
areas and barren land of desert areas could
be converted into fertile land for agri-
culture production ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) No specific advice of the Prime Minister in writing to Indian Council of Agricultural Research scientists in this regard appears to have been received so far in this Department.

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

Recognition to Trade Unions

3863. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the recognition granted to trade unions by the Ministry after verification cannot be withdrawn by the management on the pretext that it no longer enjoys the majority support unless it is cancelled by the Ministry after verification regarding the majority support ; and

(b) if so, action that can be taken by Government in case the managements act against this provision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). As per Code of Discipline, when a Union has been recognised, there is to be no change in its position for a period of two years from the date of recognition provided it is not found responsible for a breach of the Code during this period. Unilateral withdrawal of recognition by the management for any other reason would be a breach of the Code of Discipline by the management inviting sanctions under the Code.

[English]

Marine Production in Kerala

3864. SHRI K. MOHANDAS :
SHRI K. KUNJAMBU :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre has any special scheme to help Kerala to augment the marine production ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). The Central Government have no special scheme in Kerala alone to augment the marine fish production. However, number of programmes are being implemented by the Central Government to promote marine fishery in Kerala along with other State/Union Territories. The Government of Kerala have also taken up an integrated fisheries project with financial assistance from National Cooperative Development Corporation.

Dryland Development Board for Karnataka

3866. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal from the Karnataka Government has been received to provide special grants for the Dryland Development Board set up by State Government ; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon and the quantum of assistance sought by State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Deputation of officials abroad for training in equines

3867. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to depute some official abroad for training in nutrition, breeding management and health aspects of equines ;

(b) whether an agreement has been signed with Food and Agriculture Organisation for that purpose ; and

(c) if so, the details of the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Under the agreement signed on 17th June, 1985, the Food & Agriculture Organisation will arrange training of six Indian officers in Hungary for a period of four months in all aspects of breeding, management and health of equines.

Import and Free Sale Price of Sugar

3868. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether sugar is imported at a price of Rs. 160 per quintal and sold in free market at a price of nearly Rs. 600 per quintal ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such a wide gap between the import price and the free sale price of sugar ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The approximate average C&F price of sugar so far contracted for import during 1985 by the State Trading Corporation is about Rs. 200 per quintal. Adding customs duty, cess, insurance, port charges, etc., the total price of imported sugar comes to about Rs. 400 per quintal. Taking into account the movement of imported sugar from various ports to distant consuming centres, handling, storage charges,

etc. incurred by the Food Corporation of India, the deliveries to the State Governments are now being made by them at Rs. 520 per quintal as against Rs. 540 per quintal fixed earlier. Providing for the transportation, handling, storage charges, etc. besides the margins to be allowed to wholesalers and retailers, the issue price of imported sugar being distributed by the State Governments through controlled channels has now been fixed at below Rs. 5.80 per kg. as against the price of below Rs. 6.00 per kg. fixed earlier.

[Translation]

Allocation of Funds to U.P. under N.R.E.P.

3869. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State :

(a) whether the amount allocated to Uttar Pradesh by the Central Government during 1985-86 under the National Rural Employment Programme is less as compared to that allocated in 1984-85 ;

(b) whether any further cut has been made in the amount allocated to the State under this head for the year 1985-86 ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(d) if not, whether Government are aware of the fact that the State Government has issued orders to different districts to drop 40 per cent of the works selected under this head ; and

(e) if so, the justification for this action ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The amount allocated to Uttar Pradesh for the year 1985-86 under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) is the same as last year i.e. Rs. 39.22 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No such orders to drop 40% of the works selected under National Rural Employment Programme have been issued by the State Government.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

T.V. Transmitter at Kasauli

3870. **SHRI SUKH RAM :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which the T.V. Transmitter being installed at Kasauli is expected to be commissioned ;

(b) area of the State that will be covered by the Kasauli transmitter ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to cover the rest of the State particularly major towns like Mandi which fall outside the ambit of the Kasauli transmitter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The TV transmitter at Kasauli, operating on reduced power of 1 KW at present, is expected to be commissioned on full power of 10 KW in the current year.

(b) Parts of Sirmaur, Solan, Shimla, Hamirpur and Una districts are expected to be covered by TV transmitter at Kasauli.

(c) Provision of TV service to uncovered areas of Himachal Pradesh including Mandi town would depend upon future availability of resources.

Report of Working Group on National Film Policy

3871. **SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government have received the report of the working group headed by Dr. K.S. Karanth on national film policy ,

(b) if so, when ;

(c) whether the recommendations of the group have been accepted by Government ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and whether these recommendations give more relief to the film industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The report of the Working Group on National Film Policy headed by Dr. K S. Karanth was submitted to the Government by the Working Group on 1st May, 1980.

(c) and (d). A statement giving information about recommendations which have been accepted wholly or partly is given below.

Some of the recommendations made by the Working Group have not been accepted. The reasons for not accepting these recommendations are mainly that the subject-matter falls within the purview of the State Governments and they have expressed their reservations in this regard or because of financial constraints, it would not be possible to accept the recommendation.

The Working Group has generally recommended relief to the film industry.

Statement

The Working Group on National Film Policy headed by Dr. K.S. Karanth, made, in all 231 recommendations. Some of the important recommendations which have been accepted/accepted in principle/

partly accepted by the Government/are briefly as follows :—

Recommendation No. 6 : The broad objectives of the National Film Policy should be as follows :

- (i) To improve the cultural quality of cinema considering its impact upon society.
- (ii) To make cinema accessible to the largest number of people throughout the country.
- (iii) To help the growth of cinema as a medium of culture, artistic expression, communication, enlightenment, and entertainment, and to develop a strategy for the propagation of film appreciation and consciousness.
- (iv) To help the Indian cinema by recognising it as an industry of vital importance and extend it the same facility as are available to other important industries.
- (v) To encourage the production of short films, information/documentary, educational and scientific films and provide facilities for their exhibition in schools, colleges and community centres in addition to exhibition through theatrical circuits and harness their potential for social progress.
- (vi) To provide all facilities for production, distribution and exhibition of children's films in all regions of the country.
- (vii) To assist in changing the feature film marketing conditions in a manner which provide a fair opportunity for films of aesthetic excellence and social relevance to reach the audience and at the same time reduce marketing pressures on the box-office oriented film

which compel it operate in a speculative environment.

- (viii) To regulate and improve the working conditions of film employees.
- (ix) To liberalise policies regarding import of equipment and raw stock in line with the need for modernising the technological base of film industry and simultaneously to provide facilities to undertake research and development for indigenisation of film technology and to keep abreast of the latest developments.
- (x) To expand training facilities in the creative and technical aspects of cinema, keeping in view the growth of cinema in India.
- (xi) To ensure that the taxation policies are in line with the general objective of encouraging the growth of cinema and that taxation does not contribute to making the market for cinema uncertain and speculative. This implies that the general strategy of generating tax revenues should aim at horizontal expansion of revenue and not vertical rise in taxation levels.
- (xii) The import films reflecting artistic and technical achievements from all over the world with a view to encourage creative interaction between Indian and international cinema, and to fully exploit the foreign exchange earning potential of Indian films by simplifying the procedure for export by providing expert marketing information and organisational support to exporters and by encouraging coproduction with foreign film makers.

Recommendation No. 35 : Theatre licensing rules should be simplified.

Recommendations No. 38 & 39 : In view of the acute shortage of theatres, construction of theatres specially of 400 to 500 seats with 16 mm projectors should be speeded up through various measures such as provision of institutional financing, entertainment tax incentives and encouragement of travelling and touring theatres.

Recommendation No. 63 : Film Processing Laboratories should be brought under a licensing system.

Recommendation No. 71 : Immediate action should be taken to set up facilities for manufacture of colour raw stock indigenously.

Recommendation No. 89 : All National and State award winning films, 'Q' certificate films and Children's films should be permanently exempted from entertainment tax instead of exempting them only for a limited period.

Recommendations No. 94 & 95 : Excise duty on film prints should be reduced. Prints of National award and State award winning films and of short films which are approved for compulsory release should be completely exempted from excise duty.

Recommendation No. 106 : Film making activity of the Films Division should be decentralised.

Recommendation No. 194 : Government should set up a Standing Tribunal to be headed by a person with judicial background to hear appeals against the decisions of Censor Board.

Recommendation No. 195 : An intermediary censor classification should be introduced which may be designated as 'UA'. This will indicate that the film is approved for universal exhibition but contains material which the parents may not like children upto the age of 12 to see. This certificate will be purely advisory.

Recommendation No. 222 : Special

legislation should be enacted to regulate the conditions of the cine-workers.

Some of these recommendations have already been implemented.

Production of Documentary Films by Calcutta Doordarshan

3872. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the folk and tribal documentary 16 m.m. films produced by the Calcutta Doordarshan during the last three years ;

(b) the names of the films, producers, the contents of the films, and the money spent on each film ;

(c) whether the languages used in the tribal documentary films are regional instead of tribal ; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Import of Edible Oil

3873. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of edible oil imported by Government during the first six months of this year, month-wise ;

(b) the quantity of edible oil distributed amongst the State Governments during the same period ;

(c) the criteria adopted for distribution of edible oil to the States ; and

(d) the total quantity of edible oil allotted to Gujarat State during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The quantity of edible

oils imported through State Trading Corporation, during the first six months of this year, month-wise, is given below :

Month	Quantity imported (MTS)*
January, 1985	71,172
February, 1985	1,00,370
March, 1985	83,800
April, 1985	54,468
May, 1985	96,850
June, 1985	1,51,369
Total :	5,58,029

*These figures are approximate.

(b) The quantity of edible oils distributed to States/Union Territories during the first six months of the year is 3,40,103 MTs.

(c) The allocation of imported edible oils to the State Governments/Union Territories is made by the Central Government from month to month on the basis of demand, consumption pattern, festival season, availability of indigenous edible oils in the States/Union Territories or region, availability of stocks with State Trading Corporation and other relevant factors including the pace of lifting of edible oils allocated earlier to the States.

(d) The total quantity of imported edible oils (RBD Palmolein) allocated to Gujarat during first six months of the year is 26,500 MTs.

Committee on Inland Fisheries

3874. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have constituted a committee of official and non-official members to decide common national policy and legal provisions to be implemented by States for encouraging the Inland fisheries ;

(b) if so, whether the said committee has submitted its report to Government ;

(c) if so, details thereof ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to provide adequate financial assistance to Maharashtra State for the development of fisheries in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Committee is yet to submit the report in this regard. Meanwhile the State Governments and Union Territories have been requested to communicate the suggestions for the amendment of Indian Fisheries Act, 1897.

(d) To develop fisheries in Maharashtra the following Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes are operating to provide adequate financial assistance to the State :

(i) Fish Farmer Development Agency Programme ;

- (ii) National Fish Seed Programme ;
- (iii) Development of Inland Fishery Statistics ;
- (iv) Development of Brackish Water Fish Farming ;
- (v) Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Active fishermen ;
- (vi) Techno-socio-economic survey of Fishermen Community ;
- (vii) Development of Fishing Harbours at minor ports.

Plantation Workers in the Country

3875. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of plantation workers in the country ;

(b) whether more than 55 per cent of the jobs in the plantation sector are held by women workers ;

(c) whether there is no provision to check occupational diseases among the plantation workers ; and

(d) if so, the details of specific steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) The average daily employment in plantations in 10 States/ Union Territories which submit returns, is 9,96,918, in the year 1983.

(b) Information is being collected.

(c) and (d). Section 17 of the Plantation Labour Act empowers the State Governments to make Rules so that in every plantation the employer shall provide the workers with such number and type of umbrellas, blankets, rain-coats or other like amenities for the protection of workers from rain or cold. The Central

Government had advised the State Governments to consider framing Rules under item (1) of Sub-Section (2) of Section 43 of the Act, on all aspects connected with health hazards arising out of spraying and use of insecticides and Model Rules on this prepared by the DG FASLI Organisation had been circulated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

Development of Small and Medium Towns during Sixth Plan

3876. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of small and medium towns taken up under Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns during Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) the amount sanctioned by Government for the development of these towns and amount released to the States so far ; and

(c) whether Government propose to formulate policies as to how to maintain the assets created under Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). Under the centrally sponsored scheme for the integrated development of small and medium towns 235 towns have been taken up for development during the sixth five year plan. A sum of Rs. 63.57 crores has been released as central loan assistance for items, including low cost sanitation, under the scheme. Details of towns approved and funds released are enclosed in the annexure laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT/1378/85].

(c) According to the guidelines of the scheme the State Government local bodies are to identify the agencies for proper maintenance and operation of assets and facilities under the scheme.

**Pilot Projects for Rice Production in
Andhra Pradesh**

3877. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government for selection of some blocks in the State of Andhra Pradesh for taking up Pilot Projects for increasing the production of rice ;

(b) if so, details thereof during the first half of the Seventh Five Year Plan period ;

(c) the expected share of financial assistance to be provided by the Government of India for Special Rice Production Programme in that State ; and

(d) the time by which the project is expected to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Question do not arise.

**Ineffective Modernisation of
Bonded Labour**

3878. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether modernisation in terms of electrification, irrigation facilities and literacy rate had no positive effect on the reduction of bonded labour system in our country ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). The system of bonded labour in India is an outcome of

rural indebtedness which has been prevailing for a long time involving certain economically exploited and weaker sections of the society. The system originated from the uneven social structure characterised by feudal and semi-feudal conditions. Bonded labourers constitute one of the weakest section of the rural poor. Since modernisation in terms of electrification, irrigation facilities and literacy has brought about overall development, this may have had some effect on the bonded labour system. However, no study in this regard has been made. The bonded labourers are mostly illiterate, landless, assetless and resourceless persons. The solution of the problem, therefore, should include removal of illiteracy, ignorance, poverty, landlessness and assetlessness among the rural poor and creating avenues of employment for them. A number of programmes have been included in the 20-Point Programme for ameliorating the lot of the rural poor.

**Construction of T.V. Centre at Porompat
(Manipur)**

3879. PROF. MEIJINLUNG KAMSON : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) when the construction of the Television Centre at Porompat (Manipur) was started;

(b) the time by which it will be completed and commissioned; and

(c) the power and range of the transmitter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Site for setting up a TV Transmitter at Porompat in Imphal was made available to Doordarshan in May 1985. Action for construction of building and tower has been taken up.

(b) It is expected that the Centre shall be ready for operation in 1987.

(c) The proposed 1 KW TV transmitter at Imphal is expected to have a service range of about 60 kms subject to local terrain conditions.

Sale of Wheat as Animal Feed to Korea

3880. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India is negotiating with the Animal Feed Corporation of South Korea to sell about one lakh tonnes of wheat as animal feed; and

(b) whether it is due to the adequate storage facilities that the wheat stocks by FCI got damaged ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir, no such negotiations are under way at present by the Food Corporation of India.

(b) Does not arise. However, it is a fact that the covered storage capacity with the Food Corporation of India is not sufficient to store foodgrains stocks available with the Corporation, and in spite of the precautions taken, some quantities do get damaged for want of covered storage space.

Allocation of Rice, Pulses and Wheat to Kerala

3881. DR. K.G. ADIYODI :
SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND

CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of rice, pulses, wheat etc. allotted to Kerala, during the last 3 years;

(b) the demand put forward by Government of Kerala and the part met by the Centre during the above period;

(c) whether the Centre has met the complete demands of Kerala for the supply of additional foodgrains due to the recent floods; and

(d) if so, to what extent and the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). A statement indicating the information is given below.

(c) and (d). The State Government has requested for additional monthly allocation of 25,000 tonnes of rice from August, 1985, to October, 1985.

The normal monthly allocation of 1,10,000 tonnes of rice to Govt. of Kerala was increased by 5,000 tonnes in June, 1985, 10,000 tonnes in July, 1985, and 15,000 tonnes each in August and September, 1985. In addition, a special one-time allocation of 25,000 tonnes of rice was also made in July, 1985.

Allocations from the Central Pool are only supplemental to open market availability.

Statement

Statement showing demand, allotment and offtake of rice, wheat and sugar during the years 1982 to 1984.

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Item		1982	1983	1984
Rice	Demand	16.20	16.30	16.20
	Allotment	12.05	13.05	13.60
	Offtake	11.67	12.94	13.23

Item		1982	1983	1984
Wheat	Demand	2.40	2.70	3.47
	Allotment	1.37	4.13	5.28
	Offtake	1.13	2.45	2.07
Sugar	Demand	*	*	*
	Allotment (£)	1.30	1.33	1.36
	Offtake	@	@	@

Pulses : There is no regular demand or allotment from the Central Government.

* The allocation of monthly levy sugar is not based on requirement or demand received from the State Government but is based on certain uniform norms out of the total availability of levy sugar for allocation to all the State Governments. Since 1-10-1983, the allocation of levy sugar is based on 425 grams per capita availability for a projected population as on 1-10-1983.

£ Does not include small quantities allotted to BSF/CRPF.

@ The State Government is itself arranging the lifting of allotted levy sugar from the factories.

Allotment of Shops on Permanent Lease

3882. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to allot the shops in Government markets in Delhi to the present licences on permanent lease; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Procurement Price of Levy Sugar

3883. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the levy sugar is procured at a price lower than the cost of production of sugar; and

(b) if so, the losses incurred by mills during the past three years ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The ex-factory price of levy sugar is determined under the statutory provisions of Section 3 (3C) of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The levy price thus fixed takes into account the cost of production on the basis of statutory minimum level of sugarcane price fixed by the Central Government.

The partial control system with dual pricing which has been followed as a policy by the Government since December, 1979 envisages that if the factories sustain any losses on the fixation of levy price, as mentioned above, they are expected to compensate themselves for the higher cost of production, if any, from the realisations of the 35% of the free-sale sugar in the open market. The price in open market is governed by the market forces of supply and demand.

Remunerative Prices for Sugarcane Production

3884. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) what was the total acreage under sugarcane cultivation during the year 1984;

(b) what is the estimated area under cultivation during the year 1985;

(c) whether any complaints have been received from the sugarcane growers that they are not getting remunerative prices; and

(d) if so, steps Government are taking to improve the prices of sugarcane and to increase the production thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) The area sown under sugarcane during 1984 is estimated at about 3 million hectares,

(b) The estimated area for crop year 1985 is not yet available.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The statutory minimum prices of sugarcane fixed by the Central Government includes an element of remuneration for the growers.

In order to increase production of sugarcane, the following strategy is being adopted:

- (i) production and distribution of quality seed cane;
- (ii) expansion of area under irrigation;
- (iii) larger application of fertilizers;
- (iv) efficient management of ratoon crop;
- (v) adoption of intensive plant protection measures;
- (vi) transfer of technology; and
- (vii) training of personnel.

Charter Permits to Foreign Vessels

3885. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3072 on 15th April, 1985 regarding licences for using foreign fishing vessels and state:

(a) whether any charter permits or letter of intents have been released since April 16, 1985 and, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the particulars of Directors of such companies;

(c) the total number of charter boats in Indian territory;

(d) the names of the ports which are being used by them;

(e) whether fuel requirement of foreign charter boats is being met by India; and

(f) if so, the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b) No letters of intent have been issued to any company since April 16, 1985. However, Charter permits have been issued to four companies against letters of Intent issued earlier as per details in the statement below.

(c) At present there are only six chartered vessels operating in the Indian waters.

(d) The allotted base of operation in respect of the vessels mentioned in replies to 'a' & 'c' is Madras.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Question does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	No. of Vessels for which permits issued	Board of Directors
1.	M/s. Leo Sea Foods Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	2	Shri Shamsher Singh (M.D.) Shri J.M. Bhandari, Technical Director Shri R.S. Zari, Operations Director.
2.	M/s. Young Fisheries Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	1	Shri S. Prasad Reddy (M.D.) Shri T. Viswanath Shri Charanjit Singh
3.	M/s. Star Marine Foods Pvt. Ltd., Vishakhapatnam.	2	Shri K.V. Reddy (M.D.) Shri V. Vasant Kumar, (Executive Director) Shri T. Ragunatha Reddy (Technical Director)
4.	M/s. Bali Cold Storage Pvt. Ltd., Madras	1	Dr. C. Bali (Chairman & M.D.) Sm. Vyjayanthimala Bali, (Director) Shri Sudhir Bali (Technical Director)

[Translation]

Telecast and broadcast of programmes in
Bhojpuri

3886. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to
state :

(a) the total number of feature films,
plays, Kavi Sammelans and other pro-
grammes broadcast and telecast from
AIR and Delhi Doordarshan respectively
in Bhojpuri dialect and language for the
recreation and enlightenment of Bhojpuri
speaking people in Delhi whose number is
not less than twenty lakhs in the
capital ; and

(b) the ratio of the programmes, if
any, broadcast and telecast so far in this

language to the programmes broadcast and
telecast in other regional languages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GAD-
GIL) : (a) and (b). The main language
of AIR Delhi and Doordarshan Kendra,
Delhi is Hindi. Out of the Delhi's
population, 75% speak Hindi, 14%
speak Punjabi and about 5% speak
Urdu. The percentage of the people
speaking other languages mentioned in
the Constitution and regional dialects
would be less than 1% each. Therefore,
there can be no fixed ratio of programmes
in Bhojpuri dialect *vis-a-vis* the main
language of the Station/Kendra.

AIR, Delhi broadcasts Bhojpuri folk
songs for a duration of 20 minutes on

alternate Mondays. During the last one year, Doordarshan has telecast 6 items in Bhojpuri, which include one feature films, 3 songs featured in the Chitramala programme and 2 Bhojpuri folk songs.

[English]

Telecast of National Programme from Doordarshan Kendra Srinagar

3887. PROF. SAIFUD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the time used in telecasting National Programme from Doordarshan Kendra, Srinagar ;

(b) the time utilized for local programmes ; and

(c) whether time utilized for local programmes was enough in view of the public demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MIISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The time used in telecast of the National Programme is 2 hours and 35 minutes per day on an average. It excludes special Sunday morning and afternoon transmissions.

(b) The time used for telecast of local programmes by Doordarshan Kendra, Srinagar, is 3 hours and 10 minutes per day on an average. It excludes educational programmes telecast for a duration of 20 minutes on school days.

(c) No such specific demand has been received. However, in view of constraints of resources and limited programme production facilities, it is not possible to increase the total transmission time of Doordarshan Kendras, including Srinagar, at present.

Pilot Scheme for Shifting Cultivation

3888. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of AGRICUL-

TURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pilot projects were implemented in some States to control shifting cultivation as a Central Sector Scheme ;

(b) whether the above pilot project was subsequently transferred to the State Sector ;

(c) whether Government are aware that the above projects have not been implemented properly due to resource constraints of the respective States ; and

(d) if so, the specific steps proposed to be taken by the Centre to see that the project is properly implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) A Central Sector programme for control of shifting cultivation for Seventh Plan with an outlay of Rs. 75 crores for settling 25,000 jhumia families in all the problem States and Union Territories has been formulated in accordance with the recommendations of Task Force on Shifting Cultivation in India and the Committee of Ministers for Economic Development of North Eastern Region and also National Board on Shifting Cultivation. Approval of Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance is awaited. The broad strategy is to wean away the shifting cultivators from this practice through beneficiary oriented programmes, aiming at providing alternative occupation and economic upliftment. Once this proposed Central Sector Programme is approved for implementation, it will be taken up from 1985-86 and implemented by the concerned States and Union Territories.

[Translation]

Applications for Setting up Flour Mills in Himachal Pradesh

3889. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL

SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) number of persons who have applied for setting up flour mills in Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) the action taken thereon ; and

(c) the number of the States in the country which have sought permission for setting up flour mills during the past two years ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (c). A number of applications have been received for grant of industrial licence under I (D & R) Act or for permission/Milling Licence under Wheat Roller Flour Mills (L & C) Order, 1957, for establishment of roller flour mills from almost all States/Union Territories in the country including Himachal Pradesh.

(b) As the Government decided in May, 1980, as a general policy, not to issue fresh permissions for setting up of roller flour mills in the country, all applications received from Himachal Pradesh for establishment of roller flour mills were rejected.

[English]

Complaints against Contractors and Officials of FCI in Shahjahanpur, U.P.

3890. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints of irregularities and malpractices against contractors of Food Corporation of India in district Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, action taken against the erring contractors and officials of the Food Corporation of India ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND

CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Preliminary enquiries conducted at District level indicate involvement of Assistant Manager (Depot) in various irregularities including favour to the contractor. Further appropriate action is in progress.

Telecast of serial "India's struggle for freedom"

3891. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the serial entitled "India's struggle for freedom" which was being showing on Delhi television has been discontinued ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether various important episodes of the freedom struggle which have not so far been shown will be telecast regularly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Sub-Letting of Government Accommodation

3892. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :

SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SEKHAR MURTHY :

SHRI H.G. RAMULU :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that many quarters allotted to Government Servants are let out by them ;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been made in this regard in Delhi particularly in Sewa Nagar, Andrews Ganj and Sadiq Nagar and if so, the outcome thereof ;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to stop this unhealthy practice ;

(d) whether any action has been taken against such erring employees ;

(e) nature of action taken ; and

(f) details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Some cases have come to the notice of the Government where the Government quarters allotted to the Government Servants are let out by them.

(b) and (c). No specific survey has been conducted in these areas. However, surprise inspections are being carried out vigorously in different colonies for detecting suspected cases of subletting. Specific complaints against subletting are also attended to.

(d) and (e). Cases where subletting is proved, allotment of quarter is cancelled immediately and eviction proceedings initiated under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971. Penalties by way of debarring the Government official for further allotment upto 3 years, increasing the rent for the period of overstay, debarment from sharing of accommodation, etc. are imposed.

(f) A total of 654 cases of subletting have been detected and in 318 cases subletting has been proved, penalties have been imposed under the rules. The remaining cases are under process.

Levy Sugar Released for Kerala

3893. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of sugar released from the levy quota for public distribution system in Kerala during the last six months ;

(b) the monthly requirements as per the demand of the State Government ;

(c) whether State Government have been demanding a rise in the quota ; and

(d) whether their request has been acceded to ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). State-wise monthly levy quotas of sugaar are not based on the requirement or demand of the State Government. These are allotted on the basis of certain uniform norms out of the total available levy sugar for allocation to all State Govts, Kerala Government was allotted a monthly levy sugar quota of 11225 tonnes during the last six months. However, for the months of June and August, 1985 an additional quantity of 1794 tonnes was also allotted as an additional festival quota for dltribution through Public Distribution System.

(c) and (d). No request for enhancement of monthly quota was received from the State Government during the last six months.

Outdoor Telecast Vans in Orissa

3894. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to State :

(a) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to strengthen the capability of the existing TV Centres in Orissa ;

(b) the details of existing outdoor telecast vans (for live telecast) proposed to be added in Orissa ; and

(c) the details of action taken to make live telecast of regional sports in States to encourage sports and education and cultural programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up a TV Centre at Bhubaneswar with full-fledged studio facilities and provision of a colour OB van. Besides, the installation of a low power TV transmitter at Bhavanipatna is under implementation.

(c) The telecast of regional sports in Orissa would be possible when satellite mode of linkage is provided in the State. The implementation of such a scheme would depend upon future availability of resources.

Separate Printing Press for Parliamentary Work

3895. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme for establishing a separate Printing Press for Parliamentary work as approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee of Government has been implemented ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) No Sir.

(b) The project was sought to be revised keeping in view the observations of the Lok Sabha Sectt. It is now being taken up on priority basis and is expected to be implemented within three years.

[Translation]

Allocation for Kharif Crop Insurance in Bihar

3896. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State :

(a) break-up of the amount allocated for insurance of Kharif crop in Bihar State ;

(b) whether Central Government will also allocate some amount for this purpose ; and

(c) if so, the amount to be allocated by the Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) No State-wise allocation of funds has been made under the new Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme.

(b) According to the new Crop Insurance Scheme, State Govts. are to set up State Crop Insurance Funds. 50% of this fund falls in the share of the Central Govt. Further, subsidising the insurance service charge (Premium) payable by small and marginal farmers to the extent of 50% is also envisaged in the scheme. 50% of this subsidy amount also falls in the share of the Central Government. Contribution of funds by the Central Govt. on a matching basis for strengthening the machinery for augmentation of crop cutting experiments is also envisaged in the scheme.

(c) Amounts of allocation to the various States have not been decided since formal proposals have not been received in this regard from the various State Govts. which are implementing the scheme.

[English]

Towns Selected in Andhra Pradesh for Implementation of Basic Needs Schemes

3897. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) how many towns have been selected in Andhra Pradesh for implementation of 'Urban Basic Service Scheme' Programme by Central Government ; and

(b) what are the development activities proposed by Central Government in selected towns, under this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Under the Urban Basic Service programme 4 towns in Mehboobnagar District of Andhra Pradesh have been selected for implementing the UNICEF assisted scheme by the Central Government.

(b) The proposed development activities under this Scheme areas under :—

- (i) to extend child care and health services, water and sanitation facilities and income earning opportunities for women and urban poor ;
- (ii) to extend health and community education services to the poor people in the slum areas ;
- (iii) to reduce the rural and urban imbalances in social development ;
- (iv) to enhance survival and development of children and women in low income families.

Restoration of Letter of Intent for Parshuram Sahakari Sakharhana of Chiplun in Maharashtra

3898. **SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether an application for grant of letter of intent in favour of Parshuram Sahakari Sakharhana of Chiplun in Maharashtra for setting up a new sugar factory was received; if so, the action thereon; and

(b) whether any application for setting up a cooperative sugar factory at Chalisgaon in Maharashtra by the members of the Scheduled Castes and Sche-

duled Tribes has been received; if so, action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The application for grant of Letter of Intent for setting up a new sugar factory by the Parshuram Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana at Chiplun is under the consideration of the Government.

(b) No, Sir.

Reclamation of Fallow Land in Orissa

3899. **SHRI K. PRADHANI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the area of fallow land in Orissa reclaimed under the 20 point Programme during 1982-83 upto 1984-85; and

(b) the target set for 1985-86 for the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). A programme of restoration of fallow land (other than current fallows) was launched in 8 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu during the productivity year 1982-83. The programmes was extended to five more States including Orissa during 1983-84 and 1984-85.

According to reports received from the State Government, a total area of 15,709 ha. was restored in the State of Orissa during 1983-84 and 1984-85 with break-up as follows :

(Area in ha.)

Year	Restoration for agriculture	Raising plantation of utility trees and forest species	Total
1983	520	8,313	8,833
1984-85	400	6,476	6,876
	920	14,789	15,709

The programme was not continued during 1985-86. However, a Centrally sponsored scheme of "Survey, Categorisation and Restoration of Culturable Waste Lands and Fallows Other than Current Fallows" for surveying about 2 million ha, and restoring 5 lakh ha, has been proposed to Planning Commission for implementation during Seventh Plan in the States including Orissa. A final decision on the proposal is awaited.

Setting up Co-operative Oil Mills

3900. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to increase the number of co-operative oil mills in the country;

(b) if so, the number of co-operative oil mills that have been set up in different States;

(c) the number of such co-operative oil mills which have been set up in Orissa so far; and

(d) the names of the places where those co-operative oil mills have been set up ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). There are 43 Co-operative Oil Mills in the different States. The following two parties have been issued Industrial Licences for setting up of oil mills in Orissa :

- (i) M/s. Orissa State Co-operative Marketing Federation, Bhubaneswar (District Sambhalpur),
- (ii) M/s. Orissa State Co-operative Oilseeds Growers, Federation Ltd., Bhubaneswar for mustard and groundnut (Tehsil, Khurda, District Puri).

Irregularities Committed by NFDC

3901. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether financial and administrative irregularities committed by the National Film Development Corporation have come to notice of the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what check is being exercised over the proper accounting and repatriation of NFDC's export earnings involving sales receipts from video films through private persons to whom video rights were sold;

(d) the rate of commission paid to these private persons or agencies; and

(e) the amount so far remitted to India on account of the sale of video films ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Since the matter is under investigation, it has not been found possible to furnish the details.

(c) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Allocation of Sugar to West Bengal

3902. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of levy sugar currently allocated to West Bengal and proposed to be allotted during the next quarter;

(b) whether in view of the ensuing festival season, Government will consider

the expediency of increasing this quota; if so, by how much; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). A monthly levy sugar quota of 24,435 tonnes is being presently allotted to West Bengal Government. For the current month of August, 1985 an additional quantity of levy sugar of 3906 tonnes for festival purpose has also been allotted to the State Government.

While the normal monthly quota of levy sugar is expected to remain at the existing level in the coming months/next quarter, the release of additional levy sugar for festival purpose would be considered having regard to the total availability position *vis-a-vis* the requirement of various State Government.

Minimum Wages of Mining Workers

3903. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently revised the minimum wages of skilled workers and agricultural workers fixed for 34 scheduled employments ;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the minimum wages of mining workers ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and when these new wages will come into force ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The rates of minimum wages were revised for 29 mining employments with effect from February 12, 1985. A statement giving the revised rates of minimum wages is given below.

Statement
*Statement showing minimum Rates Wages as Revised on 12-2-85 in
various Scheduled Employments*

Sl. No.	Name of the Employment	Date of revision	Rates of wages per day		Skilled	Clerical
			Unskilled (lowest paid workers) Rs.	Semi-skilled Rs.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Employment in Gypsum Mines	12-2-85	11.00 (for work above ground)	13.75 16.50 (for work below ground)	17.00 20.25	17.00
2.	Employment in Barytes Mines	12-2-85	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—
3.	Employment in Bauxite Mines	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—
4.	Employment in Manganese Mines	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—
5.	Employment in China Clay Mines	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—
6.	Employment in Kyanite Mines	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—
7.	Employment in Copper Mines	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
8.	Employment in Clay Mines	12.2.85	11.00 (for work above ground) ----- 13.25 (for work below ground) -----	13.75 16.50	17.00 20.25	17.00
9.	Employment in Stone Mines	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—
10.	Employment in White Clay Mines	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—
11.	Employment in Fire Clay Mines	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—
12.	Employment in Ochre Mines	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—
13.	Employment in Stetite (including soapstone and tale) Mines	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—
14.	Employment in Asbestos Mines	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—
15.	Employment in Chromite Mines	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—
16.	Employment in Quartzite Mines	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—
17.	Employment in Quartz Mines	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—

18. Employment in Silica Mines	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—
19. Employment in Mica Mines	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—
20. Employment in Magnesite Mines	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—
21. Employment in Graphite Mines	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—
22. Employment in Felspar Mines	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—
23. Employment in Redoxide Mines	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—
24. Employment in Laterite Mines	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—
25. Employment in Dolomite Mines	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—
26. Employment in Iron Ore Mines	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—
27. Employment in Granite Mines	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—
28. Wolfram Mines	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—
29. Magnetite Mines	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—

Memorandum Submitted by National Campaign Committee on Lockouts, Closure, De-Notification and Retrenchment

3904. **SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state what steps Government had taken in regard to the memorandum submitted on May, 1985 by the National Campaign Committee comprising of 8 Central Trade Unions in respect of closure, lockout, retrenchment and de-notification ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : In a memorandum given to the Labour Minister on the 15th May, 1985, the National Campaign Committee of Trade Unions had drawn attention to the reported increase in the incidence of lockouts and closures and opposed de-notification of Industries which allegedly resulted in loss of employment to workers. Lockouts and closures are regulated under the relevant provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. According to existing policy guidelines laid down by the Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs, whenever a decision is taken to de-notify an Industrial Unit, it is based on the conclusion that it will not be possible to revive it as indicated by the operational results during the period in which the unit has been managed after the takeover.

Unsatisfactory Cattle Breeding Research Project

3905. **SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite Centre-wise funds released by ICAR under Cattle Breeding Research Project during Sixth Plan the number of halfbreds and of their female progeny has sharply declined, if so details thereof and corrective measures Government had taken ; and

(b) whether the reproduction, production of milk and the survivability of crossbreed females in the research farms had fallen sharply ; if so, details thereof,

Centre-wise and year-wise during Sixth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) No, Sir. The All India Coordinated Research Project on Cattle envisaged production of a certain number of half bred and second generation crossbreds by crossing Indian breeds of cattle viz. Haryana, Gir & Ongole with exotic breeds of Holstein Friesian, Brown Swiss & Jersey at different units of the project. As a policy matter keeping in view the limited facilities in term of infrastructure space & feed & fodder resources it was decided by the workshop that the foundation stock will be called as soon as the requisite number of half bred females has been achieved and the half bred females will be culled from the Project as soon as the targetted number of second generation crossbreds females and recording of performance of half bred has been achieved.

(b) No, Sir.

Allotment of Land to S.D. Education Society, Delhi

3906. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had allotted through Land and Development Office in or around 1966, a plot to S.D. Education Society, Delhi to run the Government aided J.V.S.D. Girls Sr. Secondary School at D-II Jhandewalan Extension, Karol Bagh, New Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether complete possession of the land to the society has been given if so, the date thereof ;

(c) if not the steps taken to handover the complete possession to the S.D. Education Society ; and

(d) the time by which they will be able to do so and the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (d) A plot of land measuring 1.4 acre was allotted to the S.D. Education Society and possession of land was handed over on 3-6-66 except pocket of land where 3 squatters obtained stay order from the Court against the DDA and L&DO. The cases of these persons are under consideration of DDA for providing them alternative accommodation under Gadgil Assurance.

Telecast of programme for Himachal Pradesh by Doordarshan Kendra, Jalandhar

3907. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Doordarshan Kendra, Jalandhar telecasts its programme for Himachal Pradesh including those in Pahari language in the early hours of the evening thus not providing for their inadequate reception ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the programme meant for Himachal Pradesh and Pahari language in particular along with the time allotted for this purpose by the Doordarshan Kendra ;

(c) whether the timings would be readjusted to late in the evenings between 8 to 10 P.M. and also increase the time for both the categories ; and

(d) if so, the likely date by which it would be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) No programme in Pahari language for Himachal Pradesh is telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Jalandhar in its afternoon transmission.

(b) Programme in Pahari language is telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Jalandhar in its Sunday morning transmission for a duration of 45 minutes from 8.45 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.

(c) and (d). There is no such proposal at present under consideration.

National Egg Development Board

3908. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to constitute a National Egg Development Board;

(b) if so the functions and powers of the Board; and

(c) whether Government consider egg production as "Agriculture" or Industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) No proposal to constitute a National Egg Development Board is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has already suggested to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to give poultry farming for production of eggs and table poultry, the status of agriculture for purposes of electric tariff, labour and land laws, institutional finance, sales tax, octroi, etc.

Shortage of Poultry Vaccines and Medicines

3909. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is shortage of poultry vaccines and medicines in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government plan to establish industries of poultry medicine in Cooperative/public sector;

(c) whether at present these industries are mostly under private management; if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is price control on the poultry drugs;

(e) whether Government are implementing quality control on these medicines; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). By and large there is no shortage of poultry medicines and vaccines against commonly occurring poultry diseases in the country.

(c) Poultry vaccine and medicine manufacture is both under public and private sectors. Whereas vaccines are produced at 17 public and three private sector units, medicines are produced mostly by private agencies, and the public sector viz. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., etc.

(d) Drugs (Price Control) Order is applicable to all drugs both for human and veterinary use, including poultry drugs.

(e) and (f). Quality Control of vaccines is undertaken by Standardisation/Quality Control Units set up by each production centre. Further, manufacture,

Standardisation and quality control of veterinary biological products including poultry vaccines and drugs are regulated under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act of the Government of India.

Amount Sanctioned for West Bengal Agricultural Development Programme

3910. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) total Fifth Plan and Sixth Plan sanctioned amount for West Bengal Agricultural Development Programme that had been spent;

(b) the estimated target of production during the Fifth and Sixth Plan in West Bengal and how much had been achieved; and

(c) the average best four States of India that had done well during these two Plans and their names ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The position regarding sanctioned outlay and expenditure for Agriculture and Allied Sectors including Rural Development and Cooperation for Fifth Plan (1974-79) and Sixth Plan (1980-85) in West Bengal is as follows :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Plan period	Sanctioned outlay	Expenditure
Fifth Plan (1974-79)	19870	24019
Sixth Plan (1980-85)	67870	42814

(b) Targets of production and actual production of important crops in West Bengal during the terminal years of the

Fifth Plan (1978-79) and Sixth Plan (1984-85) are as follows :

(In lakh tonnes)

Crop	1978-79		1984-85	
	Target	Actual production	Target	Production (Provisional)
Foodgrains	105.0	80.4	120.0	92.6
Oilseeds	1.0	0.9	2.0	2.3
Sugarcane	20.0	18.8	26.0	10.2
Jute and Mesta (Lakh bales of 180 Kg. each)	43.0	43.7	45.0	44.7

(c) No grading is done in regard to performance of the States in terms of their plan performance.

Musical Documentary Film on Late Ustad Alauddin Khan Bade Gulam Ali and Begum Akhtar

3911. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal for a full length musical documentary on late Ustad Alauddin Khan, Bade Gulam Ali and Begum Akhtar to further inspire and educate our young musicians on the Style and gharana of those great Artists;

(b) if so, whether it will be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Documentary films on Ustad Alauddin Khan and Begum Akhtar have

already been produced by the Films Division. Owing to financial constraints, it is not considered necessary to produce another full-length musical documentary on these great musicians.

[Translation]

Profits/Loss of State Farms Corporation of India

3912. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A.K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the objectives with which the State Farms Corporation of India was set up; and

(b) the extent of loss suffered or profit earned by it during the last years and also this year, year-wise and the annual production of cotton, moong, gram and seeds and reproduction seeds during these periods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The State Farms Corporation of India was set up in 1969 with following objectives :—

(1) To set up and run agricultural

farms for the production primarily of seeds of foodgrains, fibre crops, plantation crops, oilseeds, vegetables and fruits as well as study of these crops in the various parts of the country on land acquired by the Government of India from the State Governments.

- (2) To set up poultry, sheep, pig and other cattle breeding farms either as independent units or as part of agricultural farms,
- (3) To undertake development, reclamation and improvement of lands required for or under the Farms belonging to the Company.
- (4) To undertake development, reclamation and improvement of land belonging to private parties on payment by these parties.
- (5) To carry on all or any of the

business of farmers, producers, processors, exporters, packers and importers of agricultural produce of all kinds including dairy, poultry, garden and horticulture produce.

- (6) To carry on the business of keepers, breeders, importers, exporters and traders of poultry and cattle of all kinds.
- (7) To give on hire machinery belonging to the company to State and Central Government and private individuals.
- (8) To function as seedsmen, nursemens and to buy, sell and trade in any goods associated with the activities of the company.

(b) The position about the net profits earned or net losses incurred during the financial years 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 is given below :—

Year	Net profit (+) Net loss (—)		(Rs. in lakhs)
1981-82	(+)	2.38	
1982-83	(—)	35.33	
1983-84	(—)	279.05	
1984-85	(—)	40.00	(Tentative)

The figures of 1984-85 are tentative since the accounts have not been finalised so far as the financial year of State Farms Corporation of India runs from July to June.

The total production of crops like

cotton, moong, gram and production of seeds by State Farms Corporation of India during the years 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 is given below. :

Crops	(In quintals)					
	1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
	Total	Seeds	Total	Seeds	Total	Seeds
						(Estimated)
Cotton	32282	13609	39397	13039	21047	5456
					33038	12460
Moong	5245	3832	10664	6340	6453	4127
					10314	6510
Gram	65841	36727	72144	40897	33977	24073
					54381	37679

[English]

Hotel built by DDA near Indrapratha Stadium

3913. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA built hotel near Indraprastha Stadium, New Delhi has remained unutilised so far ;

(b) estimate of the loss suffered ; and

(c) the time by which the hotel is expected to start ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) DDA started construction of a building known as the Players' block alongwith the Sports Complex in I. P. Estate. Subsequently DDA decided to develop it into a Venu Hotel. This building is not yet complete.

(b) There is no loss in view of (a) above.

(c) After collaborator(s) are finally selected, the Hotel would be completed and could start functioning. Negotiations with the collaborators are already in an advance stage.

Decongestion of Old Delhi

3914. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister has suggested formulation of a plan for decongesting Old Delhi ;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to improve the Capital's roads and to decongest Old Delhi ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to shift the whole sale market of Sadar Bazar elsewhere as a stop in the direction of decongestion ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Delhi Development Authority are working out a specific scheme for the development of Walled City, within the overall Master Plan for Delhi.

D.D.A. have prepared modifications in the Master Plan for Delhi with perspective of the year 2001 *inter-alia* to improve the capital's housing, movement on roads, decongestion of Walled City and redevelopment of Sadar Bazar wholesale market. These were published on 6-4-1985 inviting objections/suggestions from the public.

Allotment of Accommodation to Ex-servicemen on their Re-employment

3916. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to take into account the services of ex-servicemen for the purpose of allotment of accommodation when they are re-employed ;

(b) whether officials from State Government services after joining a Central Government Department will get this benefit ;

(c) whether it will be applicable in case of special Pool Accommodation also ; and

(d) if so, how many quarters in each type have been allotted in Delhi under this category since January 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Orders already exist for taking into account the service of ex-servicemen for the purpose of general pool accommodation when they are re-employed, subject to the conditions specified in the orders.

(b) Continuous service rendered in the State Government is also counted for the purpose of allotment of general pool accommodation.

(c) Rules/orders for allotment of accommodation in special pools controlled by various Ministries/Departments are issued by respective Ministries/Departments.

(d) Such statistics are not maintained in this Ministry.

**Decline in Production of Sugarcane,
Jute and Mesta**

3917. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of sugarcane, jute and mesta declined during the last two years ; and

(b) the steps taken to increase their production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The production of sugarcane has declined but in the case of Jute and Mesta it has not.

(b) In order to augment the sugarcane production in the country, the following strategy has been adopted :—

- (i) production and distribution of quality seed cane ;
- (ii) expansion of area under irrigation ;
- (iii) larger application of fertilisers ;
- (iv) efficient management of ratoon crop ;
- (v) adoption of intensive plant protection measures ;
- (vi) transfer of technology ; and

(vii) training of personnel.

The main strategy in 7th Plan for raising the production and productivity of jute and mesta consists of :—

- (i) accelerating the improved jute/mesta production technology in both irrigated and rainfed tract ;
- (ii) large coverage of jute/mesta in the multiple cropping sequence ;
- (iii) timely provision of critical inputs for increasing productivity ;
- (iv) provision of adequate retting facility for improving the quality of fibre. In order to achieve the targetted production efforts of the State Governments are being supplemented through a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Intensive Jute/Mesta Development Programme which will continue during the 7th Plan period.

[Translation]

**Retrenchment of Class IV employees
working on daily wages in AIR and
Doordarshan**

3918. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Class IV employees working on daily wages are being retrenched from service in AIR and Doordarshan even though they have been working continuously for more than 240 days in a year ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether any action is being taken against the officers responsible for removing these employees ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Persons are engaged on daily wage in AIR and Doordarshan for specific items of work of causal nature. Therefore, when the work ceases such persons are disbanded. According to instructions issued by the Department of Personnel, persons engaged on daily wage who had put in 240 days of work in a minimum spell of two years may be considered for appointment as peons subject to their fulfilment of certain conditions and availability of posts. AIR had in fact regularised six such persons since February, 1985.

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

[English]

**Information Regarding SC and ST
Benefited under IRDP**

3919. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether every month telegraphic report indicating the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people benefited under Integrated Rural Development Programme is obtained from all the States ; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the reasons for obtaining such reports telegraphically ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information for every month regarding the total beneficiaries covered as well as SC and ST families, under Integrated Rural Development Programme, is being obtained from all the States/UTs, telegraphically by 7th of the succeeding month to transmit the same to Planning Commission for their monthly report on 20-Point Programme.

**Foreign Tour of Officials of NDDB
in Connection with Import of
Cows**

3920. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the officers of National Dairy Development Board went to Germany in connection with the gift of 20000 Holstein Freisain cows to India ;

(b) if so, what are the details of these officers and the amount spent on them ?

(c) whether they have since taken charge of these animals ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) when these cows are to arrive in the country and where these are to be kept ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). The National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) deputed one of its Executive Directors twice to Europe in connection with the proposed gift of cows to India. The amount spent by the NDDB on his visits was approximately Rs. 1,15,988/-.

(c) to (e). No, Sir. The modalities of acceptance of the gift and other details regarding the keeping of the cows after they arrive in India have not been finalised.

Telecast of Educational Programmes

3921. SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give more time for educational programmes in Doordarshan ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Doordarshan are already paying sufficient attention to the educational programmes. Delhi, Bombay, Srinagar and Madras Kendras of Doordarshan are telecasting educational programmes for school going children. The time devoted by different Kendras towards educational programmes on each day is as under :—

A. DELHI

(i) Educational Programme — 80 minutes

(ii) School Programmes —160 minutes

B. BOMBAY

School Programmes —160 minutes

C. SRINAGAR

Educational Programmes — 80 minutes

D. MADRAS

Educational Programmes — 40 minutes

While the school programmes conform to the syllabus of local schools, the educational programmes are in the nature of general enrichment programmes and are not based on the curriculum.

2. Besides the above Kendras, educational programmes are being telecast in 8 States through INSAT-IB i.e. in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Time devoted for each State for the educational programmes is given below :—

(a) Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh —45 minutes (common programme)

(b) Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Orissa —45 minutes (for each State separately)

Educational programmes are telecast in the local language of the State.

3. Doordarshan are telecasting Area Specific Programmes through INSAT for each of the six States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. These programmes also carry the programmes on adult education.

4. University Grants Commission are also utilising the services of Doordarshan for telecast of common educational programmes throughout the country for two hours daily on all working days.

5. Since sufficient time is already being devoted for educational programmes, it is not considered necessary to increase the telecast time of the educational programmes for the time being.

Sale of controlled cloth by co-operative Societies

3922. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :
SHRI VISHNU MODI :

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

(a) whether Government make controlled cloth available to cooperative societies for sale ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that co-operative societies instead of selling this control cloth to poor people sell it in black market ;

(c) if so, whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the "Jansatta" dated 22 July, 1985 under the caption "Sahakari Samitiyon Ne Control Ka Kapra Black Mein Becha" ;

(d) if so, the concrete steps taken by Government in the matter and the action

taken against such cooperative societies so far ; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (e). The controlled cloth produced by the mill sector (National Textile Cooperation Mills) is mainly distributed through State Federations, Cooperative Societies, Fair Price Shops as authorised by State/Union Territory authorities, with NCCF at national level. It is generally observed that owing to faulty distribution system, there is some deviation of controlled cloth to unauthorised channels. Therefore, the Deptt. of Civil Supplies have addressed all the States/U Ts. to take necessary corrective measures to streamline the pattern of distribution of controlled cloth. A plan of action has been suggested to the States, that handling of controlled cloth by the state agencies should be closely monitored by the State's Civil Supplies Secretary to avoid delay in taking delivery of consignment by the agency handling controlled cloth. On receipt of controlled cloth by the District Wholesale Agency, the Dy. Commissioner/Collector and the District Supply Officer should immediately be informed of the receipt of total quantity received and it should be the responsibility of the Deputy Commissioner/Collector with the assistance of the District Supply Officer and Deputy/Asstt. Registrar of Cooperative Societies, to indicate the distribution of controlled cloth in urban and rural areas within his jurisdiction. All Consumer Cooperative Stores as well as other agencies dealing with controlled cloth should display the stock position of controlled cloth received sold etc. A system of physical verification of the stock held by each wholesaler/retailer should be introduced and the retailers should maintain a register showing arrival of stock, its quantity (variety-wise) etc. It has also been suggested that the number of retail outlets of the controlled cloth both in urban and rural areas should be increased so as to provide proper facilities to the

people for getting controlled cloth without any difficulty. The State Governments/U.T. Administrations are taking necessary steps to implement the suggestions.

With regard to part (c) of the Question, it may be mentioned that the daily "JANSATTA" Dated 22nd July, 1985 contains a news-item under the caption "Sahkari Samitiyon Ne Control Ka Kapra Black Mein Becha". The news item refers to the Cooperative societies in Morena (Madhya Pradesh). As such the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has been requested to enquire into the matter and take appropriate action.

Cooperative Sugar Factories in Orissa

3923. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of co-operative sugar factories set up in the State of Orissa so far ;

(b) the locations of those cooperative sugar factories ;

(c) how many of those cooperative sugar factories have been getting assistance from the National Cooperative Development Corporation ;

(d) the details of Central assistance and assistance from National Cooperative Development Corporation given to those cooperative sugar factories during last three years ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Out of the four Cooperative Sugar Factories Licensed so far in Orissa, two factories are in production and the remaining two under installation.

(b) The Cooperative Sugar Factories in production are at Aska (Ganjam district) and Bargarh (Sambalpur District); and those under installation are at Nayagarh (Puri district) and Baramba (Cuttack district).

(c) All the four Cooperative Sugar Factories in the State have received assistance from the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC).

(d) and (e). Central assistance is provided to National Cooperative Development Corporation for the programme of cooperative sugar factories in the country. NCDC release assistance to individual factories. During the last three years, the following cooperative sugar factories have been provided assistance as detailed below :

(Rs. in Lakhs)

1. Bargarh	...	91.50
2. Nayagarh	...	40.00
3. Baramba	...	30.00

Increase in rate of Gratuity due to fall in value of Rupee

3924. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to increase the amount of gratuity in view of the serious fall in value of the rupee since the last gratuity rate was fixed;

(b) if not, the manner in, which workers would be compensated for this fall; and

(c) whether other retirement benefits would also be added to gratuity to encourage workers to leave their jobs early ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). There is at present no proposal either to increase the amount or to compensate the workers in any other way for fall in the value of rupee.

(b) No, Sir.

D.D.A. Advertisements

3925. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount Delhi Development Authority spent during the last two years on newspaper and other advertisements;

(b) total sum spent on informing allottees of flats/plots about their allotments; and

(c) sum spent to inform allottees about the delay and causes of delay in allotment through advertisements ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Rupees 104.30 lakhs (during 1983-84 and 1984-85).

(b) Rupees 8.10 Lakhs.

(c) Rupees 0.02 Lakhs.

Setting up of a Commercial Service for the Gulf Countries

3926. SHRI G.G. SWELL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether All India Radio is setting up a commercial service for the Gulf countries;

(b) whether it is a fact that our present AIR External Services are so weak as to be useless; and

(c) the kilowatt strength of our present transmitters for external services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) In its draft 7th Plan proposals, AIR has included a scheme to

set up 2 × 250 KW SW transmitter, studio etc. at Panaji (Goa) for commercial service to Gulf countries. Implementation of the scheme will depend on the final allocation of funds.

(b) No, Sir. In some target areas the signals may not have the desired strength of audibility due to factors like relative lower power of our transmitters and interference from other more powerful transmitters.

(c) AIR in its network has a mix of 20 KW, 50 KW, 100 KW and 250 KW SW transmitters for broadcasts over the external services.

Transfer of Agricultural Work to Colleges and Universities

3927. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any proposals to transfer extension work to agricultural colleges and universities;

(b) if not, whether the extension staff of the colleges and universities would be associated with Government extension activities; and

(c) whether research in the right type of delivery systems for agricultural technologies is being carried out in any of these institutions, if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not formally. However, the extension staff of the Agricultural Universities/Colleges do work in collaboration with the extension staff of the State Departments of Agriculture, wherever necessary

(c) The right type of applied research is being carried out in Agricultural Universities as well as in ICAR Research Institutes. There are 22 Agricultural

Universities in the country and 38 Research Institutes/Research Directorates devoted to agricultural research in the country, as well as several Research Experiment Stations/Sub-stations of these universities/institutes. The regional research capabilities of the agricultural universities are being further developed through the National Agricultural Research Project of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Number of Factories Closed on 1.1.1983 and 1.1.1985 and Workers Rendered Jobless

3928. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) number of registered un-employed in the country, State-wise as on 1 January, 1983 and 1 January, 1985;

(b) number of factories closed as on 1 January, 1983 and number of workers rendered unemployed due to this;

(c) how many of the factories are closed down due to lockouts, lay offs closures and strikes; and

(d) how many workers jobless due to (1) lockouts, closures and lay offs and (2) how many due to strikes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Information regarding number of applicants on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31.12.1982 and 31.12.1984 is given in the Statement below.

(b) and (c). Labour Bureau collects information on closures due to reasons, other than industrial disputes, such as financial stringencies, shortage of power, shortage of raw-material, machinery break-down, lack of demand etc. According to available information, the number of industrial closures was 286 in 1982 and 188 to 1984.

(d) While there can be no loss of em-

ployment due to strikes, lockouts and lay-offs, according to information received in the Labour Bureau, during 1984, 17.12 lakh workers were affected due

to strikes, 2.14 lakh workers due to lockouts, 0.72 lakh workers due to closures and 1.41 lakh workers due to lay-offs.

Statement

No. of applicants on the live register of the Employment Exchanges as on 31.12.1982 and 31.12.1984

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ Union Territories	Number of applicant registered with Employment Exchanges (in 000)	
		as on 13.12.82	as on 31.12.84
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1764.8	2172.8
2.	Assam	399.9	487.1
3.	Bihar	2556.3	2668.5
4.	Gujarat	580.2	631.8
5.	Haryana	446.8	467.6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	169.0	257.6
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	61.7	66.7
8.	Karnataka	684.4	770.0
9.	Kerala	2029.6	2529.1
10.	Madhya Pradesh	913.0	1115.4
11.	Maharashtra	1551.3	2100.4
12.	Manipur	149.1	186.0
13.	Meghalaya	9.8	11.9
14.	Nagaland	8.6	13.8
15.	Orissa	481.8	559.4
16.	Punjab	505.5	526.2
17.	Rajasthan	404.2	504.7
18.	Sikkim		
19.	Tamil Nadu	1392.0	1706.5
20.	Tripura	79.1	92.7
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1610.4	1873.2
22.	West Bengal	3438.2	4124.2
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	12.1	11.7

1	2	3	4
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	*	*
25.	Chandigarh	75.4	88.3
26.	Dadra & Ngr. Ha veli	**	**
27.	Delhi	328.7	451.2
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	33.0	43.0
29.	Lakshdweep	5.3	6.3
30.	Mizoram	14.0	16.7
31.	Pondicherry	48.6	64.0
Total		19753.0	23546.8

(*) No Employment Exchange is functioning in the State/Union Territory.

(**) One Employment Exchange is functioning but data are not beeing received.

NB : Totals may not necessarily tally due to rounding of figures.

Source : Directorate General of Employment and Training Ministry of Labour.

**Development of Small and Medium Towns
of West Bengal**

by the Centre, or was there any shortfall;
and

3929. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether 20 towns of West Bengal,
including Basirhat, were included in the
Integrated Development of small and
Medium Towns (IDSMT) Programme
during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether loan assistance
of Rs. 40 lakhs for each town was given

(c) whether consideration will be given
to the State Government's request that
such Central loan assistance be converted
into grants in view of the steep rise in
construction costs ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHA-
GAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central assistance released to
each town is given below :—

			(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Kharagpur	...	48.31 (*)
2.	Midnapore	...	14.30
3.	Bankura	...	21.00
4.	Kalimpong	...	23.21
5.	Coochbehar	...	48.26 (*)
6.	Purulia	...	17.51
7.	English Bazar	...	35.34

(*) Includes realease made for Low cost Sanitation Schemes.

			(Rs. in lakhs)
8.	Krishna Nagar	...	28.03
9.	Suri	...	28.19
10.	Tarkeshwar	...	26.62
11.	Jalpaiguri	...	16.85
12.	Siliguri	...	13.80
13.	Darjeeling	...	26.19
14.	Berhampur	...	24.02
15.	Ballurghat	...	35.32
16.	Bishnupur	...	28.83
17.	Basirhat	...	17.38
18.	Raiganj	...	38.13
19.	Ranaghat	...	19.47
20.	Katwa	...	22.56
Total			525.32

(c) There is no proposal by the Central Government to consider providing grants in place of loans under the Scheme.

Revision of Wages of FCI Workers

3930. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that wages of workers of Food Corporation of India have not been revised during the last 15 years ;

(b) whether Government are aware of the discontent among Food Corporation of India workers on this account ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). The wages of the workers of Food Corporation of India working at ports and in depots

have been revised from time to time during the last 15 years. The pay scales of the regular employees of the Corporation were last revised in 1973. The question of their pay revision which is linked to switch over to Industrial D.A. pattern is sub-judice.

Assistance to Housing Cooperative Apex Societies in States

3931. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the pattern of central assistance to Housing Cooperative Apex Societies in the States ;

(b) whether the Apex bodies are hampered by their inability to receive enough financial assistance from the financial institutions ; and

(c) details of performance of the Apex Housing Cooperatives State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The State level Apex Housing Cooperative Federations get financial assistance from various central financial institutions viz. Life Insurance Corporation (LIC), Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) and cooperative banks. No. housing scheme submitted by cooperative sector to

HUDCO suffers due to financial constraints. LIC also, despite severe constraints on its resources, has been trying to increase the disbursement of its funds to these societies.

(c) A statement showing loaning operations and house construction activities of these societies in various States/UTs (as on 30-6-84) is given below.

Sl. No.		Name of the States level Apex Society	Statement		House Construction		
			Loans		Completed	Under Conatn.	Total
			Sanctioned	Disbursed			
(Rs. lakhs)							
1.	Andhra Pradesh		4056.00	2966.00	10389	5206	15595
2.	Assam		266.58	194.28	561	444	1005
3.	Bihar		3765.35	2286.00	4209	4439	8668
4.	Delhi		1799.00	1346.55	801	3870	3871
5.	Goa Daman and Diu		107.27	185.00	452	96	548
6.	Gujarat		43467.91	25632.75	89419	130270	219689
7.	Haryana		1179.42	1346.55	2033	913	2946
8.	Jammu & Kashmir		74.24	50.35	58	54	112
9.	Karnataka		2276.00	1943.00	13246	2173	15419
10.	Kerala		4572.48	3933.97	14424	4176	18600
11.	Madhya Pradesh		3232.10	2432.77	7282	1771	9053
12.	Maharashtra		24528.34	17411.48	58556	75538	134094
13.	Manipur		—	—	—	—	—
14.	Meghalaya		64.61	58.87	213	170	383
15.	Orissa		901.05	615.96	5011	4291	9302
16.	Punjab		1515.00	1152.00	2056	910	2966
17.	Rajasthan		2500.72	1451.90	13984	428	14412
18.	Tamil Nadu		22160.74	10664.09	229845	41874	271719
19.	Uttar Pradesh		1430.00	1021.35	2632	1407	4039
20.	West Bengal		3747.67	2944.07	10152	2537	12689

**Transmission Capacity of Akashwani,
Imphal**

**3932. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH :
PROF. MEIJINLUNG
KAMSON :**

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

(a) the steps taken to enhance the transmission capacity of the Akashwani, Imphal ;

(b) whether the 50 KW transmitter for Akashwani, Imphal is hardly pressed into service to full capacity for some reasons or the other ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) In its draft proposals for the 7th Plan, AIR has included a scheme to set up a 50 KW SW transmitter in addition to the existing 50 KW MW transmitter at Imphal. The implementation will depend upon the availability of funds.

(b) and (c). 50 KW MW transmitter at Imphal is operated on full capacity depending upon the availability of power supply. However, during the last few years, there have been frequent power supply interruptions. On such occasions, programmes are relayed on a stand-by 1 KW MW transmitter run on Diesel Generator supply. AIR stations are dependent on the local State Electricity authorities for uninterrupted power supply.

**Jhumming Cultivation in North-Eastern
Regions**

3933. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the I.C.A.R. had made a study of the ruinous effects of the

jhumming cultivation prevalent in the hill areas of the North-Eastern Regions ;

(b) if so, the findings and the proposed remedial measures ;

(c) whether the I.C.A.R. units in Imphal and other State capitals in the regions have failed to create any impact of their existence in this regard ; and

(d) if so, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Alternative farming systems to replace jhumming have been developed. The model land use suggested as an alternative to jhum has about 1/3rd area towards the foothills under bench terracing for agricultural crops, middle 1/3rd area under horticultural crops and top 1/3rd of the slope under forest cover.

(c). No, Sir. Varieties of improved field crops vegetables and horticultural crops have been identified. Package of practices from optimum production have been developed. Efficient management system for livestock and fisheries production have been studied and formulated. Through Lab to Land, National Demonstrations, Krishi Vigyan Kendras and Teachers' Training Centres, the proven technologies have been disseminated to the State Governments as well as the farming community of this region.

(d) Question does not arise.

**Benefit to Women under Rural
Development Programmes**

3934. SHRIMATI BASAW RAJESWARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal during 1st year of the Seventh Plan that more number of rural women be benefited

under various schemes like IRDP, NREP, RLEGP and TRYSEM ; and

(b) if so, the details of the schemes which would benefit the rural women under the above schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). Under Integrated Rural Development Programme a target to cover 20% women was set from 1985-86 onward which is now being revised upward to 30%.

[Translation]

Expenditure on Drought Prone Area Programme

3935. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount proposed to be spent under the Drought Prone Area Programme during the year 1985-86 ;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has suggested reduction in the amount asked for by the Ministry under this head ;

(c) if so, whether this reduction will affect some of those development Blocks which have been recommended by working group for inclusion in this programme ; and

(d) if so, the names of the areas out of those recommended by the working group which are not likely to be included under this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (d). The total amount allocated under the Drought Prone Areas Programme for 1985-86 is Rs. 73.9 crores, of which Rs. 37 crores will be the Central Share. Government has already approved the extension of the

programme from 511 blocks of 70 districts in 1984-85 to 615 blocks of 88 districts from 1985-86 as recommended by the Inter Departmental Group. However, as the Central share provision has come down from Rs. 40 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 37 crores in 1985-86, the total allocated per block has got reduced from Rs. 15 lakhs in 1984-85 to Rs. 12 lakhs in 1985-86 in view of the increased coverage. The final picture would emerge after the VIIIth plan is finalised.

Allotment of Residential Accommodation to the Employees of DWSSDU

3936. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria being adopted for the allotment of residential accommodation to the employees of Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking ;

(b) whether Government are aware that residential accommodation has not been allotted to these employees who have been serving for the last 10-15 years while the employees with 2-3 years have been allotted such accommodation ; and

(c) if so, the number of such cases and the action Government propose to take against those officers responsible for these irregularities ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) According to the Delhi Municipal Corporation :

1. Strictly on seniority basis to the general staff subject to certain exceptions where allotments have been made out-of-turn on the following basis :

- (i) On medical grounds.
- (ii) Quota against SC/ST/disabled persons.
- (iii) Compassionate grounds.

2. On essential duty basis to the staff working at Plants and other Installations.

(b) There is an acute shortage of quarters and staff has to wait long. However, an employee, who is working at a Plant and whose stay in the Plant is considered essential, gets allotment of the quarter prior to the general staff and the staff working on distribution side.

(c) There is no such case where the allotment has not been made on regular basis.

[English]

Casual labours in CPCRI, Trivandrum

3937. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of casual labours in the CPCRI farm Palode, Trivandrum ;

(b) how many of them have had service of more then 10 years in the farm;

(c) the details thereof ;

(d) whether it is a fact that request from the casual workers to the authorities to regularise the service is pending for years ;

(e) if so, the reasons for not regularising them ;

(f) whether Government have received any memorandum regarding this ; and

(g) if so, steps Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Thirty six, Sir.

(b) Thirty five of them have worked for more than 10 years in short spells in each year.

(c) Six from 1966 onwards, one from 1967, eleven from 1968, one from 1969, sixteen from 1971.

(d) to (g). Requests have been received for appointing the casual labourers on regular basis. The regular appointment of eligible casual labourers will be considered as and when regular posts become available therefor, in accordance with the rules on the subject.

Production of soyabean and extraction of oil

3938. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of soyabean produced in the country during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) the quantity of oil extracted from soyabean during the same period ;

(c) how this oil is being utilized ; and

(d) the steps being taken to produce more soyabean in the country to meet the increasing demand of edible oil in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). Quantity of soyabean produced in the country during the last three years is as below :

Year	Production (lakh tonnes)
1982-83	4.9
1983-84	5.8
1984-85	9.3
(Provisional)	

The quantity of oil extracted from soyabean roughly averages around 15 to 18% of total seed production.

(c) A large proportion of soyabean oil is utilised for direct consumption while a small quantity goes for manufacture of Vanaspati.

(d) Soyabean production has been given high priority in the National Oilseeds Development Project which is being implemented since 1984-85 with a view to accelerating the production. Accordingly, a special project on soyabean is in operation under the National Oilseeds Development Project in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. Besides, Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme covering soyabean is also in operation in the States of Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat, where potentialities for cultivation of this crop exist.

News item "Traders shun FCI tenders"

3939. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the news item "Traders shun FCI tenders" appearing in Business Standard dated 25 July, 1985 to state :

(a) whether the sugar traders of Calcutta have boycotted tenders floated by the Food Corporation of India ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reasons why sugar is not transported to successful bidders through the authorised contractors of F.C.I. ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Food Corporation of India is arranging the sale of imported sugar through auctions/tenders in the State of West Bengal. No report of any such boycott of tenders by the sugar traders of Calcutta has been received by the Corporation.

(c) According to the terms of tenders, the stocks are issued to successful tenders from the Corporation of India's depots. After the delivery of stocks, the transportation is the responsibility of the tenderers. The question of transporting the same through authorised contractors of the Food Corporation of India does not arise.

Proposal from Maharashtra to set up new sugar mills in Seventh plan

3940. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Maharashtra Government regarding establishment of 51 new sugar factories in the State during the Seventh Plan period ; and

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been cleared by the Central Government and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Installation of a statue of late Dr. Rajendra Prasad in Delhi.

3941. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to instal a statue of the first President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, at some suitable place in Delhi ;

(b) if so, location and time by which the statue will be installed ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Installation of New Stations of A.I.R.

3942. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have selected some places for the commissioning of new stations of All India Radio in 1985-1986 ;

(b) if so, the names of the places indentified ;

(c) whether some places have been indentified in Orissa ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). New radio stations under construction at Almora (U.P.), Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh), Sholapur (Maharashtra), Adilabad (Andhra Pradesh) and Kota (Rajasthan) are likely to be ready during 1985-86.

(c) and (d). A scheme to set up a local radio station with 1 kw mw transmitter, studios, receiving facilities and staff quarters at Keonjhar in Orissa, was included in the approved 6th Plan. The building works are presently in progress. The station is expected to be commissioned during 1986-87.

Provision of Shelter to Everybody in the Country

3943. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that many people in rural area and particularly in Adivasi area are without shelter;

(b) whether any survey has been made to find out such persons, if so, when the survey was conducted and what are the findings ; and

(c) what measures are being taken to provide the basic amenity of shelter to each and every citizen of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). During the decennial census, information is collected on houseless persons i.e. those who are generally found on the road side, pavements, in humepipes, under staircases, or in the open, temples, mandaps, platforms and the like.

As per 1981 census, there were 1,724,111 houseless persons in rural and Adivasi areas, excluding the population of Assam and areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where census could not be held.

(c) Housing is a State subject and there are two schemes primarily meant for poorer sections of the society as follows :—

- (i) allotment of rural house sites and provision of construction assistance, and
- (ii) building houses for Economically Weaker Sections of the Society in Urban areas.

Rise in Price of Sugar in the Capital

3944. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the free sale price of sugar in the capital is likely to touch an all time high of Rs. 9 per kg. ;

(b) whether the Indian Federation of Consumer Organisation has blamed his Ministry for the spurt in sugar prices ;

(c) if so, the reasons for not taking immediate steps inspite of facts known to his Ministry about fall in production of sugar ; and

(d) the steps contemplated by Government to meet the shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The retail price of free sale sugar in Delhi which had touched Rs. 8.30 per kg. in the 1st week of August has come down to Rs. 7.50 per kg. as on 14-8-1985.

(b) A report to this effect published in a newspaper has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) and (d). In order to augment the availability of indigenous sugar, Government decided to import 10 lakh tonnes of sugar and arrange its distribution at prices below Rs. 5.80 per kg. through State Government agencies and also its sale to licensed dealers by auction @Rs. 5.50 per kg. in loose, and tender through the Food Corporation of India. Apart from this, adequate releases of free sale and levy sugar have been made. In Delhi imported sugar is being sold Rs. 5.65 per kg. (in poly pack) through the Super Bazar, Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation, Kendriya Bhandar and other retail outlets and mobile Vans. Delhi Administration is also ensuring the supply of levy sugar through all fair price shops.

Violation of PF, Gratuity and Employees Insurance Rules by Industrial Employers

3945. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that several industrial employers in the country are violating provident fund, gratuity and employees insurance rules ;

(b) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to bring suitable legislation in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the other measures Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question of removing the loopholes in the existing legal and penal provisions of the E.S.I. Act, the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act and the Payment of Gratuity Act and providing for more stringent penalties for violation of the provisions of these Acts has been engaging the attention of the Government. The details of the proposals are, however, yet to be finalised.

News Captioned "Better Films on TV Planned"

3946. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item "Better Films on TV planned" appearing in Times of India dated 11 July, 1985 ;

(b) if so, the number of episodes of each serial running on Television ;

(c) the charges for each of the episodes of each serial ; and

(d) the costs of displaying a natak or chitrahari or a foreign serial of the same duration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Statement I is given below.

(d) The rate card for sponsorship of programmes on Doordarshan is given in the Statement II below.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Title of the Programme	No. of Programmes approved	Sponsorship fee charged by Doordarshan (per episode) Rs.
1.	Ados Pados	26	35,000
2.	Khandan	52	35,000
3.	Hum Log	156	35,000
4.	Rajni	26	35,000
5.	Darpan	18	35,000
6.	Natkhat Narad	13	35,000
7.	Barrister Vinod	13	35,000
8.	Bibi Natiyon Wali	13	1,60,000
9.	Yeh Jo Hai Zindagi	52	35,000
10.	Basanti	8	35,000
11.	Bawaji Ka Baiscope	13	35,000
12.	Mr. Ya Mrs.	13	35,000
13.	Paying Guest	26	35,000
14.	Wah Janab	13	35,000
15.	Bante Bigadte	13	35,000
16.	Star Trek	13	1,00,000
17.	Terry & June	13	60,000
18.	Survival	17	1,00,000
19.	Quiz Time	36	35,000

Statement-II

Programme Category	Delhi/Mussorie/ Jaipur/Raipur/ Muzaffarpur/ LPTs	Bombay/Pune Panaji	Calcutta/Madras Jalandhar/ Amritsar	Lucknow/Kanpur Hyderabad/ Bangalore	Srinagar	National Network
<i>Sponsored Programmes of Doordarshan</i>						
Super 'A' Special	37,500	25,000	12,500	10,000	10,000	1,25,000
Super 'A'	30,000	20,000	10,000	7,500	7,500	1,00,000
"	18,000	9,600	6,000	4,000	4,000	60,000
"	12,000	6,400	4,000	3,000	3,000	40,000
"	6,000	3,200	2,000	1,600	1,600	20,000
<i>Sponsored Programme Produced by Sponsors</i>						
30/25 minutes with 2 minutes free time	10,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	35,000
15/12½ minutes with 1 minute free time	6,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	21,000
<i>Sponsored Programmes Imported by Sponsors</i>						
30 minutes with 40 seconds free commercial time	40,000	25,000	12,000	7,500	7,500	1,10,000
15 minutes with 20 seconds free commercial time	20,000	12,500	6,250	3,750	3,750	55,000

[Translation]

Implementation of Land Ceiling Act

3947. **SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to some lacuna in or misinterpretation of Land Ceiling Act, the objectives of this Act have not been achieved in many States as big farmers, ex-rulers and landlords have grabbed lands as a result of which the small and marginal farmers and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people who are the actual tillers of land have

been deprived of ownership right in many villages; and

(b) whether Government propose to constitute a Committee to inquire into the above circumstances so that the land grabbed illegally or due to lacuna in the laws could be taken back and if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). Table below presents the operational holdings structure in 1970-71 and 1980-81 as it has emerged from the Agriculture Census.

Category & size of the holdings	No of operational holdings (Million)		Area operated (million hectares)	
	1970-71	1980-81	1970-71	1980-81
(i) Marginal (below one ha)	36.20 (50%)	50.52 (56.5%)	14.56 (9%)	19.80 (12.2%)
(ii) Small (1-2 ha)	13.43 (18.9%)	16.08 (18.0%)	19.28 (11.9%)	22.96 (14.1%)
Total (i) & (ii) upto 2 hectares.	49.63 (68.9%)	66.60 (74.5%)	33.84 (20.9%)	42.76 (26.3%)
Large (10 ha. & above)	2.77 (3.9%)	2.15 (2.4%)	50.06 (30.9%)	37.13 (22.8%)

Thus the number of holdings upto 2 ha. have increased from 49.63 millions to 66.6 millions and area operated by them has increased from 33.84 million hectares to 42.76 million hectares. While the number of large holdings has come down from 2.77 million to 2.15 million but the area operated under them has come down from 50.06 million hectares to 37.13 millions hectares. Thus there has been a re-distribution of holdings in favour of small and marginal holders.

There is no proposal to constitute a committee as the matter is getting reviewed through periodical conferences of State Revenue Ministers and Secretaries. The implementation of land ceiling laws was discussed in a recent conference of State Revenue Ministers and the following consensus which emerged has been com-

municated to the States for taking necessary action :—

- The implementation of existing ceiling laws, pre-revised and revised both should be monitored vigorously by the States UTs.
- An analysis of the gaps between the estimated surplus and declared surplus, between declared surplus and area taken possession of and between area taken possession of and area distributed requires to be done for taking remedial action.
- Disposal of returns, cases pending in various courts, including the remanded and re-opened ones, taken possession of area, declared surplus and its distribution fol-

lowed by prompt mutations, issue of certificates, pattas, physical demarcation on spot and handing over possession etc. need special attention.

- (d) Creation of tribunals under article 323(b) of the Constitution and/or creation of Special Courts/Benches in High Courts in consultation with the concerned High Courts for quick disposal of ceiling cases may be considered.
- (e) States may ensure that post of officials revenue as well as judicial concerned with the disposal of ceiling cases do not remain vacant.
- (f) A campaign to detect cases to evasion and avoidance of ceiling law should be taken up seriously. Review of the existing legislation may be undertaken to plug any possible loopholes.
- (g) Vigorous action to investigate and determine the types of banami-transfers and the circumvention of law has to be followed by concrete remedial measures, legislative and otherwise, as may be necessary.
- (h) Steps have to be taken to ensure that classification of land under the ceiling law and as in land records are similar.
- (i) Review of application of the ceiling laws in newly irrigated areas, irrigated by projects and schemes financed by public exchequer should be taken up to subject them to the appropriate ceiling.
- (j) Lowering of the ceiling limit and inclusion of major sons in the definition of the family may be considered by the States. The major sons may be taken as members of the family for the computation of the ceiling of land holdings of their parents as on 24.1.1971. In modification of the present provision in the nation-

nal guidelines for giving to each of major sons and entitlement to a separate family unit of ceiling.

- (k) A revision of ceiling limit may be considered. For a family of 5 members a ceiling limit of 5 hectares for the best category of land with assured irrigation and capable of raising atleast 2 crops a year, 7.5 hectares for next category of land with assured irrigation for atleast one crop a year and 12 hectares for other lands may be considered.
- (l) States may also consider bringing land with religious and charitable institutions within the purview of land ceiling laws.
- (m) Provisions should be made for taking over that part of the surplus land which is not in litigation.
- (n) Legislative proposals wherever not existing may be made for barring the lawyers from representing parties in the land ceiling cases.
- (o) A scrutiny needs to be done by the States to ensure whether the surplus land said to be unfit for cultivation was really so.

[English]

Release of Imported Vegetable Oil to States

3948. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether all vegetable oil (commercial imports or gifts) is being distributed and released to States/Union territories by the Centre and if not, the reasons thereof (Business Standard dated 28 June, 1985);

(b) whether any quality check is being kept by the Centre on all imported vegetable oils (commercial or gifts) on receipt

and release after storage and if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether release price is being fixed of all imported vegetable oil (imports or gifts) by Centre and if not, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether surplus release of imported (gifts or commercial) vegetable oils have led to decrease in production specially in surplus States; and

(e) whether Government will put all imports of vegetable oils and their distribution under one Central authority and quality control to protect consumer producer interests ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The imported edible oil (commercial) is supplied to States/Union Territories for distribution to consumers under Public Distribution System and to Vanaspati industry for manufacture of Vanaspati. The gift refined Soyabean oil and crude rapeseed oil are being imported, through Cooperative league of USA and Cooperative Union of Canada from USA and Canada respectively for generation of funds for implementation of the National Dairy Development Board's (NDDB) project for restructuring edible oil and oilseeds production and marketing. The gift oil received by the NDDB is supplied to the State level oilseeds growers cooperative federations for distribution. At present the project is being implemented in the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Maharashtra and Karnataka. The crude rapeseed oil is refined before sale.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The imported edible oils (commercial) are issued to States/Union Territories at prices pre-determined by the Central Government. The gift oil is sold at the rate fixed by NDDB.

(d) The production of oilseeds has actually increased.

(e) The import of edible oil (commercial) is canalised through State Trading Corporation of India since 1978. The gift oil is imported by National Dairy Development Board for the implementation of their projects. Quality control to protect consumer interest is already being exercised under PFA Rules.

Sale of Eggs, Fish and Meat Products by Mother Dairy

3949. DR. G. VIJAY RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mother Dairy is to serve Delhi consumers through sale of eggs, fish and meat products;

(b) if so, the details regarding timetable and prices proposed; and

(c) whether Mother Dairy is introducing sale of sugarcane juice through vending booths at the end of Operation Flood-II project in 1985 as also vegetable oil received from CLUSA ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to sell eggs, fish and meat products by Mother Dairy, Delhi.

(c) There is no proposal at present to sell sugarcane juice and vegetable oil through the milk vending booths of Mother Dairy, Delhi.

Conference of Shelter To Homeless

3950. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether two-day Conference on shelter to homeless was organised in New Delhi in the month of February, 1985; and

(b) if so, details of the major suggestions made at the conference ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The consensus of opinion among the participants, *inter-alia* was as follows :

1. the intended beneficiaries of the IYSH Projects should comprise squatter and slum dwellers, shelterless and other disadvantaged sections of the society who are without facilities and services like drinking water, sanitation, health, education, job opportunities and the like.
2. Single window approach should be adopted for tackling the problems of the shelterless.
3. An inventory of available land resources and continuous updating of date should be undertaken.
4. A minimum percentage of land should be allocated and earmarked for the purpose of providing shelter to the homeless.
5. A land bank should be created.
6. It should be mandatory for private developers to provide a minimum percentage of the total land developed for the poorest among the poor.
7. It should be made mandatory on all industrial units to allocate adequate land and resources for providing shelter to the workers.
8. There should be a two pronged attack namely creation of new housing stock and maintenance, restoration, improvement and expansion of the existing housing assets.
9. 25 per cent increase in the present cost ceiling for economically

weaker sections and rural housing schemes should be approved by the Government.

10. The rate of interest for shelter projects for intended beneficiaries should be lowered to 5 per cent.
11. A Rural Housing Finance Corporation should be set up.
12. The shelter projects should be framed by taking feed back from the community.
13. The participation of voluntary agencies in rural housing programme should be encouraged.
14. A census of slums and marginal settlements should be carried out all over the country.
15. A long term land utilisation policy based on future economic development and demographic projections should be adopted.
16. To achieve intensive utilisation of land, strategy of 'low rise high density' development should be adopted.
17. The concept of incremental development be considered as a land development option.
18. A specific percentage of the total investment in housing should be reserved for shelter to intended beneficiaries of the IYSH Projects.
19. Macro level integrated land development plans should be prepared for each region by the State Town and Country Planning Organisations.
20. Suitable extension agencies may be created to guide and coordinate extension work of various Municipal Authorities.
21. A committee may be set up to go into the multiplicity of organisations involved in human settlements work and to suggest

suitable modifications in the institutional structure and also to suggest suitable mechanism for monitoring activities in different institutions.

22. The development programme of comparatively bigger villages should be prepared by the State Town and Country Planning Organisations.
23. While the subsidised rural housing should be continued, the practice of providing free housing should be discontinued.
24. Massive programme for regeneration of traditional building materials should be launched.
25. The rural and urban shelter programme may be given allocation of plan resources in the ratio of 60:40 and in addition to plan funds resources from commercial banks should also be mobilised.
26. The Reserve Bank of India's restrictions on commercial bank loans for shelter should be liberalised and the procedures followed by financial institutions for financing shelter projects should be simplified.
27. In order to reduce the incidence of 'transaction cost' on the intended beneficiaries suitable amendments may be made to the existing legislations to reduce the cost of land acquisition, registration, acquisition of title etc.
28. Research and development work in the field of shelter, should be oriented to evolve 'Affordable Shelter' to the intended beneficiaries and the personnel of the implementing agencies should be trained in the new concepts and techniques of affordable shelter.

Installation of a Transmitter-Cum-Production Centre in Mizoram

3951. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of INFOR-

MATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Aizawal viewers prefer Bangla TV programmes' appearing in 'Indian Express' dated 15 July, 1985 that Bangladesh Television is covering more population of Mizoram than the lone relaying station at Aizwal; and

(b) if so, whether Government of Mizoram have demanded for installation of a transmitter-cum-production Centre at Aizawal on an emergent basis and Television stations at the two districts Headquarter at Lunglei and Saiha ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. DADGIL) : The Government have seen the news item in question.

(b) Whereas the installation of a High Power TV transmitter with a provision for Programme Production facilities is under implementation at Aizawal, further expansion of TV service in Mizoram would depend upon future availability of resources.

Assistance to Kerla Civil Supplies Corporation for constructing godowns

3952. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Civil Supplies Corporation has asked for financial assistance for constructing its own godowns and other infrastructural facilities;

(b) if so, the amount of assistance asked for; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Cultivation of Palm Oil

3953. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State :

(a) whether palm oil is being imported at present;

(b) the extent to which the domestic requirements of oil are met by indigenous production;

(c) whether any scheme has been formulated for a large scale cultivation of palm oil in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The extent of domestic requirement is not fully met by indigenous production and balance requirement is met through imports.

(c) and (d). Oil palm is cultivated in Kerala and Andaman & Nicobar Islands where the agro-climatic conditions are suitable. In Kerala, the Oil Palm India Ltd., which is a joint venture of Governments of India and Kerala, is undertaking plantations and in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the Andaman & Nicobar Forests and Plantations Development Corporation is undertaking plantations of red oil palm.

Release of Funds for Housing Schemes to States

39540. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of States who have urged the Central Government to release funds for housing schemes in rural areas of the States as on 1 January, 1985;

(b) the details of the scheme and action taken by Government thereon;

(c) the assistance given to each State during the year 1984-85 under the project and the details of work done by each State; and

(d) the provision made for the year 1985-86 to implement the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (d). Housing is a State subject. Central assistance for State plans is given in the form of block loans and block grants, without being tied to any particular head of development or scheme.

Introduction of Balti and Tibetan Sections in A.I.R. Station, Leh

3955. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Leh Station of A.I.R. broadcasts only in Ladakhi dialect and not in Balti and Tibetan dialects which are also spoken by many inhabitants of Ladakh region;

(b) whether the so called "Azad Kashmir Radio" and Lhasa station of Radio Beijing also broadcast Balti and Tibetan language programmes respectively through their very powerful short-wave transmitters;

(c) if so, steps taken by Government to counter the strong propaganda broadcast particularly of the so-called Azad Kashmir Radio and also of Radio Beijing ;

(d) whether Government propose to introduce Balti section and Tibetan section in the Leh station of A.I.R.; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Besides programmes in

Ladakhi, AIR, Leh broadcasts a fortnightly 30 minutes programme in Tibetan. But no programme in Balti is being broadcast at present from AIR Leh or Srinagar.

(b) There are reports that Radio Pakistan is broadcasting programmes in Balti which is the dialect spoken in India's Kargil district and in Pakistan occupied Kashmir.

(c) to (e). In its draft for the 7th Plan AIR has proposed hardware and software schemes to make AIR's service more effective in that region. The hardware schemes include the setting up of a S.W. Transmitter at Leh, upgrading the existing SW and MW Transmitters at Srinagar and Jammu. Introduction of new programmes in Balti from Leh and Srinagar is also receiving AIR's attention.

Amount Sanctioned for Kharif Crop Insurance in Andhra Pradesh

3956. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have sanctioned any amount of Andhra Pradesh for Kharif crop Insurance;

(b) if so, how much amount has been sanctioned;

(c) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have approached the Central Government for more amount for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the necessary amount will be released for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). No State-wise allocation/release of funds has been made under the Crop Insurance Scheme during the year 1985-86.

(c) and (d). The Government of Andhra Pradesh had enquired whether

the Central Government would contribute Rs. 2 crore to the corpus of the State Insurance Fund. The State Government was informed that the maximum contribution of the Central Government could not be more than Rs. 1 crore per State. However, no formal proposal for the release of funds has been received from the State Government.

Root disease in Coconut Trees in Andhra Pradesh

3957. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of coconut trees in Andhra Pradesh are suffering from root disease in the State;

(b) if so, whether a survey has been conducted in this regard;

(c) the steps being taken to provide financial assistance to the coconut growers in that State by the Central Government to protect them; and

(d) steps being taken to eliminate the root disease in the trees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) No, Sir. According to the State Government, there is no root disease of coconut trees prevalent in Andhra Pradesh.

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

Medical Staff in ESI Hospitals

3958. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 872 on 25 March, 1985 regarding ESI hospitals and state :

(a) the number of vacancies of doctors, nurses and para Medical staff in these hospitals lying vacant for over (i)

six month and (ii) one year and reasons for not filling the same;

(b) the actual requirements of these hospitals in respect of doctors, nurses and other staff; and

(c) the time by which the necessary information will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c). The required information is as given below :

Name of the post	Sanctioned strength	Post lying vacant for six month to one Year	more than one year
1. Doctors	2635	102	303
2. Nurses	4898	67	286
3. Para-medical staff	2963	78	250
4. Other staff	11,905	262	547

According to the information furnished by the State Governments, the posts have been lying vacant generally on account of either non-finalisation of recruitment rules, non-availability of suitable candidates for filling up of reserved vacancies, non-availability of qualified candidates for technical posts or procedural delays in filling up the posts etc.

Replanting of coconut trees in Andhra Pradesh

3959. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the coconut trees in the State of Andhra Pradesh are old and not yielding good crop ;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to replant new coconut trees in the State ;

(c) if so, the details of the scheme and the time by which it is expected to be implemented ; and

(d) how much financial assistance will be provided by the Central Government for the purpose and when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) No detailed survey has been made about old and less productive coconut palms in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The Coconut Development Board has prepared an Integrated Development Project for 15 States and Union Territories for the Seventh Plan. This includes replanting of 500 hectares of old and uneconomic plantations in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) and (d). Under this Project a replanting subsidy of Rs. 100 per palm or Rs. 15,000 per hectare whichever is less is proposed. The Scheme could not be considered for inclusion in the Seventh Plan because of paucity of funds.

Failure of Tissue Culture Technique on Papaya

3960. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item published in 'Jansatta' dated 14 July, 1985

regarding tissue culture project on papaya undertaken by IARI Pusa, New Delhi ;

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) the amount spent on it so far, and the results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report in the daily is based on an inaccurate interpretation of the facts presented. The scientist has achieved success in developing a suitable and commercially viable technique for producing papaya seedlings through tissue culture. He has demonstrated the potential of the technique and has worked out the cost-benefit ratio also. He has, however, not adopted the technique for mass production, as he is presently evaluating the final performance of plants raised by such a method. Unless that is tested scientifically and shown it papaya plants ultimately perform well and carry desired characters, the technique cannot be used for large scale production.

(c) The amount spent on the establishment of a tissue culture laboratory at Indian Agriculture Research Institute is approximately Rs. 2.56 lakhs on equipment only.

The research work conducted so far has resulted in isolation of tissues for culturing, standardisation of media for callusing, and multiplication perfecting conditions required for culturing, transplantation of plantlets to soil and use of various growth regulators to improve the growth of plantlets. The papaya plants raised by tissue culture are now being evaluated for their performance in respect of vigour, fruiting, quality, resistance to diseases and pests and sex differentiation.

Fish Production

3961. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE

AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) measures taken by Government to increase fish production ;

(b) foreign exchange earned by exporting fish and fish products during the last three years ; and

(c) total annual production and potential of fisheries exploited till now in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The vast potential of fisheries in the country is being increasingly exploited through several schemes and programmes being implemented both under States and Central Sectors. Some of the important programmes being implemented by the Central Government are as follows :

- (i) Assistance to the States in diversifying fishing activities and motorization of indigenous craft through loans/subsidy ;
- (ii) augmentation of deep sea fishing fleet through a judicious mix of indigenous, imported and chartered fishing vessels ;
- (iii) providing 33% subsidy on the cost of indigenously constructed deep sea fishing vessels ;
- (iv) providing loans on soft terms for purchase of deep sea fishing vessels through the Shipping Development Fund Committee ;
- (v) augmentation of Fisheries Surveys and assistance for construction of fishing harbours at major and minor ports and of the landing and berthing facilities at smaller fishing centres ; training of fishery operatives for manning the fishing vessels ;

- (vi) regulation of fishing by foreign vessels in the Exclusive Economic Zone. For this purpose, 'The Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981' has come into force with effect from 2nd November, 1981 ;
- (vii) establishment of Fish Farmers' Development Agencies at district levels for development of aquaculture ;
- (viii) construction of commercial size Fish Seed Farms and hatcheries in States ;
- (ix) development of brackishwater fish and prawn farming in maritime States/U.Ts. and utilisation of saline lands in certain land locked States ;
- (x) development of resources for enhancing fish production ; and
- (xi) establishment of trout hatcheries for supporting trout culture on commercial scale.

(b) Foreign exchange earned by exporting fish and fish products is as follows :

Year		Foreign Exchange (Rs. in crores)
1982	...	342.24
1983	...	362.32
1984	...	385.50

(c) The National Commission on Agriculture envisaged a production level of 80 lakh tonnes from marine, inland and brackishwater sectors by the year 2000 AD. The annual production for the year 1984 has been estimated at 28.40 lakh tonnes.

Population covered by Fair Price Shops

3962. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of population covered under the Fair Price Shops in the country ;

(b) the number of Fair Price Shops in urban and rural areas ; and

(c) the percentage of performance of different States in achieving the norms prescribed by the Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The entire population in the country has been covered by fair price shops.

(b) The total number of fair price shops in the country is reported to be 3.19 lakhs as on 31st March, 1985. Out of this, about 2.48 lakhs fair price shops are in rural areas.

(c) The Central Government has advised the States/Union Territories to try to achieve the norm of one fair price shop for every 2000 persons. On the basis of population figures of 1981 census, 15 States/Union Territories have achieved this norm. In the remaining 16 States/Union Territories the norm has not yet been achieved and the percentage of shortfall ranges from 3% to 51%.

Implementation of TRYSEM

3963. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the uneven implementation of the programme for Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) by State Governments ;

(b) whether in view of this, Government propose to undertake in-depth review of the existing training arrangements and the Syllabi prescribed by various training institutions ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) TRYSEM is a Centrally sponsored programme, implemented according to uniform guidelines of the Union Government. Some degree of unevenness in the implementation of the programme spread over all the blocks and all the districts of the country cannot be ruled out.

(b) and (c). The implementation of the programme is reviewed from time to time. Action, both in terms of providing infrastructural requirements of training institutions and revision of the content of training, its syllabi and duration is then initiated.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance to U.P. for Paddy Production

3964. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh Government have approached the Central Government for financial assistance for increasing the production of paddy ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes Sir,

(b) A centrally sponsored scheme of Special Rice Production Programme for 102 selected blocks of Uttar Pradesh has been approved by the Government of India for implementation during Seventh Five Year Plan. The financial outlay sanctioned for the year 1985-86 is Rs. 841.20 lakhs which will be shared on 50 : 50 basis between the Government of India and the State Government.

[English]

Allocation of Edible oil to West Bengal

3965. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have halved the monthly allotment of edible oil for West Bengal from 12,000 tonnes to 6,000 tonnes ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether as a result of this reduction, the State Government has been forced to reduce the quantity of supply of refined rapeseed oil through ration shops ;

(d) whether State Government has protested against the reduction in allotment and requested the Centre to increase the quota ; and

(e) if so, the Centre's reaction thereto and the steps taken to restore the original quota and make additional quantity available in view of the ensuing festival season ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The allocation of imported edible oil for the month of August, 1985, for West Bengal is 7,500 M. Tonnes while the allocation was 12000 MT in February, 1985. During May to July, 1985, the allocation was 6,000 M. Tonnes.

(b) The price and availability of Mustard oil was very satisfactory in the State. Therefore, the allocation of imported oil under public Distribution system was reduced. The allocation is supplementary in nature and is intended to bridge the gap between availability of indigenous edible oil and the demand. It can not meet the entire demand of any State/Region due to limited availability of imported edible oils.

(c) to (e). A request from the State Government was received in this

regard. The Central Government have already increased the allocation of imported edible oil to West Bengal 7,500 M. Tonnes for the month of August, 1985.

Hatcheries producing chicks in the country

3966. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of chicks required to meet the requirement of poultry growers ;

(b) the hatcheries producing the chicks ;

(c) whether Government have enough resources to supply chicks to egg growers ; if not, details thereof ;

(d) whether Government have any control over private Hatcheries, if so, details thereof, if not, reasons thereof ;

(e) whether Government have any control over chick price ; if so, steps taken, if not, reasons thereof ; and

(f) whether Government propose to bring legislation on private hatchery monopoly, if so, details thereof ; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The requirement of chicks by poultry growers during 1985-86 has been estimated as 86 million layer chicks and 71 million broiler chicks.

(b) Some of the major Poultry Breeding Farms/Hatcheries selling parent stocks to their associate hatcheries who in turn produce and sell commercial hybrid chicks are :—

(i) M/s Asian Agro Farms India Ltd., New Delhi.

(ii) M/s Essex Farm Private Ltd., New Delhi.

(iii) M/s Hi-Bred India Private Ltd., Karnal, Haryana.

(iv) M/s Kasila Farms Private Ltd., Hyderabad.

(v) M/s Kegg Farms, Gurgaon, Haryana.

(vi) M/s Perundurai Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Tamil Nadu.

(vii) M/s Poona Pearls Poultry Breeding Farms and Hatcheries, Pune.

(viii) M/s Rani Shaver Poultry Breeding Farm Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

(ix) M/s Venco Research and Breeding Farm, Pune.

(x) M/s Venkateshwara Research and Breeding Farm, Pune.

Some of these Breeding Farms/Hatcheries are also directly producing and selling commercial hybrid chicks.

In the public sector Central Poultry Breeding Farms at Chandigarh, Bhubaneswar, Bombay and Hesserghatta (Bangalore) under the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Poultry Breeding of Indian Council of Agricultural Research at Izatnagar and Centres under this project, and various State Poultry Farms are also producing and selling parent stock/commercial hybrid chicks

(c) The Central Poultry Breeding Farms under the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation and the All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Poultry Breeding of Indian Council of Agricultural Research are in a position to meet bulk of the requirement of the egg type parent stock for their subsequent

multiplication and supply of commercial hybrid-chicks to the farmers.

(d) There is no control as such on the hatcheries operating in various parts of the country in private sector. The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation has, however, have taken up registration of hatcheries/poultry breeding farms on voluntary basis.

(e) The prices of chicks produced in the Public Sector Units are controlled by the Government. The prices of chicks produced in the Private Sector Units are fixed by respective Units. There is no proposal under consideration of the Central Government to control the prices of chicks.

(f) and (g). As explained in answer to parts (b) and (c), a number of private sector poultry breeding farms/hatcheries are in operation, addition to the public sector breeding farms. As there are a number of public sector and private units in operation, there is no monopoly as such. There is no proposal under consideration of the Central Government at present to bring legislation to control and regulate the private hatcheries. Moreover, poultry is a State subject.

Production of "pure line" chicks in India

3967. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a ban on import of grand parent of chick. if so, details thereof ;

(b) details of firms producing "pure line" chicks in India, how many are under sector and private sector and how many are under pulic sector ;

(c) whether Government have any plan to start a pure line chick project under public sector to supply quality chicks if so, details thereof, if not the reasons thereof ; and

(d) what are the lines developed by the ICAR so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The import of grand parent stock (poultry) is included in the list of restricted items in the Import and Export Policy for the period April, 1985-March, 1988. However, under the Import Policy for Registered Exporters, Import of grand parent poultry stock is allowed to approved Registered Hatcheries (i) to the extent of 10% of the value of export of live chicks and hatching eggs subject to a maximum value of Rs. 5.00 lakhs and (ii) upto 3% of the value of export of Table Eggs subject to ceiling of Rs. 0.50 lakh per Registered Hatchery in a licensing year.

(b) The following major poultry breeding farms in the private sector are having pureline breeding programme in the country :—

- (i) M/s Venkateshware Research and Breeding Farm, Pune.
- (ii) M/s Venco Research and Breeding Farm, Pune.
- (iii) M/s Kegg Farm, Gurgaon (Haryana)
- (iv) M/s Poona Pearls Poultry Breeding Farms and Hatcheries, Pune.
- (v) M/s Kasila Farms Private Limited., Hyderabad

They produce the pureline chicks for their own breeding programme. They mostly sell parent stock, however, some of them also sell commercial hybrid chicks. Pureline poultry breeding programme has been taken up in the public sector in the Central Poultry Breeding Farms at Bombay, Hessarghatta (Bangalore), Bhubaneswar and Chandigarh under the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation as also under the All India Co-ordinated Research Project on

Poultry Breeding of Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Pureline Poultry Breeding Programme has also been taken up by some of the Poultry Breeding Farms.

(c) As explained in (b) above, pureline poultry breeding programme has already been taken up in the Central Poultry Breeding Farms under the Department of Agriculture and cooperation and the All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Poultry Breeding of Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Quality layer and broiler parent stock is available from these public sector Poultry Breeding Farms/Project.

(d) Indian Council of Agricultural Research has developed layer strain named ILI-80 and broiler strains named IBL-80 and IBB-83.

[Translation]

Closure of sugar mills for modernisation

3968. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some sugar mill owners are trying to close their mills in the name of modernisation ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to protect the services of the officers and employees working in them ; and

(c) if no action is being taken therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Government have no

such information.

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above, do not arise.

Sugar Mills on verge of closure

3969. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Anand Sugar Mill Khalilabad, Ratna Sugar Mill, Shahganj, Jaunpur and Walterganj Sugar Mill, Basti are on the verge of closure ;

(b) if so, whether Government are going to take any steps to ensure that these mills do not close down ;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether it is a fact that a large amount of farmers dues are outstanding against these mills ; and

(e) if so, how Government propose to ensure payment to farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Government have not received any information that the Khalilabad, Ratna and Walterganj Sugar factories intend to close down permanently.

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

(d) The position of sugarcane price payments against these factories is given below :

(Figures in Rs./lakhs)

Sugar Factory	Total cane price payable for 1984-85 season	Cane price paid	Balance for 1984-85 season	Arrears for 1983- and earlier seasons
Khalilabad	42.95	13.67	29.28	Nil
Ratna	83.58	60.20	23.38	Negligible
Walterganj	64.08	64.08	—	Nil

(e) Apart from taking steps to improve the liquidity position of the industry in order to enable it to pay the cane dues, Central Government has been monitoring the position of cane price arrears and issuing directions for their expeditious clearance to the State Government including Government of U.P. However, ensuring payment of cane price dues is the direct responsibility of the State Government who have the necessary field organisations and powers to enforce such payments. The performance of Government of U.P. has been quite satisfactory this season, as is evident from the fact that cane price arrears in U.P. as on 30.6.85 for 1984-85 season stood at 6.2% of the total cane price as against 20.8% on the corresponding date last year.

[English]

Annual Competition in the classical music, light music and folk songs conducted by AIR

3970. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether All India Radio conducts annually competition in the classical music, Light music and folk songs ;

(b) whether every broadcasting station is directed to conduct these competitions or only selected broadcasting stations conduct these competition

(c) whether contracts are given to the successful candidates by the All India Radio for conducting concerts ;

(d) whether folk music in all the languages is also selected for the purpose of competition ; and

(e) if not, whether there are proposals in the near future to encourage folk music in all the dialects by allotting sufficient time in broadcasting ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. AIR

conducts competition in classical music, and light music only.

(b) Yes, Sir. The competition is organised in two stages namely :—

(i) “Preliminary Competition” which is organised at each station of AIR ; and

(ii) “Final Competition” which is held at DG AIR, New Delhi and Madras for Hindustani and Karnataka Music respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir. Contracts are given to successful candidates in final competition in each category for broadcasts on AIR.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) AIR Stations are already broadcasting folk music in their day to day programmes regularly. Folk Music forms a very important part of AIR music programme and constitutes 10.91% of the total music programmes which in turn constitute 38% of the total programmes of AIR. Total duration of folk music programmes broadcast during 1984 by AIR was 16,821 hours. AIR Stations broadcast folk music of their own regions as well as other regions.

Broadcast of classical literature

3971. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether classical literature in various languages gets any chance for being broadcast at least once in every month ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Programmes based on classical literature of various languages are broadcast from different stations of All India Radio from time to time in the following types of programmes regularly and frequently :—

(i) Literary Magazine programme :

- (ii) Recitations from religious granths;
 (iii) Illustrative programme based on recitation from classical poems ;
 (iv) Radio plays based on classical literary works in different languages ;

- (v) Sayings of classical authors on universal themes ; and
 (vi) Talks on classical literature.

Illustratively the programmes broadcast by Delhi Station from 1.4.85 to 31.7.85 are given in the Statement below.

Statement

ALL INDIA RADIO : NEW DELHI

List of Programmes Broadcast on Classical Literature from April, 1985, to July, 1985

Date	Time	Channel & Duration	Particulars of the Programmes
1	2	3	4
30.4.85	7.45 PM	Delhi B 20 mts.	"KHUTOOT-E-GHALIB Compilation by Dr. Khaleer Anjum.
7.5.85	9.30 PM	Delhi A 30 mts.	CHAR ADHYAYA : Play Original story of Rabindra Nath Tagore Adaptation : Shri Deep Narayan Mitholiya.
8.5.85	8.30 PM	Delhi A 12 mts.	Rabindra Nath Tagore ke Kavya Mein Prem : Talk by Smt. Usha Chaudhary.
18.5.85	7.45 PM	Delhi B 18 mts.	Adabi Shehpare : Illustrated talk on Dastan-e-Amir Hamza : by Prof. Gyan Chand Jain.
19.5.85	7.02 AM	Delhi B	Sanskrit Bhashyam — Alankar Sahityam Dhwanyalok : Talk by Shri Damodar Shastri.
21.5.85	7.30 AM	Delhi A 10 mts.	Kabir ke Padon ka path.
2.6.85	7.02 AM	Delhi B	Kalidas ki Rachnayon mein Tatkaleen Paristhitiyan : Talk by Dr. Harvansh Lal Sharma.
15.6.85	7.45 PM	Delhi B 18 mts.	Adabi Shehpare : Illustrated talk on "Masnavi Sehrul Bayan" by Prof. Manzar Abbas Naqui.
16.6.85	7.02 AM	Delhi B 10 mts.	Sanskrit Bhashayam — Alankar Sahityam Sahitya Darpan : Talk by Prof. Satyavrat,

1	2	3	4
27.6.85	8.15 PM	Delhi A 15 mts.	Aaj ke Sandarbhh mein—Bankim Chandra Talk by Shri Ganga Prasad Vimal.
28.6.85	9.30 PM	Delhi A 60 mts.	Devi Chaudharani : Play Original by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee Radio Adaptation : Shri Vinayak Bhattachariya.
6.7.85	7.45 PM	Delhi B 11 mts.	Adabi Shehpare : Illustrated talk on "Fasana-e-Azad" by Dr. Ashfaq Mohammed Khan.
21.7.85	7.02 AM	Delhi B 10 mts.	Sanskrit Gaurav Granth : Rigveda Talk by Prof. Satyakam Verma.
24.7.85	9.00 P.M	Delhi A 14 mts.	Maithili Sharan Gupt krit "Saket" mein Manviya Moolyon ki vyakhya Talk by Dr. Bindu Aggarwal.
30.7.85	9.30 PM	Delhi A 30 mts.	Sujan Bhagat : Play Original story : Munshi Prem Chand Radio adaptation by Shri Shakher Vaishnavi.
30.7.85	7.45 PM	Delhi B 29 mts.	Khuda-e-Sukhun : Meer Taqi Meer Special feature written by Dr. N.A. Farooqui, Devised and pro- duced by Shri Mohd. Shafiq
31.7.85	9.00 PM	Delhi A 14 mts.	Manviya Bhavnaon ke Udgata— Prem Chand Talk by Dr. Har Dayal.

**Announcers and News-Readers in the
Doordarshan**

3972. SHRI E. EYYAPU REDDY :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to
state :

(a) whether Announcers and News-
Readers in the Doordarshan are engaged
only on contract basis; and

(b) whether there are proposals to
make them permanent members of the
staff if they are able to qualify in the pre-
scribed tests from time to time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GAD-
GIL) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) No, Sir.

**Appointment of News-Readers and
Announcers in Doordarshan
Kendra, Bangalore**

3973. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to
state :

(a) whether it is a fact that news-
readers and announcers are selected on
contract basis without calling public
advertisement in Bangalore Doordarshan
Kendra ;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of
the news readers and announcers who are
at present working there are permanent

employees of Central/State Government establishments;

(c) whether Government will consider taking persons who are unemployed for the above posts instead of taking persons who are already working elsewhere; and

(d) whether it is a fact that some of the artists who have given programmes have not taken prior permission from their respective Officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Telecast of Feature Films by Delhi Doordarshan

3975. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of INFOR-

MATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of feature films telecast by Delhi Doordarshan in a year;

(b) the amount paid per film of different grade shown in Delhi TV;

(c) whether there is a need to make the programme more interesting by showing latest feature films; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

Statement

Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi are telecasting feature films every month as per the following schedule :

(a) First Sunday Afternoon

— Award winning regional films on the national network.

(b) 2nd, 3rd and 5th Sunday Afternoon

— Regional films which have been categorised as 'A' by the Selection Committee to be carried by Delhi and Relay Transmitters.

(c) Sunday evenings

— Hindi films/award-winning regional feature films/films for premier telecast on the national network.

(d) 1st and 3rd Saturday nights

— Foreign and old classic feature films on national network.

2. The rate structure for payment of feature films by Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi is as follows :

A. Hindi Feature Films

(i) The rate structure for payment of black & white feature films from Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi is as follows :

Category of film	Delhi-Massoorie	10 KW Transmitters	1. Raipur 2. Mozaffarpur 3. Gulbarga 4. Sambalpur 5. Nagpur 6. 20-Low Power Transmitters (1 KW)
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A	20,000	10,000	3,000
B	15,000	7,500	2,250
C and repeat	10,000	5,000	1,500

(ii) Additional payment will be made for telecast of black and white film on any other independent station added in the network at the rate mentioned in Col. 4 if the transmitter works on 1 KW or lower power and at the rate mentioned in Col. 3 if the power of transmitter is operated on 10 KW.

(iii) For Hindi feature films telecast in colour from individual Kendras, 25% extra over the foregoing rates of payment (for black and white) will be admissible.

(iv) For telecast of Hindi feature films in colour on the national network, the rates for payment will be as follows :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

(a) 'A' Category film	4.00
(b) 'B' Category film	3.00
(c) 'C' Category film	2.00

For the first repeat telecast of any film, payment will be made at the rate of 70% of the rates payable for first telecast. For second and subsequent repeats, the rate of payment will be 50% of the rates payable for the first telecast.

B. Regional Feature Films

Only such regional feature films which have been categorised as 'A' by the Selection Committees constituted at various Doordarshan Kendras will be eligible for telecast from Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi. 'B' Category films may also be telecast from Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi in case there is no 'A' Category film in that particular language and the representation is necessary. However, not more than two such regional language films will be screened in one calendar year. The owners of such films will supply copies of the films with sub-titles in English. The rates of payment for such films will be same as for Hindi feature films. However, the payment for sub-titles will be made by Doordarshan as reimbursement of the expenditure and not as the advance payment.

C. Premier Telecast

All feature films included in the Panorama Section of the Indian International Film Festivals and all such films which have won any award in the National Film Festival or any recognised International Film Festival will be eligible for consideration for payment of a fee of Rs. 8.00 lakhs if offered for premier telecast on the national network of Doordarshan.

D. Old Classics

Old classic feature films in black & white when telecast on national network will be eligible for the same payment as given for telecast of Hindi feature films in colour on the national network, minus 25%.

E. Regional Films on the National Network

Good classic films, top class regional films which have won national award for best film and have been categorised as 'A' by the Committees for selection of films are eligible for payment at par with the Hindi feature films when telecast on the national network of Doordarshan.

3. Though it has always been the endeavour of Doordarshan to telecast latest films, the basic factor is the Doordarshan has to depend on only such films

which have been offered to them for telecast by the producers/TV Right holders. Normally, films are offered to Doordarshan only when the commercial circuit of the film has been fully exhausted. However, to encourage good film makers, Doordarshan has recently enhanced the rates for telecast of films and also introduced the scheme of "Premier" telecast against payment of Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

Kannadigas Working in Bangalore Doordarshan Kendra

3976. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) number of Kannadigas working in Class II and Class III categories in Bangalore Doordarshan Kendra ;

(b) total strength of Class II and III workers at present working there ;

(c) whether any preference is given to those candidates whose mother tongue is Kannada ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is as follows :—

Category	Total No. of persons in position	No. of Kannada speaking persons
Group 'B'	16	5
Group 'C'	48	18
Staff Artists	43	26

(c) and (d). The recruitment is made strictly in accordance with the prescribed recruitment rules without any discrimination on linguistic basis. However, where proficiency in Kannada language

has been prescribed as one of the eligibility conditions on account of functional requirements, only candidates proficient in this language are considered for selection.

Global Strategy on Human Resources

3978. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI** : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether India along with some other countries urged the ILO to formulate global strategy on the use of human resources ;

(b) whether such strategy has been formulated ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) No such proposal for global strategy on the use of human resources was made by India at the International Labour Conference held in Geneva in June, 1985.

(b) & (c). Does not arise.

Collection and Maintenance of Housing Units in Rural Areas

3979. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI** : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at present no machinery or arrangement is available to collect reliable data relating to the number and particulars of housing units in the rural areas ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to establish a permanent machinery for collection and maintenance of the statistics of housing units in rural areas ;

(c) the approximate time by which the new set up will come into operation ; and

(d) Particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) The information regarding

the number of housing units and type of structure is collected at the time of decennial census and is used by the National Buildings Organisation (NBO) for estimating the housing shortage in the country from time to time.

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

Extension of E.S.I. Scheme to Private Sector

3980. **SHRI HARIHAR SOREN** : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have extended the Employees State Insurance Scheme to the private sector ;

(b) if not, whether necessary guidelines are proposed to be sent to the private sectors ; and

(c) what other steps are proposed to be taken to extend such schemes to the private sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) The Employees States Insurance Scheme is already applicable to factories and certain other classes of establishments in private as well as the public sector, which are located in the areas, where the Scheme has been implemented.

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

Introduction of Interesting Serials on Doordarshan

3981. **SHRI HARIHAR SOREN** : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce more interesting serials on Doordarshan and improve the quality of the present ones ;

(b) whether famous Indian short stories and serials of children films are also proposed to be telecast by Doordarshan ;

(c) whether such changes are proposed to be made in the State Television stations also ;

(d) if so, the directives given to all the Doordarshan Centres ; and

(e) the details of the plan of the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) It has always been the endeavour of Doordarshan to introduce new serials with a view to sustain interest of the viewers, and also improve upon the quality of programmes. This is, however, a continuous process.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). Yes, Sir. Doordarshan Kendras will be accepting sponsored serials in their regional languages, if offered for telecast, provided they conform to the standards laid down in this regard. The Kendras have also been asked to encourage such proposals which reflect art, culture, literature and aspirations of their respective regions and people.

Provision of accommodation to officials coming on deputation in Delhi

3982. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Prime Minister has issued couple of months back directive that the tenure officers coming on deputation with the Government of India should be provided accommodation of their entitlement immediately after their reporting for duty in Delhi ;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that the above directives are not being implemented in letter and spirit ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Though no such directive was issued, steps to be taken for improving the efficiency of administration were discussed by the Prime Minister with the Minister of State of Personnel and Training and Administrative Reforms, Public Grievances and Pension. The Department of Personnel and Training had taken up with the Ministry of Works and Housing matter relating to improving the accommodation problem of all India Service Officers coming on tenure to Delhi.

(b) A Tenure Pool consisting of type 'D' Type 'E' and Hostel accommodation for allotment to the officers of the All India Services who come on tenure to Delhi has been under operation. Following action has been taken recently :

(i) Orders have been issued to earmark specific number of quarters and more suites in the Hostels in Kasturba Gandhi Marg in the Pool ;

(ii) Allotment Rules have been amended in May, 1980 to provide for allotment of entitled type of accommodation from the Tenure Pool ;

(iii) Decision has been taken to include more quarters in the Pool when new quarters under construction are completed.

(c) No Sir.

Allotment of HUDCO Flats 1979 Scheme at Kalkaji

3983. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any draw for allotment of HUDCO Flats 1979 Scheme for

Kalkaji Extension, New Delhi has so far been held ;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) when the flats at Kalkaji Extension (HUDCO 1979 Scheme) are likely to be allotted to the successful allottees of the colony-wise draw held in January, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) A draw for allocation of 304 LIG flats in Kalkaji Extension was held on 16-2-1983. The Specific draw for number of flats has not been held so far.

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

(c) The flats are likely to be completed by December, 1985 and will be allotted thereafter.

Regions-wise Strategy for Agriculture Production

3984. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether imbalances in the field of agriculture still persist in the country; if so details thereof region-wise and crop-wise;

(b) whether it is necessary to have a region-wise specific strategy for further increase in overall production; and

(c) if so, steps being taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c). Variations in cropping pattern, input use and the resultant crop productivity exist largely on account of inter-regional disparities in agro-climatic conditions and resource

endowments. The Government have been reviewing and monitoring the policy for diversification of cropping pattern and improvement in crop productivity in different regions. Guidelines are issued from time to time for introduction of most efficient crops in different agro-climatic conditions, expansion of area under oilseeds and pulses and introduction of non traditional crops like soyabean and sunflower etc.

Ratio between the News-items and Advertisements

3985. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESHWARI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any norm prescribed for the news papers regarding the ratio between the news-items and advertisements; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Introduction of Foreign Soft Drinks in India

3986. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to allow marketing of foreign soft drinks in India; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). This Ministry has no such proposal under consideration.

Demands of E.P.F. Employees, Karnataka

3987. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court has held that the appropriate authority in respect of the E.P.F. Organisation is the Central Government;

(b) whether the Supreme Court while pronouncing its decision has also observed that the demands of the Karnataka E.P.F. Staff Union pending for a long time be referred to the Tribunal by the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Supreme Court have observed that the Central Government will consider the question of referring the demands to an Industrial Tribunal and take appropriate action.

(c) The matter has been examined and it is felt that the Central Government will come into the picture in this matter only after the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) concerned submits his 'failure of conciliation' report. The Central Provident Fund Commissioner has been advised to inform the General Secretary, Karnataka Provident Fund Employees Union Bangalore to move the Assistant Labour Commissioner concerned for conciliation proceedings as a *de-novo* case in the first instance.

**Sub-Regional Office of Employees
Provident Fund, Siliguri**

3988. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sub-Regional Office of Employees Provident Fund, Siliguri was opened five years back to facilitate ser-

vices to the subscribers of Siliguri Jalpaiguri and other districts;

(b) if so, whether the files of Jalpaiguri district have not yet been transferred to Siliguri which has resulted in extreme hardship to the subscribers of Jalpaiguri;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) steps taken for expeditious transferring of records/files etc. to Siliguri ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The office was opened on 4.2.1977 to deal with the accounts of subscribers of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, West Dinajpur, Malda and Cooch Bihar Districts.

(b) and (c). Initially due to resistance from the Employees' Provident Fund Staff Association, West Bengal, accounts pertaining to Jalpaiguri district were not transferred to the Sub-Regional Office at Siliguri. In recent years demands from several quarters have been received for opening of a Sub-Regional Office at Jalpaiguri. Pending final decision in this behalf, the accounts of Jalpaiguri district continue to be maintain at the Regional Office, Calcutta.

(d) Final decision regarding transfer of accounts of Jalpaiguri district from Calcutta either to Jalpaiguri or Siliguri can be taken only after Central Board of Trustees and Government take a decision about opening of a Sub-Regional Office at Jalpaiguri.

**Recommendations Made by the Committee
on Language Agencies**

3989. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendation made by the Committee on Language Agencies constituted on 26th June 1985;

(b) whether the Committee has recommended that Samachar Bharati and Hindustan Samachar should not be revived; and

(c) if so, what would be the fate of employees working in these agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). The Committee has made the following specific recommendations :—

- (i) The reaction of a fullfledged news agency with adequate technological back up will require atleast Rs. 3 crores for capital expenditure and, in addition, recurring expenditure of Rs. 1 crore per year. The Indian language newspapers are not at all in a position to raise even 50% of this capital. Further the running cost of Rs. 1 crore per year cannot be recovered from Hindi/Indian language subscribers.
- (ii) On the other hand, if Indian Languages service is added to infrastructure of an existing news agency, the additional annual cost will be only Rs. 50 lakhs per year. There will be practically no capital cost. This level of annual expenditure can be managed both by the newspapers and other subscribers like AIR and Doordarshan. If, however, there is still any deficit the news agency concerned can bear it.

The Government has not yet taken a final view on these recommendations. It was the view of the editors and proprietors of the leading language newspapers that it is not possible to revive the existing two Hindi news agencies namely Samachar Bharti and Hindustan Samachar.

(c) It is open to the employees to seek redressal under the laws/rules governing their service conditions.

New Schemes for Construction of Janata Flats for Weaker Sections by D.D.A.

3990. SHRI LAL RAM KEN ;
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority (DDA) are preparing and new scheme for construction of smaller flats, or Janata flats for the weaker sections of the society in future; and

(b) if so, details thereof and when such scheme is likely to be announced for the information of general public ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) There are already schemes with the DDA for construction of smaller flats or Janta flats for the Weaker Sections of the society. No new scheme is being prepared.

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

Impact of Rural Development Programmes on the Rural Economy in West Bengal

3991. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rural development programmes sponsored by the Central Government since 1979-80 have made any impact on the rural economy in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the impact of such programmes in West Bengal as compared to the impact of such programmes in other States and Union Territories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c). The

major rural development programmes of this Ministry being implemented in West Bengal are Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Land Reforms. The Ministry has not conducted any evaluation on the impact of these programmes on the rural economy in West Bengal as such. Evaluation studies of some of these programmes and periodical reports throw some light on impact of these programmes on rural economy including that of West Bengal. Two major evaluation studies of IRDP have been conducted one by the Plan Evaluation Organisation (PEO) and the other by NABARD. Both these studies included sample households from the districts of West Bengal. According to the study conducted by the F.E.O., 49.4% of the sample households have crossed the poverty line while as per the NABARD study, this percentage is 47. State-wise figures of households having crossed the poverty line have not been indicated in these studies. However, the coverage of beneficiaries during the 6th Plan period was 71.38% of the target in West Bengal (7.17 lakh families assisted as against the target of 10 lakhs). The All-India figure for the VIth Plan is 16.55 million families assisted a target of 15 million (i.e. an achievement of 109%).

A research-cum-impact study on soil conservation measures adopted under DPAP, was made by the Operation Research Group Bhubaneswar in 1980s in a few districts of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal. As per the findings of this study 94% of the beneficiaries in Purulia (West Bengal) and 90% each Phulbani (Orissa) and Palamau (Bihar) reported benefit from soil conservation schemes by way of conservation of fallow lands for cultivation and change in cropping pattern 6% of farmers in Purulia (as against 18% in Phulbani and 16% in Palamau) are reported to have been raising crops particularly in areas lying fallow previously. 49% of farmers in Purulia 52% in Palamau 20% in Phulbani

reported changeover from low duty crops like millets to high duty crops like paddy. According to a few impressions, the average increase in productivity has been of the order of 254% in the case of Purulia as against 240% in Phulbani and 234% in Palamau.

Under NREP, no evaluation studies have been completed so far. However, the objective of the programme was to generate 300-400 million mandays of employment in rural areas every year, simultaneously creating durable assets to strengthen rural infrastructure and improve the nutritional standards of the poor. As far as West Bengal is concerned, 138.35 million mandays of employment was generated under the programme during the VIth Plan period as against 1774.37 million mandays of employment generated in the country as a whole. Besides, a large number of assets have also been created. RLEGP was introduced only in August, 1983 and it is too early to assess its impact on the rural economy.

As regards land reforms, the total ceiling surplus land distributed in West Bengal since 1979-80 was 1,10,369 acres as against 9,99,796 acres for the country as a whole.

Modernisation of conventional rice milling industry

3992. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps for the modernisation of conventional rice milling industry in the country ;

(b) if so, the number of conventional rice mills modernised so far ;

(c) how many of such conventional rice mills in Orissa have been brought under the above modernisation programme ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per information presently available about 7,6 thousand conventional rice mills have been modernised.

(c) and (d). 164, out of which 139 are huller-cum-sheller and 25 are sheller type of rice mills.

Utilisation of land by Bhartiya Kala Kendra etc.

3993. SHRI D.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3693 on 19 March, 1984 regarding utilisation of land by Bhartiya Kala Kendra etc. and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that even though it had been stated in the above answer that no penalty had been imposed on Sangeet Bharati for constructing 906 square feet of residential area, a penalty of Rs. 34897 34 had in fact been imposed on Sangeet Bharati as early as March 1981 for constructing only 906 square feet of residential area against the permissible limit of 15877 square feet and the institution had already paid Rs. 27153 in instalments.

(b) whether a representation had been made by Sangeet Bharati in April, 1984 for refund of the amount paid ;

(c) if so, decision taken thereon ; and

(d) whether any reply has since been sent to the Sangeet Bharati in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) The various charges claimed were in accordance with the instructions in force and the policy of the Government at that time whereas by March, 1984 the Government policy in this regard had undergone a change.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The master has been under examination.

(d) No, Sir.

CLUSA oilseeds project

3994. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) what was the best productivity of various vegetable oilseeds as compared to the present productivity, including coconuts ;

(b) whether under CLUSA oilseeds project, there was to be yearly improvement in productivity in the States to be covered and if so, year-wise figures for oilseeds crops in the States covered since CLUSA started ;

(c) whether instead of concentrating on groundnuts and a few other oilseeds as per approved CLUSA project in the States to be covered, attention is being paid to new crops like Soyabean and the States not included earlier are now being covered and if so, reasons for changes made ; and

(d) whether any evaluation has been done by the Nodal Ministry and the Planning Commission on CLUSA project and if so, results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The best productivity of various oilseeds since start of the National Dairy Development Board's (NDDB) project for "Restructuring edible oil and oilseeds production and marketing" in 1979-80 and the present

productivity are given below :—

Crop		Best Pro- ductivity (Kg./ha.)	Present Pro- ductivity* (Kg./ha.)
Groundnut	...	972	953
Rapeseed	...	659	659
Mustard			
Soyabean	...	741	716
Sesame	...	283	283
Safflower	...	586	586
Sunflower	...	564	407
Niger	...	294	294
Linseed	...	300	300
Castor	...	639	639
Cocount	...	5531 (number of nuts/ha.)	5084 (number of nuts/ha.)

*Presently the latest crops production estimates are available for 1983-84.

(b) It is incorrect to call the NDDB's project on oilseeds and vegetable oil as CLUSA oilseeds project. In fact this project is being run with assistance from Cooperative League of USA (CLUSA) and the Cooperative Union of Canada (CUC) in seven states viz : Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Maharashtra and Karnataka. This is not the only project/scheme intended to increase productivity of oilseeds in these states. Other schemes by Central/State Governments are also being implemented for this purpose. Besides, the productivity of oilseeds crops is also affected by a number of factors such as irrigation, diesel and power supply, weather conditions etc.

(c) It was envisaged under the project to concentrate in the first place on groundnut production areas. Other major sources of oil such as cotton seed, sunflower etc. were also to be handled by the project. Madhya Pradesh has been included under the project as it has potential for soybean development. Like-wise Orissa was also included which

has great potential for increasing production of groundnut.

(d) The last evaluation of the NDDB's project on oilseeds and vegetable oil has been carried out by a joint team consisting of Cooperative League of USA (CLUSA)/United States Agency for International Development/Government of India/National Dairy Development Board in 1983. The main recommendations made by the team are as under :—

1. Precedure for licensing of processing facilities may be streamlined.
2. Centralised market analysis and forecasting functions may be developed.
3. The project strategy may be to stabilise year to year yield at a moderate level in rainfed areas rather than trying to substantially increase annual yields.

4. Society Secretaries should be given adequate training to perform their functions.
5. Where it is necessary to staff agricultural positions with non-agricultural candidates, intensive and formal training in agricultural subjects should be arranged for them.
6. There must be a firm commitment on the part of the State Governments and the NDDB to place well qualified people in the upper level management positions of the federations and to keep these people to their positions at least three to four years.
7. State federations should be divided in to geographical regions and the processing plants Manager should be given semi-autonomous jurisdiction within their area.
8. The movement of raw material or finished products across regions should be decided at federation headquarters.
9. Larger plants may be appropriate in irrigated areas where production, procurement and optimal capacity utilisation are more certain.
10. The State federations should gradually reduce the use of NDDB procurement support and being utilising to the extent possible the commercial vehicles for procurement.
11. Procurement be conducted round the year.

Policy for Grants to Agriculture University by ICAR

3995. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the policy for releasing financial aids by Indian Council of Agricultural Universities ;

(b) whether it is released Statewise or direct to the existing agriculture universities in the States ; and

(c) the assistance released to Jawaharlal Nehru Agriculture University, Jabalpur vis-a-vis other Agriculture Universities for the last five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The Education Division of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research gives financial assistance to State Agricultural University, under two schemes namely (i) "Establishment and Development of Agricultural Universities" and (ii) "National Agricultural Research Project".

(i) Under the scheme "Establishment and Development of Agricultural Universities" the financial assistance is given quality improvement in education. The need for funds for Agricultural Universities for their development during the VIth Plan was assessed by a Visiting Team appointed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and allocations were made to the State Agricultural Universities on the basis of the Policy as given below :

S. No.	Policy	Financial ceiling during VIth Plan
1.	One Agricultural University in the State.	Upto Rs. 3 crores per University
2.	Two Agricultural Universities in the State.	Upto Rs 2.50 crores per University
3.	Three Agricultural Universities in a State.	Upto Rs. 2 crores per University.
4.	Four Agricultural Universities in a State.	Upto Rs. 150 crores per University.

(ii) The Policy followed in giving financial assistance to Agricultural Universities under the scheme "National Agricultural Research Project" is that the Project submitted by the Agricultural Universities are appraised by a Committee constituted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The appraisal Report is then approved by the Inter Disciplinary Scientific Panel and finally approved by the Project Funding Committee (P.F.C.) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. On an average, Rs. 5.00 crores were allocated to each Agricultural University in the State during the VIth Plan period to meet the agriculture needs of the research requirements of the Project taking into

consideration the existing resources.

(b) The amount of assistance is released to individual Agricultural Universities and not to the State.

(c) The financial assistance given to the State Agriculture Universities under the above two schemes are enclosed. The release made to the Jawaharlal Nehru Agriculture University, Jabalpur under the scheme "Establishment and Development of Agricultural Universities" can be seen at Sl. No. 8 column 9 of the Statement-I given below and under the scheme "National Agricultural Research Project" at Sl. No 4 column 4 & 5 of the Statement-II given below.

Statement-I

I.C.A.R. 1980-85

Allocation for the sixth plan (1980-85) under the scheme "Establishment and Development of Agricultural Universities for Central assistance to Agricultural Universities"

S. No.	Name of the University	Budget Allocation (1980-85)	Release made during					Grant total
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	
			4	5	6	7	8	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	A.P.A.U., Hyderabad.	238.00	42.00	26.00	42.25	85.01	42.74	238.00
2.	A.A.U., Jorhat	300.00	45.53	162.47	92.00	—	—	300.00
3.	R.A.U. Patna (Bihar)	337.00	185.78	71.00	75.00	05.22	—	337.00
4.	G.A.U. Ahmedabad	256.10	21.25	79.85	55.75	61.75	37.50	256.10
5.	H.A.U., Hissar	258.00	40.94	44.79	63.50	68.22	40.54	257.99
6.	H.P.K.V.V., Palampur	281.00	73.03	22.00	44.50	85.00	56.47	281.00
7.	U.A.S., Bangalore	295.41	54.00	83.42	20.97	96.21	40.81	295.41
8.	J.N.K.V.V., Jabalpur	292.91	37.91	65.00	69.00	79.53	40.42	291.86
9.	K.A.U., Mannuthy	299.18	80.23	50.95	35.00	65.00	68.00	299.18
10.	K.K.V., Dapoli	149.92	56.99	15.93	34.36	12.57	30.07	149.92
11.	M.P.K.V., Rahuri	148.84	9.75	41.79	52.00	27.98	17.32	148.84

(Rs. in lakhs)

12. M.A.U., Parbani	149.66	39.43	15.23	38.54	35.87	20.34	149.41
13. P.K.V., Akola	149.23	10.94	17.29	53.75	36.27	30.75	149.00
14. O.U.A.T., Bhubaneswer	300.00	16.54	53.06	96.50	24.20	109.70	300.00
15. P.A.U., Ludhiana	265.56	34.37	30.94	67.08	90.85	42.315	265.555
16. Sukhadia Univ., Udaipur	297.94	60.36	118.58	28.90	28.50	61.60	297.94
17. T.N.A.U., Coimbatore	278.63	49.83	48.80	54.40	55.92	64.68	273.63
18. G.B.P.U.A. & T, Pantnagar	200.00	34.83	12.85	35.00	66.10	51.23	200.00
19. N.D.U.A.T., Faizabad,	199.66	35.00	42.66	40.00	10.00	72.00	199.66
20. C.S.A.U.T., Kanpur	186.40	13.50	34.90	37.00	41.50	59.50	186.40
21. B.C.K.V.V., Kalyani	184.11	32.71	—	78.53	21.21	51.66	184.11
22. Birsa Agril. Univ., Ranchi	150.00	—	—	—	—	150.00	150.00
Total :	5218.15	974.91	1307.51	1114.03	996.91	1087.645	5211.005

Statement-II

Abstracts of Commitments and Releases to state Agricultural Universities under the scheme "National Agricultural Research Project" (N.A.R.P.)

(Rupees in lakhs)

S. No.	University	Commitments	Release upto 31.3.85	Actual on site expenditure upto 31.3.85
1	2	3	4	5
1.	H.A.U.	285.67	224.80	182.45
2.	A.P.A.U.	592.48	506.81	454.18
3.	G.A.U.	504.69	438.21	413.26
4.	J.N.K.V.V.	499.10	334.59	243.01
5.	U.A.S.	421.57	284.16	253.92
6.	K.A.U.	433.04	318.73	199.75
7.	P.A.U.	202.36	106.85	73.14
8.	S.U.	456.78	289.64	196.38
9.	T.N.A.U.	486.13	291.88	177.66
10.	O.U.A.T.	346.91	117.01	75.83
11.	A.A.U.	315.04	41.37	22.28
12.	R.A.U.	97.62	34.26	3.58
13.	B.A.U.	207.73	—	—
14.	H.P.K.V.V.	354.75	120.02	52.51
15.	C.S.A.U.A.T.	193.53	24.20	7.10
16.	G.B.P.U.A.T.	331.59	18.15	10.42
17.	N.D.U.A.T.	62.76	7.13	0.84
18.	M.P.K.V.	175.64	15.88	15.28
19.	P.K.V.	87.93	20.28	8.51
20.	M.A.U.	140.73	9.73	8.16
21.	K.K.V.	160.99	24.18	9.32
22.	B.C.K.V.V.	—	—	—
23.	I.A.R.I.	125.00	9.51	9.51
24.	N.A.A.R.M.	90.02	28.56	28.56
25.	PROJECT UNIT	27.25	45.77	45.77
		6535.51	3311.72	2491.42

**Recognition to Janata Mazdoor
Sangh**

3996. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether recognition has not been accorded to Janata Mazdoor Sangh by the National Eastern Collieries Ltd. though 6000 coal workers of Ledo Margherita area in Upper Assam (Dibrugarh District) joined it last year ;

(b) whether attention of Asstt. Labour Commissioner of the Centre Labour Department Gauhati, has been drawn to the suspension of many workers and office bearers belonging to Janata Mazdoor Sangh ; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c). According to the Ministry of Steel, Mines & Coal, it is not a fact that 6000 coal workers of Ledo Margherita area in Upper Assam joined the Janata Mazdoor Sangh which is not a recognised Union. Cases relating to suspension of 4 workers is under conciliation by the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Gauhati.

[Translation]

Non-Payment of Wages to the Labourers in Foreign Countries

3997. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Members of Parliament had written a letter to him on 7 June 1985 regarding condition of labourers working in foreign countries ;

(b) if so, the contents thereof ; and

(c) details of the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

A copy of the letter addressed to Finance Minister was received. In this letter besides various other issues, the following labour issues have been raised :

- (i) Poor workers have to pay huge amounts for going abroad.
- (ii) Workers are not paid wages according to employment contract ; and
- (iii) Young girls taken as domestic servants are used for immoral purposes.

(c) Emigration clearance was stopped in respect of construction companies against whom there were complaints for exploitation of labour and permission was restored only after outstanding complaints were resolved.

[English]

Declaration of Film Production and Theatre Construction as Small Scale Industry

3998. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry issued a circular to the State Governments requesting them to declare Film Production and Theatre Construction as small scale industry so that institutional finance might be available to these sectors of Film Industry ;

(b) if so, whether the issue has been taken up by his Ministry with the Ministry of Industry to accord recognition to the entrepreneurs having registration certificates issued by the State Governments to this effect ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether his Ministry propose to take any expeditious steps in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No circular has been issued to the State Governments recently to declare film production and theatre construction as small scale industry. However, in February, 1984 the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting had sent a letter to the State Governments to consider declaring film production and theatre construction in their States as small Scale industry 'industry' as had already been done by some of the State Governments.

(b) to (d). No letter has been issued by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to the Ministry of Industry to accord recognition to the entrepreneurs having registration certificates issued by the State Governments to the effect. However, a letter had been addressed to the Ministry of Industry to recognise film production and theatre construction as a small scale industry at the Central Government level.

**Final Settlement of Compensation for
the Land Acquired in Village
Garonda by DDA**

3999. **SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1937 on 5 August, 1985, regarding the land acquired by DDA in village Garonda and state :

(a) the details of the disputed cases as referred to in reply given to part (a) including the names of original owners and/or transferees thereof ;

(b) the further action proposed to be taken in the matter of final settlement of compensation in the above referred disputed cases ;

(c) whether some of the lands of the original owners had been transferred by registered Power of Attorneys ; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) :

(a) The details of disputed cases are given in the statement below.

(b) The cases mentioned at Serial No. 1 to 9 have been sent to the Court of Addl. District Judge on the dated shown, along with the details of recorded owners, disputants and the amount of compensation. The payment in such cases will be made by the Court of Addl. District Judge after examining the evidence relating to the claims. Recorded owners at Serial No. 18 to 14 have not applied for compensation. Persons other than the recorded owners have also submitted their claims against the same land in response to notice under Sec. 9 and 10 of the land Acquisition Act, 1894. Since no application was received by Delhi Administration from any of the claimants for payment of compensation after the award was announced, the amount of compensation has been kept in the office of the Deputy Commissioner on account of dispute. These cases will be examined by that office after receipt of applications from the claimants.

(c) No such case is reported to have come to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi Administration.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Recorded owner	Name of the Disputant	Khasra No.	Area	Award No.	Amount	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Mehta Krishan Lal	Sardar Mangal Singh etc.	389, 390 to 392	4-88	6A/71-72	3278-63	Amount sent to ADJ on 15-9-80 as there are many claimants for the same.
2.	Delhi Housing Co.	Sh. Ram Prashad etc.	390 to 392	1-04	-do-	6785-87	-do- on 15/9/80
3.	Smt. Pushpa	Sh. Surinder Mohan etc.	482	1-10	6C/71-72	2012-19	-do- on 15/7/82
4.	Sh. Chhaju Ram	Sh. C.K. Sharma etc.	402 & 404	0-18	-do-	3621-94	-do- on 5/5/80
5.	Sh. Siri Chand	Sh. Tara Chand etc.	393, 395, 402 to 405 487	24-09	-do-	94371-79	-do- on 23/11/79
6.	Sh. Shanti Saroop etc.	Sh. Ram Nath etc.	387, 394	9-03	-do-	32748-43	-do- on 26/3/79
7.	Sh. Om Parkash	Sh. R.N. Vohra etc.	385	4-10	-do-	20524-35	-do- on 16/11/79
8.	M/s Delhi Housing Co.	Sh. Krishan Lal etc.	406	5-17	-do-	48493-82	-do- on 29/6/79
9.	Krishan Lal Mehta	Sh. Ram Parshad etc.	388, 389	3-00	-do-	323158-00	-do- on 30/7/79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Smt. Sheela Wanti	Smt. Laxmi Devi etc.	405	0-10	-do-	2012-19	Since no application for compensation was received from any of the claimants, the compensation has been kept in dispute in this office.
11.	Smt. Manjit Kaur	-do-	403	0-06	-do-	1207-31	
12.	Khushi Ram	-do-	393	0-02	-do-	402-44	
13.	Sh, Dharam Singh	-do-	393	0-02	-do-	402-44	-do-
14.	Smt. Joginder Kaur	Sh. Kanwal Singh etc.	365/2 389/2	0-13 0-01	-do-	2817-07	-do-

Exploitation of Child Labour in Carpet Industry and Match Industry

4000. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that child labour is being exploited by Carpet Industry in Mirzapur, J&K and Match Industry in Sivakasi ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). Enforcement of the provisions of the Employment of Children Act, 1938, which regulates employment of children in several industries including carpet and match industries, is the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. However, Government is also preparing pilot projects in Mirzapur-Bhadhoi area of Uttar Pradesh and Sivakasi area of Tamil Nadu for improving the working and living conditions of child workers with a view to ultimately eliminating exploitation of child labour in these areas.

Changes in Conditions of Auction by DDA

4001. SHRI C. SAMBU :
SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI
LAKSHMI :
SHRI BALRAM SINGH
YADAV :
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have changed the conditions of auction conducted by the Delhi Development Authority ;

(b) if so, what are the changed conditions and original conditions ; and

(c) whether the changed conditions

will benefit private constructors at the cost of DDA ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Non-Payment of Provident Fund Arrears to Tea Garden Workers in North Bengal

4002. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the tea garden workers of North Bengal are not getting their provident fund arrears despite several memoranda ;

(b) whether he has also received any such memorandum in this regard ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the steps taken to settle the provident fund arrears ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) According to the provident fund authorities, it would not be correct to say that the Tea Plantation Workers in North Bengal are not getting their provident fund. The claims of the outgoing members are being settled with utmost promptitude, provided the claims are complete in all respects and the contributions due from the employers have been received. In cases where the employers have not paid the full amount of contributions, the claims are settled by making payment of the amount of employers' share actually received and the employees' share in full (including the amount unrealised from the employer). Action is also being taken to realise the outstanding amount from the defaulting employers and to pay the balance, if any.

(b) and (c). A memorandum demanding the opening of a Sub-Regional office

at Jalpaiguri has been received and the same is under examination.

(d) The position is as stated against part (a) of the question.

[*Translation*]

Use of Old Fashioned Method for
Agricultural Activities

4003. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have identified the places where old and manmade bullock carts, 'Rahats' used for drawing water from wells and fodder cutting machines propelled by buffaloes, camels,

bullocks, etc, are still in use in large numbers which need to be improved; and

(b) if so, the names of such states, and improvements being made by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India undertake from time to time a census of livestock and associated major animal drawn equipment like bullock carts and rahats.

(b) The statement given below gives information based on the 1972 & 1977 censuses. Improved designs of bullock carts, improved rahats, and chaff cutters have been developed and tried.

Statement

Bullock and Manually operated Implements

	Carts		Persian Wheel (Rahat)	
	1972	1977	1972	1977
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	14,29,000	14,22,400	38,000	31,600
Assam	1,10,000	1,04,400	—	—
Bihar	7,75,000	7,13,600	53,000	52,000
Gujarat	8,18,000	7,58,400	6,000	2,700
Haryana	3 64,000	3,24,400	27,000	15,700
Himachal Pradesh	3,000	2,800	1,000	800
Jammu & Kashmir	1,000	1,000	—	—
Kerala	16,000	15,000	5,000	6,100
Karnataka	6,75,000	6,77,300	34,000	22,300
Madhya Pradesh	23,22,000	24,22,500	1,01,000	1,25,700
Maharashtra	15,21,000	14,94,600	3,000	1,500
Manipur	20,000	20,000	—	—
Meghalaya	8,000	18,800	—	—
Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Orissa	5,87,000	2,09,200	—	200
Punjab	2,03,000	3,32,400	51,000	32,500

1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	8,44,000	8,87,000	69,000	66,000
Tamil Nadu	5,95,000	6,30,500	1,000	900
Tripura	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Uttar Pradesh	22,31,000	22,91,300	2,49,000	2,30,600
West Bengal	3,31,000	3,31,000	—	—
Andaman & Nicobar Island	N.A.		N.A.	
Arunachal Pradesh	—	600	—	—
Chandigarh	1,000	600	—	200
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	—	2,000	—	—
Delhi	—	4,400	—	700
Goa, Daman & Diu	2,000	1,800	—	100
Lakshde ep	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	4,000	3,600	—	—
Whole India	129,60,000	126,69,800	6,38,000	5,66,400

[English]

Non-Supply of SMP by IDC to States

4004. **SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :**
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Dairy Corporation has decided not to allot Skimmed Milk Powder to milk supply schemes established in smaller towns during 1985, if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether Indian Dairy Corporation has also stopped the allotment of Skimmed Milk Powder to milk supply schemes established in Tribal areas;

(c) whether this has forced the State of Madhya Pradesh to purchase Skimmed Milk Powder from open Market at very high rates as compared to those offered Indian Dairy Corporation;

(d) if so, whether IDC will reconsider its policy of allotment of Skimmed Milk

Powder so as to help Madhya Pradesh Increase the per-capita availability of Milk; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The Indian Dairy Corporation (IDC) decided that issue of skimmed milk powder should be considered upto 5000 tonnes during summer months of 1985 to the liquid milk plants under different Federations who have significant quantity of local distribution of liquid milk and likely to suffer during summer months. IDC has supplied some quantity of skimmed milk powder to such liquid milk plants during 1985.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No report to this effect has been received from the State Government. However, the Indian Dairy Corporation (IDC) has already allotted 130 Metric

Tonnes of Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) to some Dairy Plants in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(d) and (e). As stated in reply to (c) above, the IDC has already allotted SMP to the Milk Plants in Madhya Pradesh.

**Regularisation of Casual Artists and
Production Assistants in Delhi
Doordarshan Kendra**

4005. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRA-
SAD :

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

(a) whether employees working in Delhi Doordarshan Kendra as casual artists and Production Assistants have demanded for regularisation of their employment;

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereon ;

(c) the total number of such employees who have rendered 3 to 4 years

of service in the Station as casual employees or artists; and

(d) action proposed to restore confidence amongst them and to bring them on permanent role of the TV Station or on long term contract basis of 5 to 7 years.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Representations from time to time have been received from casual artists including those working as production assistants on casual basis for regularisation of their services. These representations were examined from time to time in light of relevant criteria according to which only such casual artists as had worked for 365 days in three consecutive financial years during the period from 1974-75 to 1979-80 or for 200 days in any one financial year during the same period are eligible for regularisation subject to availability of vacancies.

(c) Category-wise break-up of 28 such employees as have completed 3 to 4 years or more on assignment basis is given below :

Category		No. of Employees
Floor Assistant	...	9
General Assistant	...	4
Production Assistant	...	5
Film Processor	...	1
Carpenter	...	3
Painter	...	1
Make-up Assistant	...	4
Lighting Assistant	...	1
	Total	28

(d) All the above categories of staff artist positions have since been converted into civil posts. The incumbents who fulfil the eligibility conditions would be considered for absorption against the corresponding civil posts subject to the suitability.

**Unauthorised Encroachments on Lands
Allotted by DDA**

4006. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK :
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRA-
SAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any case of unauthorised encroachments on the lands allotted by the Delhi Development Authority to Co-operative Housing Societies, Private individuals and even semi-Government organisations like Khadi and village Industries Commission have come to the notice of the DDA and Government; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken to free the lands from the unauthorised occupations and handing over the physical possession of the lands in dispute to the allottees ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L.
BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The infor-
mation is being collected and will be laid
on the Table of the Sabha.

**Setting up branches of Super Bazar in
other parts of the country**

4007. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Super Bazar proposes to set up its branches in other parts of the country also;

(b) whether all the branches will be controlled by the Delhi based Managing Committee of Super Bazar;

(c) if so, how far it will be possible and appropriate to control far off branches and to solve the problems of the employees; and

(d) whether Government propose to encourage local people to set up Stores and Super Bazars on co-operative basis and if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). Super Bazar has not proposed to set up its branches in other parts of the country. However, it has been suggested to Super Bazar, the Cooperative Store Ltd., Delhi to consider to extend its area of operation to cover entire National Capital Region which includes parts of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan besides the whole Union Territory of Delhi. The proposal is under consideration of Super Bazar. The other details regarding management, control of branches, and other allied problems will be considered, as and when the proposal is finalised.

(d) Local people are encouraged to set up Consumer Cooperative Stores including Department Stores popularly known as Super Bazar, Apna Bazar, Janata Bazar, Sahakari Bazar, etc. in different parts of the country. The District Wholesale Consumer/Central Cooperative Stores as well as Primary Consumer Cooperative Stores are being assisted under the Centrally sponsored scheme for development of consumer cooperatives.

Expansion of DDA

4009. SHRI BHARAT SINGH :
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the DDA had initially been set up mainly for preparing a Master Plan for the Union Territory of Delhi ;

(b) the reasons why the DDA was allowed to enter the construction field and to expand so fast ;

(c) the reasons why the development works of Delhi being carried out by the D.D.A. were not entrusted to Central P.W.D. which is much older and well-organised department ; and

(d) whether the fast expansion of DDA has not diluted responsibility and diminished respect for rules and procedures to be followed for execution of works ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) No Sir.

(b) DDA undertakes construction activity in pursuance of the objects of the Authority as provided under the Delhi Development Act 1957. The objects read as under :—

“to promote and secure the development of Delhi according to plan and for that purpose the Authority shall have the power to acquire, hold, manage and dispose of land other property, to carry out building, engineering, mining and other operations, to execute works in connection with supply of water and electricity, disposal of sewage and other services and amenities and generally to do anything necessary or expedient for purposes of such development and purposes incidental thereto.”

(c) Development being one of the functions of the DDA under the Delhi Development Act, 1957, the question of this work being entrusted to C.P.W.D. could not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

Strike Notice by Mineral Oil Workers' Union Digboi

4010. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the strike notice

issued by the Mineral Oil Workers' Union, Digboi for settlement of their demands ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for implementation of the agreement reached with the contractors of I.O.C. (A.O.D.) at Digboi in the interest of oil industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). The Mineral Oil Workers' Union, Digboi served a notice of strike on the 6th April, 1985 on all the Contractors of IOC (AOD) over a charter of demands relating to revision of wages, bonus for the years 1978 and 1979, revival of medical facilities etc. The dispute is under conciliation.

According to the Ministry of Petroleum, the terms of the settlement concluded on 22-12-1983 between the Contractors and their workmen have been fully implemented and no complaints have been received regarding non-implementation of the settlement either in the Ministry of Petroleum or by IOC (AOD) Management. However, the Management has taken steps to protect the benefits due to contract workmen in the event of any statutory increase in wages or other benefits as may be applicable to contract labour during the currency of the contract.

Workers deprived of payment of P.F. amount dues in Jute industry, West Bengal and Textile Industry in Maharashtra and Gujarat

4011. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the Jute Industry of West Bengal and Textile Industry of Maharashtra and Gujarat, specially in sick and closed mills, workers have been deprived of their legitimate dues of provident fund in many cases ;

(b) if so, what is the actual figure of workmen involved and the amount involved approximately ; and

(c) what steps Government contemplate to settle the Provident funds dues to the workmen and to punish the defaulters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) The claims of workers in sick and closed Jute Mills and Textile Mills in West Bengal, Gujarat and Maharashtra falling under the unexempted

sector are being settled to the extent the contributions have been received. In addition, the employees' share of contributions unrealised from the employer is also being paid in full.

(b) As on 31-3-1985, the Jute Mills in West Bengal and Textile Mills in Maharashtra and Gujarat had defaulted to the following extent :—

	Workers involved	Amount in arrears (Rs. in lakh)
West Bengal Jute Mills	Not readily available	4,427.44
Maharashtra Textile Mills	59,638	416.77
Gujarat Textile Mills	60,733	114.35

(c) The provident fund authorities are taking all possible legal and penal action in accordance with the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act for realisation of the arrears of provident fund dues and settlement of the outstanding claims.

ESI (Amendment) Act, 1984

4012. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation on the question of ESI (Amendment) Act, 1984 ; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is being looked into.

Purchase of Furnishings at Asian Games Village Complex, New Delhi

4013. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure initially incurred on the purchase of furnishings at the Asian Games Village complex in New Delhi and the amount realised presently and that expected to be realised during the next round of the sale ; and

(b) the reasons why this sale was confined to DDA's employees only and not made open to public to fetch better buyers and more money ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). According to the DDA, a sum of Rs. 2.83 crore was originally spent on furnishing the flats constructed for Asian Games 1982.

Some more items of furnishings and furniture were procured subsequently to meet the additional requirements at a cost of Rs. 40,84,825. These additional items became surplus after the games. As attempts made for disposal of these

additional items of furniture/furnishings to agencies such as, Defence, Health Ministry, Department of Tourism etc., as also call for tenders through press notices from the intending buyers brought in very low rates, the Chairman DDA decided to sell these surplus items costing Rs. 40,84,825 to the DDA employees. The amount recoverable was fixed at 75% of the cost price in respect of unused items and 50% for used items. In case some material still remains unsold, the sale could be thrown open to public.

In the first round, an amount of Rs. 4.28 lakhs has been received as sale proceeds from the DDA employees. It is expected to realise Rs. 18.22 lakhs from the remaining items raising the total sale proceeds to Rs. 22.50 lakhs as against the total original cost of Rs. 40,84,825/- for these items.

Irregularities in FCI Food Storage Depot, Shakti Nagar, Delhi

4014. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :

SHRIMATI PATEL RAMA-BEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :

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

(a) whether Government are aware that from Food Corporation of India's Food Storage Depot, Shaktinagar, Delhi one full wagon of wheat was found missing ;

(b) whether about 400 bags were found surplus at the same Depot without proper record ;

(c) steps Government have taken so far to investigate into the complaints and check malpractices at Rail Head, Subzi-mandi, Shaktinagar, Delhi ; and

(d) the progress made in regard to the investigation and action taken against erring officials ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). There has been no report either of one full wagon of foodgrains missing or of 400 bags found surplus at Food Storage Depot, Shaktinagar, Delhi. It was, however, found that there were 178 bags of foodgrains in excess at Subzimandi rail head which could not be accounted for by the staff on duty.

(c) and (d). The officials found responsible for the aforesaid unaccounted bags were charge-sheeted for major penalty. Proceedings and the report of the Inquiry Officer have been submitted to the competent authority. Additional security arrangements have been enforced at Subzimandi Rail Head to avoid any such recurrence.

Unauthorised Construction in Delhi

4015. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether N.D.M.C. had issued notice on Alka Hotel for unauthorised construction ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not demolishing the unauthorised construction so far ;

(c) whether large scale illegal and unauthorised construction has taken place in New Delhi/Delhi without any check thereby disturbing all the plans of the Central Government ; and

(d) if so, details of action taken against the derelict officials ;

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Action for demolition could not be taken by N.D.M.C. as the party had brought a stay order from the court and which has not yet been vacated.

(c) and (d). Unauthorised construction and encroachment on public land have taken place affecting planned development of Delhi to a considerable extent. Action is being taken against the unauthorised constructions and the persons responsible for the same whenever they are noticed. Disciplinary action against erring officials is also taken as per rules.

Closing of National Textile Corporations Mills

4016. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :
SHRI AJOY BISWAS :
SHRI R.P. DAS :
SHRI ANIL BASU :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Labour Ministry are aware of the move of the Textile Ministry's proposal to close down some of the National Textile Corporation's mills ;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Labour Ministry thereto ;

(c) whether his Ministry will allow the Textile, Ministry to close down NTC mills when country is facing serious unemployment problem ;

(d) if so, reasons therefor ; and

(e) if not, steps so far taken by the Labour Ministry to tackle this problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) According to Department of Textiles, no decision has yet been taken regarding the closure of some of the mills of the National Textile Corporation since the possibility of making them viable is being explored.

(b) to (e). Does not arise.

Progress in EPF, Family Pension and Employees Deposit Link Insurance Schemes in Tea Industries of Darjeeling And Jalpaiguri Districts

4017. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) what is the progress of the Employees Provident Fund Scheme, Family Pension Scheme and Employees Deposit Link Insurance Scheme in the Tea Industries of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri District of West Bengal;

(b) whether the massive demonstration of plantation workers was led in the middle of May this year against delayed payment or non-payment of claimed provident fund; and

(c) if so, steps taken to materialise the assurances given by Sub-Regional Officer, Siliguri, District Darjeeling (West Bengal) to the demonstrators ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) The Employees' Provident Fund and the other two schemes have so far been extended to 311 tea plantations in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri Districts of West Bengal.

(b) According to the provident Fund authorities, a demonstration was held on 3.5.1985 demanding the opening of a Sub-Regional Office at Jalpaiguri.

(c) A proposal for opening of a Sub-Regional Office at Jalpaiguri is under examination.

Payment to Contractual Workers in BCCL

4018. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken to enforce correct payment to contractual workers working in BCCL mines as per

the prescribed rates announced by BCCL itself;

(b) whether payment and other amenities for contractual workers were investigated in the collieries like Amlabad, Loybad and Putki Balihara projects in 1985, if so, the details of the findings and the steps taken thereon;

(c) whether specific allegations against contractors and management of Kathera washery under Control Coal Fields Ltd. for violating provisions of law, by Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union in June, 1985 were ignored by the Labour Enforcement Officers, Berme; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Central Allocation for Water Schemes in Andhra Pradesh

4019. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government had sought higher central allocation for water schemes; and

(b) if so, full details of action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). The Government of Andhra Pradesh submitted a memorandum in May, 1985 seeking Central assistance for drought relief, including drinking programmes. On the basis of the report of the Central Team and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon, a ceiling of Central assistance of Rs. 30.80 crores has been sanctioned on 25th June, 1985.

This assistance includes a sum of Rs. 10.41 crores for drinking water programmes in the drought affected areas and it is in addition to normal drinking water schemes, like Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, Minimum Needs Programme, etc.

[Translation]

Purchasing of land at cheap rates and selling at high rates by DDA

4020. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority, after purchasing the land of farmers at very cheap price sell the same land at very high rates;

(b) if so, whether an ordinary man cannot purchase land from the Delhi Development Authority for constructing his house at such high rates;

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard till now;

(d) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that DDA is going to reduce even the present minimum land ceiling in future; and

(e) if so, the proposed land ceiling and how an ordinary man will be able to live there and other details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir. After acquisition of land at prices determined under the Land Acquisition Act, the Authority disposes them of after development at no-profit-no-loss basis, mostly at pre-determined rates. Some plots are sold in auction which do bring reasonably good prices but the returns therefrom are used to cross-subsidise other housing and developmental schemes.

Land Acquisition Act has been recently amended to provide for better compensation to land holders.

(b) and (c). Most of the schemes for allotment of residential plots have, by and large, catered to the Low Income and Middle Income groups as also to the Economically Weaker Sections of the society. For example, DDA is in the process of developing about 1,17,000 plots in Rohini scheme to cater primarily to EWS/Janta/LIG and MIG categories.

(d) No, Sir,

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Unauthorised Construction near LPG Godown in Shakurbasti, Delhi

4021. SHRI LAL RAM KEN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether following the fire in godowns of LPG in Shakurbasti Delhi, Government had removed all unauthorised units engaged in the reprocessing of used oil from the neighbourhood of the godowns to avoid any future danger of fire;

(b) whether some such units have started coming up again in the Golden Park Rampura, Delhi along the side of Railway line;

(c) if so, details thereof; if not, reasons as to why such units appear again and again on the same Government land in violation of Government order; and

(d) whether responsibility will be fixed on the local police and other concerned officials for failure to prevent encroachment of Government land by such unauthorised units ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Lock out in M/s. Greaves Cotton and Co. Ltd.

4022. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Nasik Plant of M/s Greaves Cotton and Co. Ltd. is the only manufacturer of Rock Roller Bits used in Oil drilling operations by ONGC and Oil India;

(b) whether the plant's capacity of 50/60 lakhs of rupees worth of drilling bits per month is a big contribution to import substitution;

(c) whether the plant has been locked out since 23 March 1985 and production is at a standstill; and

(d) if so, whether urgent steps are proposed to be taken to get the lockout withdrawn ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). According to Department of Industrial Development, besides M/s. Greaves Cotton Co. Ltd., there is another Undertaking, namely, M/s. precision Drilling Company, Noida, Uttar Pradesh manufacturing rock roller bits used in drilling operations by ONGC and Oil India. The capacity created in these Units has resulted in import substitution.

(c) and (d). According to information received from Government of Maharashtra, the lockout declared by the management of the Nasik plant of M/s. Greaves Cotton Company Ltd. on 23.3.1985 was lifted from 13.7.1985 following a settlement reached in conciliation over the charter of demands raised by the workers.

Projection of Map of India on TV

4023. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Blitz dated 13 July, 1985 wherein it has been stated that in an advertisement of Sardar Fertilizers over Doordarshan, the map of India is projected without the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and even the Lakshadweep;

(b) whether the map projected in Hindi News Bulletin, Andamans are included but not the Lakshadweep; and

(c) if so, the action Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Sardar Fertilizer advertisement has been withdrawn and the advertiser advised to make necessary amendment in the visual. Necessary action is also being taken to rectify the mistake in the Logo of National Programme.

Fish Exports in Veraval (Gujarat)

4024. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that several units of the multi-crore marine fish production industry of Veraval in Gujarat are facing closure due to the inadequate supply of fresh water;

(b) whether Government are also aware that Veraval's annual fish exports turnover of about Rs. 10 crores is greatly affected due to the unhygienic conditions at the harbours of Veraval, Mangrol and Porbandar; and

(c) if so, steps taken to promote State's marine fish industry, which accounts for 15 per cent of the country's fish production by making necessary pro-

vision for regular supply of 1,00,000 litres of fresh water and by improving the hygienic conditions of harbours ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) As reported by the State Government the problem is not acute.

(b) The annual fish export from Veraval and Porbander has not been affected as the export figures for the last three years indicate increasing trend.

(c) The schemes on supply of 0.5 million gallons of water daily and Fishery Terminal Division will improve the availability of water and hygienic conditions at the harbours respectively.

Intensive Cotton Growing Programmes

4025. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :

SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that with a view to improving the growth of cotton, intensive cotton growing programmes have been taken up in various States;

(b) if so, details of such programmes and names of major/minor cotton growing States where these programmes have been taken up;

(c) whether such programmes include increase in irrigated area as compared to the rain-fed area;

(d) if so, extent of increase in the irrigated area; and

(e) details, if any, of good quality/medium quality cotton exported during the last one year and the future prospects of exports in 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Centrally Sponsored Intensive Cotton Development Programme is being implemented.

(b) The components of programme are production and distribution of breeder, foundation and certified seed, serial spraying against pests and diseases, distribution of plant protection equipments and demonstrations on improved production technology. The programme is in operation in Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh,

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Irrigated area under cotton has increased from 13.58 lakh hectares in 1970-71 (year before the inception of ICDP) to 22.04 lakh hectares in 1981-82.

(e) In 1984-85, the quantity exported of all varieties of raw cotton till June, 1985 was 1.29 lakh bales. For 1985-86, it is too early to assess the prospects of cotton exports.

Malpractices in Wheat Procurement by FCI in U.P.

4026. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state .

(a) whether Government have received complaints of malpractices against the officials of the Food Corporation of India during the wheat procurement this year as well as last year in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that the cultivators could not get the entire benefit of support price scheme in wheat in this year; and

(c) if so, action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Public procurement agencies ensure that in no case a farmer gets for his fair average quality wheat a price less than the support/procurement price fixed by the Government of India.

Central Assistance for acquiring T.V. sets for Community Viewing Centres in States

4027. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to share the costs of T.V. sets for the community viewing centres in the States as they shared in the initial stage; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir. Except for North-East Region for which a special scheme is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Investigation against "Jain Shuddh Ghee"

4028. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the investigation and proceedings against "Jain Shuddh Ghee" etc. and against their management is over for having adulterated the ghee with beef tallow few years before;

(b) if so, what are the findings;

(c) whether any open general licence for any import is still effective in the name of that company;

(d) whether any other companies were caught for similar offences for adulterating the edible oils, ghee and mustard oil etc. till 31 March, 1985; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). There was no instance of adulteration of vanaspati with beef tallow by Jain Shud Vanaspati, Ghaziabad. But the C.B.I. had investigated against the company for unauthorised import of beef tallow. Based on the investigation of C.B.I. a case was launched in the Court of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi which was challenged by the firm in the Delhi High Court, who quashed the complaint. A Special leave Petition has been filed in the Supreme Court on 8.7.1985.

The firm is debarred from receiving import licences/release orders, importation of goods and allotment of imported goods through STC/MMTC or any other similar agency.

(d) and (e). Cases have been registered by the C.B.I. against M/s. Bhatinda Banaspati and Chemical Mills Pvt. Ltd., Bhatinda; M/s. Jetamal Satyanarain, Upper Bazar, Ranchi; and M/s. Jhandu Ram Jogi Ram, Anaj Mandi, Narwana Distt. Jind (Haryana).

Foreign Vessels in Kerala Coasts

4029. **PROF. P.J. KURIEN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have granted charter permits or letters of intent to various companies to bring foreign chartered fishing boats to exploit Kerala Coasts;

(b) if so, the number of foreign chartered boats presently fishing off Kerala Coast;

(c) the number of Chartered foreign boats which will eventually fish off the Kerala Coast;

(d) steps Government have taken to protect the Kerala fishermen; and

(e) the details of safeguards taken already?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (e). Subject to the limitations prescribed in the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels), Rules 1982 as amended in April, 1985 the area of operation of foreign chartered vessels is in the high seas within the Exclusive Economic Zone of India. As per the Rules foreign chartered fishing vessels are required to operate beyond 24 nautical miles on the west coast and areas between Nizamapatnam to Paradeep on the east coast; beyond 12 nautical miles between Nizamapatnam and Pt. Calimere. In addition some pockets off the Gujarat-Maharashtra Coast, South West of Kerala and areas north of Paradeep including the Sand Heads have been excluded from the area of operation of chartered vessels. Violation of the area of operation is punishable under the MZI Act, 1981 which provides for deterrent punishment such as imprisonment of crew, fines and confiscation of vessels

The number of chartered foreign fishing vessels operating in the Exclusive Economic Zone is 6 with Madras as the base of operation.

Location of Agro-Climatic Regions for Oil Palm Cultivation

4030. **DR. K.G. ADIYODI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been made to locate suitable agro-climatic regions for oil palm cultivation in India;

(b) whether any proposal is pending

for expansion of oil palm cultivation in Kerala; and

(c) whether the Oil Palm India Limited, a public sector company will be given top priority in allotment of land in Andaman and Nicobar Islands for oil palm cultivation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) In Kerala, 3705 hectares have already been planted. Another 455 hectares are proposed to be further planted in Kerala to complete a total area of 4160 hectares.

(c) The Andaman Administration has constituted a Committee for identifying land for red oil palm plantations. The Department of Environment has also formed an Expert Committee to carry out ecological impact assessment study on red oil palm plantations. The reports of these Committees are awaited. The question of giving top priority to any party in allotting land, if any, does not arise at present.

Closure of Publications 'Yojna' and 'Aajkal'

4031. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :
DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA
RAO :

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

(a) whether Government propose to close down several publications like "Yojna" and "Aajkal" as reported in Times of India dated 28 July, 1985; and

(b) if so, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Measures to Increase Food Production in Seventh Plan

4032. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a working group set up by the Planning Commission has recommended certain measures to augment food production in the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by his Ministry to Implement those measures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). For increasing foodgrain production during the Seventh Five Year Plan Period, the Working Group of Agricultural Production set up by the Planning Commission for formulation of the Seventh Plan has identified certain key issues like development of rainfed farming increasing production and productivity in eastern region, increasing productivity of wheat particularly in the central region, increasing cropping intensity, improving irrigation efficiency, etc.

(c) The Seventh Plan is yet to be finalised by the Planning Commission and, keeping in view the above broad framework of key issues, details of actual programme are being formulated.

Change in the Timings of News Bulletins in Hindi and English

4033. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a change in the timings of the News bulletins in Hindi and English in Doordarshan;

(b) whether the time gap between the two bulletins can be increased to at least 2 hours so that monotonous and repetition of every item and details is not repeated in a short interval; and

(c) whether English bulletin can be expanded to cover more foreign news than the Hindi bulletin ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The Hindi and English news bulletins do not always carry the same items. The time gap between the two bulletins at least of hours is not possible due to (i) limited time for National Programme; and (ii) the earlier telecast time at 10.00 p.m. for English news bulletins was considered to be very late for the people in the North-East where Sun sets early.

(c) The English News Bulletins already carry relatively more foreign news coverages as compared to Hindi News bulletins.

[Translation]

Recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs And Prices

4034. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1681 on 1st April, 1985 regarding recommendations of Agriculture Prices Commissions for subsidised wheat seeds to farmers in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar and State :

(a) whether the recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices have been examined and if so, the decision taken thereon;

(b) whether Madhya Pradesh Government had submitted their recommendations to the Union Government regarding support prices for wheat, paddy, soya-

bean and gram crops for 1982-83 and 1983-84; and

(c) if so, the reasons for fixing low support prices for these crops during these years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices about the subsidisation of Wheat seeds to the farmers in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar had been examined in the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. The Commission had mentioned in its report that the percentage cost of seeds in the total cost of cultivation in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar was much more as compared to the percentage cost of seed in the total cost of cultivation in the State of Punjab and Haryana and had therefore recommended subsidising of the certified wheat seeds in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. Bihar Government had not come up with any formal request for the subsidy. The Government of Madhya Pradesh approached the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation with a request that the burden of the subsidy as recommended by the Agricultural Costs and Prices Commission should be borne by the Central Government.

The details of cost of cultivation in Madhya Pradesh and other States were obtained from the Commission and an analysis of the cost of cultivation in Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 was made. The analysis indicates that the cost of seeds in the cost of cultivation of wheat in Madhya Pradesh is of the same order as that in Haryana and in the case of Punjab it was marginally lower but not substantially different. Fertiliser application on the other hand is much lower in the case of Madhya Pradesh and it is basically on this account that the expenditure on use of seeds per hectare as percentage of the total cost of cultivation appears to be much higher in the case of Madhya Pradesh. It was accordingly concluded that the productivity of wheat can be raised in Madhya Pradesh by

substantially increasing the scientific application of agricultural inputs also besides seeds. Since this purpose could not be achieved by subsidising the cost of seeds, it was decided not to provide subsidy on wheat seeds in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

The State Government have, therefore, been advised to formulate an Intensive Area-specific Wheat Development Programme to give boost to productivity of wheat in the State.

(b) The Government of Madhya Pradesh had submitted its recommendations on support price of wheat, paddy, soya-bean and gram for 1982-83 and 1983-84 to the Agricultural Prices Commission, now re-named as the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices. The State Government had also communicated its view on the support prices recommended by the Commission in respect of most of the crops.

(c) The support prices were fixed keeping in view a number of factors. These include not only the cost of production of the commodity, but also factors like trends in prices, demand and supply situation, effect on general price level and on cost of living as well as the views of various State Governments.

Screening of Hollywood Feature Films

4035. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been signed second time between India and the Motion Pictures Export Association of American (Hollywood) for screening some Hollywood films in India;

(b) if so, the number of Hollywood feature films screened in India so far and the number of films approved under the above agreement and the number of those yet to be approved;

(c) the details of the agreement signed with the above Association?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) An agreement for import of films of MPEAA (Motion Picture Export Association of America) group of companies was signed on 1st April, 1985 between MPEAA and the National Film Development Corporation.

(b) None of the MPEAA films imported under agreement signed on 1.4.1985 has been released in India except one premiere show of the film 'Unfaithfully Yours'. 45 films (excluding 12 films which have been cleared by National Film Development Corporation subject to evidence about production of these by member companies of MPEAA) were approved upto 13.8.1985 under the above agreement. Besides 25 films are yet to be approved by the National Film Development Corporation.

(c) The brand details of the agreement are as follows:—

- (1) The agreement is for a period of three years from 1st February, 1985.
- (2) It provides for import of 75-100 films per year on payment of a fixed canalisation fee of Rs. 26.50 lakhs per annum to NFDC in advance, in quarterly instalments.
- (3) The annual gross film rental billings of MPEAA will be utilised in the following manner:
 - (i) Operating expenses, i.e. all operating, managerial and administrative expenses for liaison offices of MPEAA in India, import charges, payment of any taxes due to the Government of what so ever nature or any other expenditure customary or related to the Film distribution-50%.
 - (ii) Interest-free loans to quasi-Government or Government

sponsored organisations including NFDC—17.5%

- (iii) Remittances in quarterly instalments, by member companies of MPEAA—15% (subject to a ceiling of Rs. 40 lakhs per annum).

- (iv) Various usages like production and co-production of films in India, travel and living expenses, transportation of employees, purchase of Indian films, etc.—17.5%.

[English]

Constitution of Coconut Board

4036. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN:
SHRI VAKKOM PURU-
SHOTHAMAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether coconut Board has been reconstituted;

- (b) if so, the composition of the Board;

- (c) if not, the delay for constituting the Board;

- (d) whether the Board has forwarded any proposals to deal with the situation arising from abnormal fall in prices of coconut and copra; and

- (e) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). Eleven new members have been appointed on the Coconut Development Board. A list of present members is enclosed as statement.

- (c) Does not rise.

- (d) No such proposal has been received by the Government from the Coconut Development Board.

- (e) Does not arise.

Statement

List of Members of the Coconut Development Board

Sl. No.	Name and designation	
1.	Chairman, Coconut Development Board	Chairman
2.	Agriculture Commissioner to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, ex-officio	Member
3.	Director, Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, ex-officio	Member
4.	Chairman, Coir Board, ex-officio	Member
5.	Shri C. Haridas, M.P. elected by Rajya Sabha	Member
6.	Shri G.S. Basavaraju, M.P. elected by Lok Sabha	Member
7.	Shri Vakkom Purushothaman, M.P. elected by Lok Sabha	Member *
8.	Collector of Central Excise, Cochin	Member
9.	Joint Secretary, Edible Oils Division	Member

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 10. Director of Horticulture, Karnataka to represent the Government of Karnataka | Member |
| 11. Director of Horticulture, Andhra Pradesh to represent the State of Andhra Pradesh. | Member |
| 12. Director of Horticulture, Orissa to represent the State of Orissa. | Member |
| 13. Joint Director of Agriculture (Commercial Crops), Government of West Bengal to represent the State of West Bengal. | Member |
| 14. Additional Director of Agriculture, Pondicherry to represent the Union Territory of Pondicherry. | Member |
| 15. Shri Guthala Gowda to represent the Coconut Processing Industry. | Member |

Revision of Charter Policy

4037. SHRI DAULATSINHJI
JADEJA :

SHRI BH. VIJAYA KUMAR
RAJU :

SHRI V. SOBHANADREES-
WARA RAO :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be
pleased to state :

(a) the extra area that has become
available to foreign charter fishing vessels,
after revising the charter policy in April,
1985 ;

(b) whether this extra area will not
harm the interests of our fishing
industry ;

(c) the steps being taken to ensure
that no shrimp are caught by foreign
charter fishing vessels ;

(d) whether Government are consider-
ing any representation for reverting to the
40 fathom rule for foreign boats ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-

MENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHAND-
RAKAR) : (a) and (b). Due to the
difficulties experienced by the Enforce-
ment Authorities in implementing the
40 fathoms limit for operation of charter-
ed vessels, the Maritime Zones of India
Rules, 1982 were amended in April, 1985
whereby a distance limitation of 24 nauti-
cal miles was introduced on the west
coast and between Nizamapatnam and
Paradeep on the east coast ; South of
Nizamapatnam the distance limitation is
12 nautical miles. The 24 nautical miles
line runs almost parallel to the 40 fathom
zone, and the depth is more than
40 fathoms beyond 12 nautical miles
south of Nizamapatnam on the east
coast. In addition, some pockets having
resource potential on the west, south-west
and the east coasts have been excluded
from the purview of the chartered vessels
to protect the interest of the Indian
Fishing industry.

(c) As per the Maritime Zones of
India Rules 1982 the Chartered Foreign
Fishing Vessels are prohibited to under-
take shrimping operation for the exploita-
tion of coastal shrimps. Violation of the
rules is punishable with fine as well as
cancellation of charter permits.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The question does not arise.

[Translations]

**Irregularities in Vaish Cooperative Bank,
New Delhi**

**4038. SHRI MANVENDRA
SINGH :**

SHRI LALA RAM KEN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have been received by Government from the members of the Vaish Cooperative Bank, Daryaganj, New Delhi regarding difficulties encountered by them in getting loans ;

(b) the number of loan applications received in the during the last six months, cleared/uncleared, upto date and the reasons, if any, for not granting loans, separately ;

(c) whether loan is admissible to the members serving in private companies, and if not, the justification for enrolling them as members of the Bank and then disentitling them for the benefits of being a member ; and

(d) whether an inspection of the Bank was conducted recently and certain irregularities found and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for not undertaking periodical inspection to safeguard the interests of members of the cooperative bank ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Floods Damage in Kerala

4039. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the amount released by Centre for flood relief is inadequate in view of the loss of Rs. 670 crores suffered by State of Kerala ;

(b) whether any special team has visited the State to assess the damage ;

(c) whether additional amount is going to be released to State ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (d). The Govt. of Kerala submitted a memorandum seeking Central Assistance for flood relief to the tune of Rs. 675.06 crores. This amount was subsequently raised to Rs. 743.36 crores. A Central Team, consisting of representatives of the concerned Ministries/Departments, visited the State from 16th to 19th July, 1985 for an on the spot assessment of the situation and requirements of Central assistance by the State Govt. to meet the situation. The report of the Central Team has been considered by the High Level Committee on Relief. Sanction for ceiling of Central assistance is likely to be issued shortly. Central assistance is based on the recommendations of teams, who study the situation and requirements, Govt. of India extend assistance for relief and rehabilitation and not compensate the losses. In the meantime, a Ways & Means advance of Rs. 40.00 crores has been released to the State Govt. for meeting the emergent expenditure.

[Translation]

**Construction of a Studio in Lucknow for
Dissemination of Education**

4040. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a studio is being built in Lucknow for dissemination of education in Basti, Gorakhpur and Azamgarh the backward district of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, whether this studio has not been built so far; and

(c) if not, the expenditure incurred so far and likely to be incurred thereon in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) Yes, Sir. The State Govt. is building a centre for production of educational programmes primarily for Basti, Gorakhpur and Azamgarh districts under INSAT scheme.

(b) and (c). Building of studio for production of educational programmes being a State Govt. project, Doordarshan do not have any formal information about the matter.

[English]

Encroachment on Public Land adjoining Naveen Shahdra, Delhi

4041. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that land earmarked for Roads, Parks and other Public utility services in the sanctioned Lay out plan of Subhash Park and Panchsheel Garden adjoining Naveen Shahdra, is being encroached upon or have been encroached for the use of commercial and residential purposes by the unscrupulous elements of the area and multi-storeyed commercial buildings are coming up on the said land;

(b) if so, what measures Government contemplate to clear the encroachments from the said land; and

(c) the time by which land will be developed in conformity with the Lay Out Plan of the area?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). Subhash Park and Panchsheel Garden are unauthorised regularised colonies. The MCD has

reported that there are 14 sites in Subhash Park and 6 in Panchsheel Garden earmarked for parks, schools and community facilities. 3 Parks out of the six sites in Panchsheel Garden and 1 out of 14 sites in Subhash Park, have been developed as grassy land. The other sites are heavily encroached upon, with pucca houses for a number of years and in some cases even prior to the regularisation of the colonies. The matter will be considered from legal and other angles. It is not feasible to lay down any time limit for the purpose.

Price Fixed for Skimmed Milk Powder by I.D.C.

4042. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Dairy Corporation has been given the authority to import skimmed milk powder;

(b) whether IDC decides the policy and fixed price of skimmed milk powder for its distribution to various States; and

(c) quantities of Skimmed Milk Powder allotted to States, State-wise during last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) No, Sir. Indian Dairy Corporation is receiving gift supplies of skim milk powder from European Economic Community (EEC) meant for dairy development programme.

(b) The policy for allotment to the various user dairies and the price of the commodities is decided every year by the Indian Dairy Corporation with the approval of the Government of India.

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

Import of Oilseeds

4043. SHRI G.G. SWELL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the import of oilseeds has been increasing ;

(b) the oilseeds imported in 1984 in terms of quantity, money and the countries imported from ; and

(c) the quantity of oilseeds imported so far this year ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). The State Trading Corporation of India, which is the canalising agency for the import of edible oils and oilseeds, have not imported any oilseeds.

[Translation]

Loans and Grants to Small Farmers to Increase Irrigation Potential

4044. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have introduced a scheme for giving loans and grants to small and marginal farmers for

mobilising resources in order to increase the irrigation potential ;

(b) if so, the State-wise number of farmers provided with loans and to those who were given grants, under the said scheme ;

(c) the number of farmers in Barabanki District of Uttar Pradesh ; and

(d) if the farmers of Barabanki have not been benefitted under the said scheme the reasons therefor with details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Reports received so far from the State Governments reveal that a total number of about 3.70 lakh farmers have been provided loans and grants for increasing the irrigation potential under the small and marginal farmers' scheme for increasing agricultural production. Statewise number of farmers provided with loans and grants are indicated in the Statement given below.

(c) So far 740 farmers have been benefitted in the district of Barabanki under the minor irrigation component of the scheme.

(d) Question does not arise.

Statement

Statement showing the number of farmers received the Loans and Grants for creating irrigation facilities under the centrally sponsored Scheme of assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production

State		Number of farmers benefits
1. Andhra Pradesh	...	14,513
2. Assam	...	N.R.
3. Bihar	...	32,140
4. Gujarat	...	37,046
5. Haryana	...	7,573

State		Number of farmers benefits
6. Himachal Pradesh	...	N.R.
7. Jammu & Kashmir	...	N.R.
8. Karnataka	...	287
9. Kerala	...	35,371
10. Madhya Pradesh	...	49,102
11. Maharashtra	...	@
12. Manipur	...	NIL
13. Meghalaya	...	NIL
14. Nagaland	...	N.R.
15. Orissa	...	14,390
16. Punjab	...	8,100
17. Rajasthan	...	12,677
18. Sikkim	...	N.R.
19. Tamil Nadu	...	82,361
20. Tripura	...	1,326
21. Uttar Pradesh	...	61,689
22. West Bengal	...	12,000
23. UTs.	...	1,322
Total		3,69,897

@ Minor irrigations funds being utilised for integrated watershed development works to recharge the groundwater structure.

N.R. = Not reported.

[English]

Reduction in cost of Fertilizers

4045. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to reduce the costs of Fertilizers substantially in order to provide a fillip to agricultural exports ; and

(b) whether fertilizer is one of the most important input in agriculture and if so, in order to achieve any breakthrough in agricultural export, what steps

Government propose to take to ensure that the cultivator gets this input at reasonable prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) There is no proposal, at present, to alter the farmer-prices of fertilisers.

(b) Fertiliser is an important input for increasing the agricultural production. Inspite of rise in cost of production of fertiliser, its selling prices have not been revised since June, 1983, and this revision was also a reduction in selling price by 7½%.

**Violation of safety norms by units
manufacturing insecticides**

4046. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU :
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased
to state :

(a) the names of units manufacturing
insecticides against which complaints
have been received to the effect that
safety norms are being violated ; and

(b) the steps being taken in each
case to enforce safety regulations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI
T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). The
information is being collected.

**Indians employed in Latin America
and African countries**

4047. SHRI MURLI DEOPA :
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased
to state :

(a) whether there are numerous
instances of Indians taking up
employment in Latin American and
African countries under unscrupulous
employers and suffering considerable
persecution and are seeking Government's
intervention to be able to return to
India ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have
considered any steps to ensure against
such situations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T.
ANJIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Poverty in Orissa

4047-A. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A.K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be
pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government
has been drawn to the news item
published in Statesman of June 27,
1985 that poverty in the country has
risen to such an extent that in Kalahandi
district of Orissa, certain mothers had
to sell their children so that these
children and their parents may, some
how, survive ;

(b) the details of the schemes being
implemented in order that the inhabitants
of such areas may overcome such extreme
poverty ;

(c) the name of the other parts of
the country where poverty of such
magnitude exists and what are the
schemes formulated for the areas ; and

(d) whether any short term plan
has been approved to provide assistance
without delay to Kalahandi area which
is suffering from extreme poverty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL
DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL
CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The news
item published in Statesman of June 27,
1985, has come to notice of the Govern-
ment of India. The story regarding sale
of children by their mothers on account
of acute drought situation has been found
to be baseless after spot enquiry by the
State Government.

(b) To alleviate the poverty in the
rural areas, the Central Government have
taken up the following schemes :

(i) Integrated Rural Development
Programme (IRDP)

(ii) National Rural Employment
Programme (NREP)

(iii) Rural Landless Employment
Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)

Total expenditure and achievements of these programmes in the country as a whole during Sixth Five Year Plan has been as under :—

	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Achievements
IRDP	166187.74	165.56 lakhs beneficiaries
NREP	184184.53	17,743.73 lakh mandays
RLEGP	38015.27	2601.8 lakh mandays

(c) The National Sample Survey Organisation has conducted a survey in 1983 to estimate the number of persons below the poverty line and their percentage to population in various States. The statewise detail of this survey have not yet been finalised.

(d) The Government of India has on-going schemes for poverty alleviation in the country as a whole as clarified in (b) above.

The State Government of Orissa have taken further steps to provide assistance to the people. These include : taking up of labour intensive works to provide immediate employment, emergency feeding programme, construction of cross bunds, provision of drinking water tubewells, input subsidy to cultivators etc.

[English]

News item captioned '3-D Glasses'

4047-B. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government attention has been drawn to the news item captioned '3-D Glasses' appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' of 16 July, 1985 ;

(b) if so, whether Government have got the matter looked in the ingenuity of the cinema owners in capital finding new ways to fleece the public and made a

fast buck without any proper authority ; and

(c) the preventive measures taken or proposed to be taken and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A committee consisting of the Assistant Commissioner of Police, Licensing as Chairman and the President of National Association of Motion Pictures Exhibitors and Entertainment Tax Officer as Members has been constituted by the Delhi Administration to decide the reasonable cost of the spectacle which may be charge from a patron.

Acreage of jute cultivation in West Bengal

4047-C. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the acreage of jute cultivation in West Bengal this year as compared to the last year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : Firm reports of area under jute cultivation in West

*No. 3960 re : Supply of
Newsprint to Daily Newspapers*

Bengal during the current agricultural year 1985-86 have not yet become due. However the area under jute cultivation this year is currently assessed to be higher than that of last year, which was estimated at 5.35 lakh hectares.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY
TO USQ NO. 3960 Dt. 22.4.85 *RE :*
SUPPLY OF NEWSPRINT TO
DAILY NEWSPAPERS

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : In reply to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 3960 by Shri M.V. Chandrashekara Murthy, I had, inadvertently, mentioned in Annexure—I that the number of daily newspapers from Maharashtra which were allocated newsprint during 1984-85 is 108 (One hundred eight).

2. This information is not correct. As the newspapers mentioned at Sl. Nos. 97 to 108 were not allocated newsprint during 1984-85 their names may be deemed to have been deleted from the said Annexure—I.

3. This statement could not be laid on the table of the House earlier as the mistake came to my notice only recently.

12.00 hrs.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras South) : Sir, I have given a notice on Sri Lanka issue. Five hundred Tamils were killed...

MR. SPEAKER : One minute. Your motion was very late; but in spite of that...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : But, Sir, the Government should...

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I am trying to do.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : In spite of the cease, fire, 500 people including women and children have been shot dead.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Listen to me.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Will you listen to me ? In spite of the fact that your motion was late and it was not in proper order, I have asked the Minister to get me the facts. Then I will consider what to do about it.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichethip layam) : Let the Government file a Statement. Even today also...

MR. SPEAKER : Let me get the facts. I have talked to the Minister and he is getting some facts. Then I will let you know.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : Five hundred people, including children, are daily butchered.

MR. SPEAKER : Apart from what you are saying, I myself on my own have asked the Minister to go into this and let me have facts.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Let him file the statement today itself.

MR. SPEAKER : If he has not got the facts, he has to get the facts. If there are any facts, he will let you know. Sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : We will see it later on. There is no time.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you speaking all of you together ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : I have given a notice last week and this week also regarding frequent thefts of unchecked customs baggage from Delhi, Airport. It contains contraband explosives...

MR. SPEAKER : I can't get all of them into one day. I am going one by one.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : But I gave notice last week. This week also I have given one.

MR. SPEAKER : Has any day gone without a discussion ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : But, Sir,

MR. SPEAKER : What can I do ? Can you help me in this ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : But it relates to an organisation which is headed by Service people.

MR. SPEAKER : No discussion like this.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, security of the State is affected.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : What about my privilege notice against the Home Minister, who has stated in this House that the West Bengal Government had invoked...

MR. SPEAKER : I have already done it. You will get it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You have got a reply from the Home Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : I have got yours also and I will further proceed on this. Take your seat.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Should I submit a notice again ?

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you unnecessarily taking my time, I have already told you that I have again referred it back to him.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : Sir, the Prime Minister is here.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already asked him. What more do you want me to do ?

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, it is very very serious.

MR. SPEAKER : Because it is serious, I have asked him.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : My request is, even today also in the newspapers...

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kolandaivelu, I am already seized of the situation. I have already referred it to him. I am trying to get facts. I am as as agitated as you are.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, we want to know the action of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't be in hurry. It takes time. I have already explained.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : We have waited for two years.

MR. SPEAKER : I know that. But can you do without it ?

Take your seat.

Don't stand in the aisle. Mr. Soz, where are you standing ? Get to your seat. It is not proper.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Bara-mulla) : May I make a submission Sir ?

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a calling attention notice.

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it. You may see me in my chamber.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : In Bihar 50,000 members of non-teaching staff in the colleges and universities are on strike...

MR. SPEAKER : Yadavji, only one notice can be taken up in a day. Only one thing can be discussed in a day. I have no magic to have every thing discussed just in a day. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : I think the Lok Sabha is losing its importance.

MR. SPEAKER : Why ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Because an important report on black money was discussed in Rajya Sabha, not in Lok Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER : It is one fact, This is not the question that we are losing it is sometimes the Upper House and sometimes me who are taking it up. We are equal, nobody is senior and nobody is junior. Don't try to denigrate anybody.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : No, no. I am not saying that, but when are you going to put it for discussion ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is also being discussed. We are always discussing something or the other and it will come its own in due course. There is no problem.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, how the adjournment...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You mean to say that you are giving me unimportant things to discuss ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : People are giving whatever they think important, but ultimately that which is nationally important...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We always do. I always go according to your advice and if that is unimportant, then it is bad.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Mr. Mahfooj Ali Khan, what do you want ?

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN (Etah) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have come to know that in the film produced by Messrs Playboy, Mahatma Gandhi has been shown taking wine.

MR. SPEAKER : This issue is being taken up at 5 o'clock today, you can raise this point at that time.

(English)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We should know in advance whether we are adjourning on 23rd or not.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. We are not adjourning.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Sir, in Kashmir, the Chairman of the Panthers Party...

MR. SPEAKER : What is it ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN DOZ : .. and some other J. & K. Assembly Members have been expelled. Why don't you discuss them ?

MR. SPEAKER : No, no, That is not possible.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Why don't you discuss that ? You kindly hear one word ?

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. I can't. That is there.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : This is a State subject, it is for the State Assembly.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : This is not a State subject. What is happening in Jammu & Kashmir...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Soz, you make much more noise than what you need to.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : The point that ** gave a notice...

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right. I am not allowing him.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Soz, you never listen. This is one weak point in you.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing him a single word.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : You never try to understand, you never try to listen.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I am amenable to discipline.

MR. SPEAKER : Then listen. If there is any reason...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You have to understand the rules. The Assembly in Kashmir, the Legislative Assembly...

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : You see, it is not a State subject, Sir.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : My god ! What is he doing ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Nothing should be done against the integrity of India.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER ; That is right, but there is the State Assembly, I can't do anything.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Look here. We have got something else. Why don't you understand it ?

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Soz, it is irrelevant. I am not allowing you.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : You are irrelevant now. As I told you, once again the State Assembly is supreme. I can't interfere in that State, State Assembly's function.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : You are not interfering, Sir. I don't want you to use the word 'interfere'.

MR. SPEAKER : Then kindly sit down.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : But you kindly listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. I can't. No reference can be made to any State Assembly.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I can't allow the mention of the State Assembly here. Simple.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, I Can't. Sit down. Now, Papers Laid, Shri H.K.L. Bhagat.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Miss Bano is a Naga daughter. She is a student of the Jamia Milia College. She has been manhandled by two Delhi Policemen.

MR. SPEAKER : Have you given anything ?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I have given notice.

MR. SPEAKER : For what ?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : That she has been manhandled by Delhi policemen.

MR. SPEAKER : I will find out. You give me the notice.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I have given the notice.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : O.K. We will find out.

(Interruptions)

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Annual Report and Review on the Working of National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Ltd. New Delhi for 1983-84 and Statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (S. BUTA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84.

- (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-1330/85]

Notification under Delhi Development Act, 1957 and Statement for delay in laying the Notification.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 546 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 1985 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 404 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 1985 under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notification mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1331/85].

Notifications under Sugar Undertaking (Taking over of Management) Act, 1978

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 21 of the Sugar-Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Act, 1978 :—

- (1) S.O. 889 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th November, 1984 regarding management of Ajudhia Sugar Mills, Raja-Ka-Sahaspur (U.P.).
- (2) S.O. 904 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 1984 regarding management of Keshoraipatan Sahkari Sugar Mills Limited, Keshoraipatan (Rajasthan) together with a corrigendum there to published in Notification No. S.O. 158 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 1985.

- (3) S.O. 905 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 1984 regarding management of Shree Sitaram Sugar Company Limited, Baitalpur (U.P.) together with a corrigendum—thereto published in Notification No. S.O. 159 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 1985.
- (4) S.O. 906 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 1984 regarding management of Jijamata Sahkari Sakhar Karkhana Limited, Shankarnagar (Maharashtra).
- (5) S.O. 907 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 1984 regarding management of Deoria Sugar Mills Limited, Deoria (U.P.).
- (6) S.O. 61 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th January, 1985 regarding management of Cauvery Sugar and Chemicals Limited, Cauvery Factory, Pattawaytalai (Tamil Nadu).
- (7) S.O. 62 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th January, 1985 regarding management of Rai Bahadur Narian Singh Sugar Mills Limited, Lhaksar (U.P.).
- (8) S.O. 176 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th March, 1985 regarding management of Seksaria Sugar Mills Limited, Babhnam (U.P.).
- (9) S.O. 231 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1985 regarding management of Ajudhia Sugar Mills Limited, Raja-ka-Sahaspur (U.P.).
- (10) S.O. 232 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1985 regarding management of Jijamata Sahkari Sakhar Karkhana Limited, Shankarnagar (Maharashtra).

- (11) S.O. 233 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1985 regarding management of Keshoraipatan Sahkari Sugar Mills Limited, Keshorai-patnan (Rajasthan).
- (12) S.O. 234 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1985 regarding management Deoria Sugar Mills Limited, Deoria (U.P.).
- (13) S.O. 235 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1985 regarding management of Sree Sitaram Sugar Company Limited, Baitalpur (U.P.).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1332/85.]

Employees Provident Fund (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1985 and Notifications under Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and Government Resolution No. V. 24030/1/85—WB dated 17-7-1985.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Employees' Provident Funds (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 667 in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 1985 under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1333/85].

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 20 of the Working Journalists and other Newspaper (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1955 :—

- (i) S.R.O. 1958 published in Gazette of India dated the

27th April, 1985 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.R.O. 2428 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1975.

- (ii) S.R.O. 1859 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1985 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 889 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 1980.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1334/85].

- (3) A copy of Government Resolution No. V. 24030/1/85—WB (Hindi and English versions) dated the 17th July, 1985 regarding setting up of Third Wage Board for the Sugar Industry.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1335/85].

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12.10 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

[English]

Fifth Report

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : I beg to present the Fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-ninth Report of the Committee (7th Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Shipping and Transport—National Highways.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

[English]

Tenth Report

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : I beg to present the Tenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the

Public Accounts Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 154th Report of the Committee (7th Lok Sabha) regarding Coaching Services.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

First, Second and Third Reports

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY (Kanakapura) : I beg to present the First, Second and Third Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Minutes of the Sitzings

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY (Kanakapura) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sittings of the Committee on Papers laid on the Table relating to their First, Second and Third Reports.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, we come to Calling Attention. Shri Suresh Kurup.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Speaker, may I make some observation ?

What is the time limit for this discussion ? One or two hours.

Now it is three hours of four hours. For Half-an-Hour discussion, it is one-and-a-half hours.

MR. SPEAKER : If you all agree, we will curtail it.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : For discussion under Rule 193, it is two hours, but it goes on like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You want to speak more and more. What can I do, Sir ?

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Some of us are patiently cooperating with you, we go on waiting till 6.30.

MR. SPEAKER : I do it with the consent of the House. I have got no pleasure, you see, Sir. When you say 'We want to speak', I give you that time. Now if the House does not want any time, I will be happier. No problem for me.

Now Calling Attention. Mr. Suresh Kurup....

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Even half-an-hour discussion takes 1-1/2 hours.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kamalnath.

12.10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[English]

Reported delay in implementation of recommendations of high level committee on problems of ex-servicemen

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara) : I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

Reported delay in the implementation of recommendations of high level committee on problems of ex-servicemen and steps taken by Government to expedite the matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kamal Nath, have you heard the comments of Prof. Ranga ?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : I have heard him, but he was not talking on this matter. He was on some other matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Now you are allowed 10 minutes.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : He was not talking on my time limit. Were you, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : It applies to everybody from now on.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Sir, Government has always been keen to provide for the resettlement and welfare of Ex-Servicemen and realises the need to resolve their difficulties expeditiously. To secure these objectives Government has, over the years, designed and implemented a wide-ranging package of incentives and facilities for Ex-Servicemen. As these are already well known, I will not dwell on them in detail to-day.

2 Despite the promulgation of this package, there was a feeling that the entire matter needed to be reviewed so as to ascertain what more could be done. Recognising this, Government set up in March, 1984, a High Level Committee on the problems of ex-servicemen under the Chairmanship of Shri K P. Singh Deo, the then Raksha Rajya Mantri and now the Minister of State for personnel & Training. The Committee acted with commendable speed and presented its Report to Government on the 27th October, 1984. The report was taken up for examination soon after the formation of the present Government. Printed copies of the Report have been laid on the table of both the Houses of Parliament.

3. As a first step, all the 68 recommendations of the Report were scrutinised within the Defence Ministry. Six of the 68 recommendations related exclusively to the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations. Another 26 recommendations needed to be accepted and implemented by the Central Govern-

ment jointly with the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations. The remaining 36 recommendations related exclusively to the Government of India; however, most of them required consultations with different Ministries and Departments as also the Planning Commission.

4. Accordingly the relevant recommendations were taken up with the State Governments as well as with the concerned Ministries and Central agencies. In many cases references were made by me personally and in other cases at administrative levels, generally by the Defence Secretary.

5. In order to expedite the required inter-Ministerial consultations on these proposals and to evolve a consensus quickly, an Empowered Committee was set up by the Ministry of Defence under the Chairmanship of the Additional Secretary, with all other concerned Ministries represented at a senior level, in terms of the prescribed procedure.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Very good.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : The committee was allotted 3 months to accomplish its task. The Committee met 5 times and completed its work within the allotted time. Its recommendations were finalised at its last meeting held on the 9th July, 1985.

6. It would be recalled that during the Budget Session of Parliament, I had informed the members that by the current session I expected considerable progress to have been made in the matter.

7. The foregoing narration of events would reveal that no effort has been spared to finalise Government's decisions on the recommendations of the HLC. As I have said earlier, it has been our aim to finalise decisions on the recommendations progressively, and to start implementation as soon as a recommendation is accepted, rather than to await decisions en-block on all the recommendations.

8. As a result of this approach, I am today in a position to say that, based on the deliberations of the Empowered Committee and the consensus which has been evolved by us so far, as many as 42 out of 68 recommendations stand accepted. These are listed in Annexure I to this statement. These Annexures have also been laid on the Table of the House. In addition, 2 more recommendations relating to the Rent Control Act and reservations in professional courses have also been partly accepted. Another 3 recommendations relating to the census, joint sponsorship and procedure for the dereservation of reserved posts, are likely to be accepted shortly. Two other recommendations relating to the maintenance of a data bank and placement procedure, are linked with the proposal of providing assured employment up to the age of 58 years to every single demobilised person and are of a consequential nature. These 7 recommendations are also listed in the statement at Annexure-I.

9. Thus, only 19 recommendations remain, on which final decisions are still to be taken. The Empowered Committee has completed the examination possible at their level. However these recommendations either relate to major policy issues or have significant financial implications on which a consensus could not be achieved at the official level. There is also a divergence of views on some of these recommendations. Decisions on these will, therefore, take a little longer. As I am sure the House would like to have some details about the major areas covered by these 19 recommendations, I will now briefly enumerate them. Broadly, these relate to 4 major areas covered in the HLC's recommendations.

10. As has just been referred to, the very first is the proposal that all members of the Armed Forces be assured continuing employment in civilian posts immediately after their release and upto the age of 58 years. It would be pertinent to observe that the High level Committee has itself recognised in para 5.41 that there was no doubt that the modalities of implementing the suggestions would have to be worked out. Identification of indivi-

duals due to retire with matching qualifications-cum-experience for particular jobs in specific institutions located in a particular place and acceptance by individual ex-Servicemen would be a major task. As the proposal is not only complex to work out but would also require appropriate measures to amend the rules and entrance qualifications, as well as the possible restructuring of the existing cadres, this proposal has been entrusted to the Ministry of Personnel and Training, for examination and finalisation. This recommendation is listed in Annexure-II to this statement.

11. Another set of three recommendations relates to the proposals for the enactment of legislation by Parliament as well as State legislatures to cater to the re-settlement of ex-service personnel under the concerned Governments, appointment of an ex-servicemen Re-settlement Commission (or Commissioner) and a separate Parliamentary Committee on ex-Servicemen. These issues were also referred to the Ministry of Law as well as to the Deptt. of Personnel & Training, and their views are being examined. In view of the fact that no such enactment exists even for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, it will be appreciated that the matter would require very careful consideration from all relevant angles. These three recommendations are given in Annexure-III to this statement.

12. I would next like to refer to the four recommendations which propose, *inter alia*, that amount of Rs. 350 crores be provided in the 7th Five Year Plan to be shared by the Central and the State Governments for schemes for the welfare and re-settlement of ex-servicemen. These proposals were also likewise referred to the Planning Commission and their view point is being examined. These four recommendations are given in Annexure-IV to this statement.

13. Finally there are eleven recommendations relating to modifications in the pension policy and terms & conditions of service on reemployment. The recommendations on pensions also have significant financial implications. These

[Shri P.V. Narsimha Rao]

have also to be viewed in the context of possible repercussions on the civil pensions. Matters have been further complicated by the pendency of litigation in respect of some of these issues. The implications of the recommendation relating to changes in the terms and conditions of reemployment and how they might come into conflict with the expectations of the existing civilian employees have also to be carefully gone into. All these recommendations are being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. These eleven recommendations are given in Annexure-V.

14. The accepted recommendations are being speedily implemented. In several cases the required instructions have been issued by Government. It must, however, be understood that the implementation would inevitably be an on-going process. In several cases amendments of service rules, etc. will be involved. Even after the issuance of the Government orders directing that such amendments be carried out, the concerned agencies may unavoidably take some time to complete the requisite formalities. Similarly, in matters such as extending health coverage to ex-Servicemen in military hospitals, the infrastructure requirements and additional facilities can only be built up progressively.

15. Finally, as I have submitted earlier, six recommendations relate solely to the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations and another 26 to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations jointly with the Central Government. While I have indicated the status on these recommendations in so far as the Central Government is concerned, it will be appreciated that every State Government will need to individually accept recommendations and as also the responsibility for their implementation. These matters have been taken up with the State Governments repeatedly at different levels. When the Kendriya Sainik Board, on which the States & UTs are represented—some at the level of CMs or Ministers—met recently at New Delhi on the 10 July, 1985, I utilised the opportunity to reiterate the imperative need to accept and

implement these recommendations. I am happy to inform the House that both in the Kendriya Sainik Board meeting as well as in reply to my letters, most of the State Government have in general terms assured me of their support and cooperation. I am keenly awaiting the final outcome of the action taken by them and we are regularly reminding them. While I am optimistic that a good deal will be achieved by these efforts, the results are bound to vary from State to State.

16. Hon. Members are aware that the Government has acted with commendable speed on the HLC's resolution of the 23rd June, 1984. As a direct result with effect from the 1st September, 1984, Government has authorised ad-hoc ex-gratia payments to those Defence pensioners who retired prior to the 1st January, 1973, involving a recurring commitment of Rs. 14.50 crores per annum. Similarly, orders have been issued recently granting the benefit of ordinary family pension scheme to the families of those Service Officers and personnel who had retired or died before the 31st December, 1963. Families of OR (other ranks) reservists who were transferred to pension establishment prior to the 1st March, 1968 will also now be eligible for family pension. This decision of the Government on the HLC's recommendation is likely to benefit about 30,000 widows and the eligible children of the Service Officers and personnel. The Government continues to have the same keenness to ensure early decisions on all the other recommendations of the HLC and the speedy implementation of these decisions.

Annexure-I

List of Recommendations which have been accepted/partly accepted or are likely to be accepted or are consequential in nature (para 8 of the statement refers)

ACCEPTED

Serial number	Recommendation number	Subject
1	2	3
1.	15.2	Definition of an Ex-serviceman.
2.	15.6	Special ex-servicemen placement drives.
3.	15.7	Lateral induction into suitable Group 'A' and 'B' posts.
4.	15.8	Improvements in the Discharge Certificate.
5.	15.11	Modification and amendments to Recruitment Rules.
6.	15.12	Revitalisation of Rajya and Zila Sainik Boards.
7.	15.13	Absorption of released Short Service Commissioned Officers.
8.	15.14	Avenues and opportunities for ex-servicemen in new areas for Nation building tasks.
9.	15.18	Dismantling of concessions after acceptance of assured employment upto the age of 58 years.
10.	15.26	Enlarged training opportunities for personnel during the last 18 months of service.
11.	15.27	Formal facilities for resettlement training of officers.
12.	15.28	Meaningful training programme for retirees by the Services.
13.	15.29	Equation of military qualifications, trades and professional experience with civil equivalents.
14.	15.32	Statutory reservations at the Central and State Government levels to help ex-servicemen in self-employment schemes.
15.	15.33	Services to encourage ex-servicemen to undertake small self-employment projects.
16.	15.34	Central/State Governments to accord preferential treatment to ex-servicemen in self-employment.
17.	15.35	Ancillary units by ex-servicemen for manufacture and supply of items to Defence industries.

1	2	3
18.	15.40	Re-arranging work of sanctioning of pension of service personnel.
19.	15.41	Simplifying the procedure for sanction and disbursement of pensions.
20.	15.42	Improvement of existing facilities in CDA (P) Allahabad.
21.	15.43	Grant of family pension to widows of pre 1.1.1964 pensioners.
22.	15.46	Code of Conduct.
23.	15.47	Chief Ministers, other Ministers and senior serving military officers should meet ex-servicemen during their tours.
24.	15.48	Revival of practice of Sainik Sammelans for ex-servicemen by the Chief Ministers and Collectors.
25.	15.49	Timely assistance and dignified treatment by the State Governments and District Administration.
26.	15.50	Service personnel should keep in touch with ex-servicemen.
27.	15.51	Service Headquarters should organise pre-retirement orientation courses.
28.	15.52	IAS trainees at LBS Academy to be given lectures on their responsibilities towards ex-servicemen.
29.	15.53	Ex-servicemen should themselves display a high sense of discipline and conduct.
30.	15.54	Amendments to Land Reforms Act and Rules to protect land holdings of Defence personnel and reservations in assignment of surplus land.
31.	15.55	Housing Boards under State Governments and UTs to reserve a minimum of 10% of the house sites/houses for the ex-servicemen.
32.	15.57	Children of retiring Defence personnel studying in Central Schools be given automatic admission in Central Schools at or near the place where the parents settle down on retirement.
33.	15.59	Existing facilities in military hospitals be enhanced for ex-servicemen.
34.	15.60	States/UTs to extend free medical treatment to ex-servicemen.

1	2	3
35.	15.61	Extension of canteen facilities in districts with larger number of ex-servicemen.
36.	15.62	Re-organising and strengthening of Directorate General Resettlement.
37.	15.53	Restructuring of Directorate General Resettlement.
38.	15.64	Revitalisation of Sainik Board organisations.
39.	15.65	Strengthening of Zonal Resettlement Directorates and provision of staff at Static headquarters.
40.	15.66	Maintaining a data bank of retiring personnel in suitable EDP system.
41.	15.67	Major publicity drive using all media.
42.	15.68	New publications/handouts for ex-servicemen.

PARTLY ACCEPTED

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|----|-------|---|
| 1. | 15.56 | Rent Control Legislation should provide for retiring Defence personnel to get back their houses for self-occupation on a time bound basis and under summary procedures, Financial assistance to ex-servicemen for house construction loans on concessional rates. |
| 2. | 15.58 | State Governments should provide reservation facilities and concessions to the wards of ex-servicemen for admission to professional institutions. |

LIKELY TO BE ACCEPTED

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|----|-------|--|
| 1. | 15.1 | Ex-servicemen as a separate category in the 1991 Census. |
| 2. | 15.9 | Sponsoring of ex-servicemen for reserved and unreserved vacancies by Rajya/Zila Sainik Boards as well as Employment Exchanges. |
| 3. | 15.10 | Dereservation of reserved posts for ex-servicemen, 30 clear days for confirming non-availability. Carry forward of reserved vacancies for at least one year. |

RECOMMENDATIONS OF A CONSEQUENTIAL NATURE

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|----|-------|---|
| 1. | 15.16 | Maintenance of details data to match requirement of jobs in civilian departments. |
| 2. | 15.17 | Modalities for assured employment upto 58 years of age. |

Annexure-II

*Recommendation under consideration relating to assured employment
(para 10 of the statement refers)*

Serial number	Recommendation number	Subject
1.	15.15	Assured employment upto the age of 58 years.

Annexure-III

List of recommendations under consideration relating to the proposed act and related matters (Para 11 of the statement refers)

Serial number	Recommendation number	Subject
1.	15.3	Enactment of a comprehensive National Ex-servicemen Resettlement Act and a Draft Model Act for States.
2.	15.4	Constituting a Parliamentary Committee consisting of Members from both the Houses.
3.	15.5	Establishment of an-Ex-servicemen Resettlement Commission, (or Commissioner).

Annexure-IV

List of recommendations under consideration relating to ex-servicemen and the Seventh Five Year Plan (Para 12 of the statement refers)

Serial number	Recommendation number	Subject
1.	15.30	Establishment of a National Ex-servicemen Financial Corporation at the Centre.
2.	15.31	The proposed corporation could render all assistance including training to ex-servicemen for starting self-employment ventures.
3.	15.44	Proposal for a plan outlay of Rs. 170 crores at the Central and Rs. 180 crores at the State Government levels.
4.	15.45	Allocation of funds vide 15.44 to be spread over a period of five years of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Annexure-V

List of recommendations under consideration relating to terms and conditions on re-employment and pension policy (Para 13 of the statement refers)

Serial number	Recommendation number	Subject
1.	15.19	Simplification and uniform application of orders governing initial fixation of pay and other benefits on re-employment of ex-servicemen.
2.	15.20	Non-pensioner ex-servicemen be permitted to count full military service upto 5 years and 50% beyond 5 years for increments in pay on re-employment but not for seniority.
3.	15.21	Seniority and pay fixation of Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers who joined pre commission training or who were commissioned after 01 Nov. 1962 but before 10 Jan. 1968.
4.	15.22	Short Service Commissioned Officers, commissioned on or after 10 Jan. 1968 be permitted to count their full military service upto 5 years, and 50% beyond 5 years for purpose of fixation of pay on re-employment, but not for seniority.
5.	15.23	Ex-servicemen on re-employment be permitted to count their total military service for grant of various types of loans and advances as also for allotment of family accommodation.
6.	15.24	Suitable enhancement in the existing exemptable limit of pension (Rs. 250/-) on re-employment of officer pensioners in Government jobs.
7.	15.25	Protection of previous basic pay and grant of one increment in the higher pay scale to re-employed ex-servicemen on promotion to a higher post or grade.
8.	15.36	An amendment to the terms of reference of the Fourth Pay Commission for examining the pension policy of past pensioners.
9.	15.37	Rank for rank pension and grant of increased pension to old pensioners whenever pensions are revised.
10.	15.38	Appointing a permanent standing Committee for inter-relating the cost of living index to the pension.
11.	15.39	Restoration of commuted value of pension.

MR. SPEAKER : Does this elaborate statement need any more elaboration ?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Yes ; a lot of it. He has only made the task more difficult.

The High Level Committee which was set up under the chairmanship of the then Rajya Raksha Mantri Shri K P. Singh Deo had prepared and presented a very elaborate and good report.

MR. SPEAKER : Ten minutes.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Okay ; you are rationing everything.

Shri K.P. Singh Deo fortunately is here. The committee not only submitted their report well in time, but expeditiously as well. In the Foreword, which I found very interesting, the then Rajya Raksha Mantri Shri K P. Singh Deo has quoted from Winston Churchill, the late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and has also quoted an epitaph from a war cemetery.

12.23 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

We all must be conscious of the magnitude and importance of the problem of Ex Servicemen we all must be conscious of. The magnitude becomes even greater when we see that every year, in the age group of 31 and 45, 20,000 men are retiring. About four lakh Ex-Servicemen are there today, roughly speaking. This being a matter of grave importance so I congratulate the Defence Minister on the expeditious action he has taken, because it is only from the 1st of January that the new Government has come in. The expeditious action he has mentioned in this statement says that out of a total 68 recommendations, 36 related to the Central Government. Out of these 68, 42 have been accepted, 19 are yet being considered, and seven are partly accepted, or are consequential.

For me, military history down the centuries; from the war of Kurukshetra to

the war of Viet Nam signifies the victory of man over arms. This, I think, explains the humiliation of the hamburger and Coca-Cola fed American GI in Viet Nam, Fortunately for us, our Jawans are not GIs.

Our jawans come from far more able and cohesive society and are rooted in a society with our Indian ethos. Last year, I personally went to some of the far flung areas in the northern sector at the height of 18,000 ft. where very few of us visit. At that time, Mr. K.P. Singh Deo told me that if I go there I will die. When I went there I had an opportunity to talk to our jawans, to our officers. One of the things I asked them was about the difficult conditions under which they live. What was that which bothered them most ? They said, "What will happen to us when we retire ?" It is not the conditions under which they live, the natural hazards they have to face, that is only important. What worried them most was what will happen to them after they retire ? How would they again become part of the national mainstream ; not necessarily part of the social mainstream but part of our national economic mainstream ? So, we have to look at the post recruitment of period ex service men. This word 'rehabilitation' is, I think, very improper to be used in the context of ex-servicemen. We are not rehabilitating them ; we owe it to them ; and it should be a part of the design of their service, just creating re-settlement boards is not enough. What do you mean by resettlement ? These are not refugees that we have to re-settle them. They are part of our society who have given the best years of their life to the country. The parameter of performance of their service is not measured in terms of a balance-sheet or budget but it is measured in blood and sweat, in integrity and devotion. It is with this perception that we have to look at their problems, to look at the difficulties they face, once they come back to the civilian network.

Coming back to the points raised in the report of high level committee which has made 68 recommendations one of the points mentioned by the Defence Minister

is in one instance. He made a comparison and said that it will have repercussions on the others, on the civilian side. Why should there be a comparison with anybody else? Why should all their facilities or advantages they get be compared with the civilian side? The Defence Minister mentioned that the civilian aspect has to be considered. I do not agree with this, because we should not connect it with it at all. When it comes to giving some facilities, some privileges, then we make a comparison with the civilian side. I don't think we should do it; I do not agree with him at all. In fact, the ex-servicemen should have a national edge over civilians, and if we get into the groove of comparison with the civilian services or with any other services, we will be back to square one, because over the last 20 years, this problem of ex-servicemen has been considered, reports have been made, many speeches have been made, committees have been set up, but nothing much has happened. The first step is the formation of a committee. Then there are recommendations; then there is a scrutiny of the recommendations; then there is the acceptance of those recommendations. Acceptance of recommendations is only the start of the matter; it is not the end of the matter, and we should not consider it the end of the matter, because once the recommendations are accepted, then there is the question of implementation, because accepting a recommendation in a file or on a piece of paper means nothing unless it tickles down to persons for whom it is meant those who are beneficiaries of it, there is no use of any consideration, no use of acceptance of recommendations.

Sir, what the ex-servicemen really need is a second career. This matter has also been brought out by the High-level committee; but it is still being considered. Out of 42 recommendations which have been accepted this has not been included. It, no doubt, involves inter-departmental meetings. That is all very well. The assurance of the second career for them should be on joining service because they retire very young and we request that the Defence Minister must look into this,

because this is one of the key recommendations.

The other point in the recommendations that have been accepted is about self-employment, but the fixing of quotas is erroneous. Why should we give them only a quota when we set up some things for them? The hon. Minister stated that there is some legislation for scheduled castes and tribes. Why should we equate them with scheduled Castes and Tribes? It is not a question of quotas. It should be entirely set aside for them and if we take a case, for example, like petrol pumps, or gas outlets, we should see that they are entirely given to the ex-servicemen. If nobody from the ex-servicemen comes forward to take them then they can be given to civilians.

AN HON. MEMBER : Or after some time it can be given to the civilians.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Yes, some time limit can be there some percentage can be fixed. We have to see that there is no clouding and blurring our vision with quotas and reservations. We should not do that. Now I will straight come to the questions which I would like to pose.

The problems of these ex-servicemen are diverse in nature. They are fathoms deep from different backgrounds and skills and the ex-servicemen have diverse expectations, aspirations and hopes. My question to the Defence Minister, is, now that 42 recommendations have been accepted, when will the real beneficiaries get the benefit of those recommendations? The recommendation about self-employment has been accepted. But when will they get the benefit of it? That has been mooted in the past also. Just saying that they will be given a loan of Rs. 5,000 and interest will be charged at 4 per cent or so will not do. These are all out-dated things. They are all neither pragmatic nor practical. Why can we not have a finance corporation for ex-servicemen, just as there is Exports Finance Corporation. When you consider giving them a gas outlet or petrol outlet or diesel outlet, why do you think of

[Shri Kamal Nath]

some questioned reservations? Why should we not give it to them exclusively.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Minister.....

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : I want to mention... (*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : After the Hon. Minister replies you can speak.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : I have no particular points to answer. Generally, I agree with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Kamal Nath. I would like to assure him that the Government have been considering these and taking steps whatever steps are possible since long, before he went and talked to the Jawans. So while I thank him for the information which he has given about what the jawans want I would like to assure him that the Government are fully aware about the worries of jawans on the frontiers. We are trying our best to see that those worries are set at rest.

As I said, the implementation of certain recommendations or decision taken on the recommendations is an on going process. If you ask me by what time this will be done, I have really no answer to this because there can be no answer to this. Every year a new batch of 50,000 to 70,000 service men is coming out of the service. So, this has to be an on-going process.

The Calling Attention Motion really wanted to concentrate on what, they consider, delay in the implementation. I would like to say that there has been no delay. Decisions have been taken. Implementation has begun as decisions have been taken. We are not waiting for all the recommendations to be either accepted or rejected. We have been taking expeditious action. I have already stated what action is being taken. There are certain matters on which we ourselves cannot take decisions. The State Gove-

rnments have to take decisions and implement them.

We have to take decisions after consulting the Finance Ministry, Planning Commission and the Department of Personnel. I have also told the House about the matters which have been entrusted to them Mr. K.P. Singh Deo, who is now wearing a different hat, will have to look into this and tell us what to do. Only then decisions could be taken. To the extent we could take decisions in the Ministry they have been taken and they are well on the way to implementation. Orders have been issued. But as has been pointed out, these orders will have to be implemented on an on-going basis. I am prepared to report to Parliament whenever Parliament wants me to report from session to session, from six months to six months or from year to year. I am prepared to report to Parliament about the progress that has been made. We are equally keen on all these things. That is what I would like to say.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : First of all, I would like to congratulate the Defence Minister because very recently he has announced that the family pension, which was applicable to people who die or retire before the stipulated date, will also be applicable to others. I think, it, very specifically, proves the bona fide of the Government of India that it is interested in the welfare of ex-servicemen and wants to give them benefits.

We are neither in doubt about the establishment of a high power committee to go into the details of the problems of ex-servicemen nor are we having any reservations about the Government of India's going in full steam for implementing the recommendations of the committee. We, as ex-servicemen, are sure that our comforts, necessities and welfare are in very safe hands of the hon. Defence Minister and hon. Prime Minister. We are very sure and optimistic that in times to come we will get all those decisions implemented whether the agency is the Government of India or the respective heads of the Services or the State Gove-

rnments or public sector undertakings or private sector. But the main aim of this calling attention motion is to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the delay which takes place after the implementation stage starts. What happens is that after the decision has been taken by the Government of India on the recommendations of the report of the high power committee, it has got to go to various agencies for implementation. Is it not the responsibility of the Ministry, the Chiefs of Army, Navy and Air Force through their agencies which are existing right upto the district level, to monitor the progress which is being done in the implementation and to ensure that the real benefits percolate down to every ex-servicemen ?

There are two types of ex-servicemen. One type of ex-servicemen is that who has looked after his post-retirement problem right from the beginning when he has joined the service. When he retires, by grace of God or ancestors, he has got land, he has got some business going or he has got some side income besides his pension. The other type of ex-servicemen is that who is not an officer, who is not well settled, who has not got anything to fall back upon. He is the person who is hardest hit by the delay in implementation and because of the lack of monitoring at the level of Service Head or at the level of the States or at the level of the public sector undertakings..... (*Interruption*).

SHRI KAMAL NATH : There is a third type also who join politics.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Politics is a highly temporary affair. You have seen the misfortune of the ex-servicemen that even in the ballot of the Calling Attention, the name of the ex-serviceman comes last. So, I hope, at least at your level we will get some reservation..... (*Interruption*).

AN HON. MEMBER : Non-ex-servicemen are not in the list.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : As hon. friend Mr. Kamal Nath said, it is the

dignity of the man that is to be maintained. It is also one of the recommendations. I must bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister that there are Collectors in this country who do not see a Colonel or a Brigadier for three weeks. Have not a Collector got five minutes to give to a Colonel who wants to speak to him ? Does it require any constitutional propriety or a great decision at the level of the State Government ? I do not want to name the persons but the people feel hurt. There is a Brigadier who writes about the welfare of a Subedar to the Chief of the Army Staff and he does not have the courtesy to reply to the Brigadier. It is not that we require any job. it is not that we require any reservation; it is not that we require our disqualification to be covered by reservation, we want ourselves to be treated honourably. Even one of the recommendations also—I do not know when it is going to be implemented—says : “Chief Minister and other Ministers and senior serving officers should meet ex-servicemen during tours. Revival of practice of *Sainik Sammelans* for ex-servicemen by the Chief Ministers and Collectors...” I do not think any Collector in India has held any meeting of any ex-servicemen. It also says, “Timely assistance and dignified treatment by the State Governments and district administrations...” I also want to bring it to the notice of the hon. Defence Minister that in the last meeting of the Kendriya Sainik Board which is concerned with the welfare of the ex-servicemen, it was held by most of the States that the representatives who attended these meetings are of the level of not even Under Secretaries. There are some States which are represented by the Chief Secretary, by their Ministers, and there are some States which are represented by a member of the District Sainik Board or by one of the officials of the State Sainik Board. This is not the level at which the welfare is to be treated.

The main problem of an ex-serviceman today is the vacation of his house. Suppose a person has built a house and he wants to get it vacated. There are various legal problems which have been thrown between these welfare schemes which had been accepted. Today, there

[Shri Ajay Mushran]

are some States which have gone in for an Act under which an ex-serviceman or a person who is still serving can get his house vacated, but a large number of States, particularly the Union Territory of Delhi where a large number of ex-servicemen are affected, have not gone in for this. Therefore, I very earnestly request the hon. Defence Minister that particularly for Delhi, Punjab and such other States from where a large number of ex-servicemen or servicemen come, special efforts should be made at the Chief Ministers' level to get these enactments passed because an ordinary ex-serviceman cannot go to the court. He has neither the money nor the time. Some of them of the rank of JCO or Sepoy, cannot have the knowhow to go to the court.

The second problem is about the children of the servicemen and the ex-servicemen. They do not get seat easily either in the engineering colleges or in the medical colleges or in the Kendriya schools, where they are transferred. I have literally seen and experienced that no State owns an ex-serviceman. So, even if his son or daughter has qualified for the medical engineering course in competition, they do not get admission. I am not advocating for people who have got 15 or 20 marks out of one hundred. The ex-serviceman requires acknowledgement of the services done for the country. He requires acknowledgement for the sacrifices done by his family—when the officers and other ranks have lived in uncongenial climate and in family separation, as Shri Kamal Nath has said. Today in civil services if you post two IAS Officers—wife and husband—separately for three months they say they are facing great difficulties. Here are some examples of officers and men who have served in non-family stations for ten years consecutively. They must be protected. Their honour must be dignified. Their due must be given. This is my recommendations. So, the main problem for them is admission for their children in engineering and medical colleges so that the future of the children of the ex-servicemen is safeguarded.

Secondly the vacation of houses belonging to the ex-servicemen or those belonging to the widows of ex-servicemen particularly in places like Delhi and Punjab should be viewed with sympathy.

The best State which is looking after their ex-servicemen is Haryana. We are proud of the Haryana Government. We are proud of other State Government also, but we are prouder if they look after us and if they restore the dignity which was given to us in the old days. Therefore, I would say that these State Officers, the District Officers and the Chiefs of the three Services should give due respect to their ex-servicemen. I am very sorry to bring this to the notice of the hon. Defence Minister, but I thought it is my duty as a Member of the House and as an ex-serviceman to do so.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Sir, again I would agree with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member, who has special knowledge of the ex-servicemen because he is himself one amongst them.

Now, if I have to explain what has been done on an individual recommendation, what decision has been taken, how it is proposed to be implemented or has been implemented partially, I think I would be taking too much time of the House. Out of the 68 recommendations, I have given an analysis of a batch of recommendations on which a particular action has been taken. Similarly about another batch on which another action has been taken, I have given annexures separately. I am prepared to share all the information in regard to each of these recommendations and the decisions taken thereon with any hon. Member or Members who want to ask me about it. I am prepared to tell them what has been done and I am prepared to accept whatever suggestions they may offer in regard to what more needs to be done. I am not saying that nothing more needs to be done. That is why HLC was constituted. That is why we are taking all these suggestions in the wake of the HLC recommendations. I am also in a position to tell the

House that we at our level have been thinking of several new steps. They are still in the making because they are at the examination stage. I would not like to divulge them just now because they are at the moment incomplete. So, in that form I would not like to present them to the House. I would be in a position to present them at a subsequent time. But in the meanwhile if any Member wants to know what is the specific action being taken or proposed to be taken on a specific recommendation, I am prepared to give him all the information that is needed. That is all I have to say.

12.51 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE* : CONVERTIBLE
CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE
SHARES

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, As the House is aware, in my Budget Speech on 16th March 1985 I had announced that in order to diversify the market, a new instrument, namely Convertible Cumulative Preference Share was being introduced. Guidelines for issue of these Convertible Cumulative Preference Shares have now been formulated and these are being placed on the Table of the House.

*GOVERNMENT SAVINGS LAWS
(AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : On behalf of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Government Savings Banks Act,

1873 and the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873 and the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.52 hrs.

*INTELLIGENCE ORGANISATIONS
(RESTRICTION OF
RIGHTS) BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the restriction of certain rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution in their application to the members of certain organisations established by the Central Government for purposes of intelligence or counter-intelligence so as to ensure the proper discharge of their duties and the maintenance of discipline among them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the restriction of certain rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution in their application to the members of certain organisations established by the Central Government for purposes of intelligence or counter-intelligence so as to ensure the proper discharge of their duties and the maintenance of discipline among them."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : From today itself we can try that. Instead of tomorrow, we will try and we will see how it works today'.

***SUPREME COURT (NUMBER OF JUDGES) AMENDMENT BILL**

12.54 hrs.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ) : On behalf of Shri Asoke Kumar Sen, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956.”

The motion was adopted

SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ : I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that we can dispense with the Lunch Hour today.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think hon. Members accept this.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : So, it is accepted.

AN HON. MEMBER : From tomorrow only.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, matters under Rule 377.

—Shri Mohan Lal Jhikram—absent.

—Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil—absent.

—Now Shri Zainul Basher.

[Translation]

- (i) Need to give status of Central University to Allahabad University and other old Universities in the country

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, some of the universities of the country have been closely associated with the propagation of modern education and traditions of high education in India. The history of modern education in India is incomplete without these universities. Allahabad University occupies prominent position among these universities. After independence, Allahabad University and some other main universities such as Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, were not made Central Universities for certain reasons. As these universities have been functioning under the State Governments the standard of education and discipline has been constantly declining there. For example the Allahabad University was famous for sending maximum number of students to the Indian Administrative Services but now it is lagging behind in this respect.

The people who outshone others in every walk of life during the 19th and 20th centuries were the students of these universities. In the areas which were once famous for traditional and high

education, the standard of such education is declining because of falling standards in these universities.

It is, therefore, imperative that Allahabad and other old universities of the country be declared universities of national importance and granted the status of central universities in order to maintain the high standard of education in them.

- (ii) Steps needed to protect mountains and forest areas of Mirzapur District of Uttar Pradesh from Deforestation

SHRI UMA KANT MISHRA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh has been known for its forests and hills, since times immemorial. Although this district is economically backward, it is considered to be the best for its natural environment. In the southern side of this district, the forests and hills have been denuded following the establishment of many big industries including hydel and thermal power projects. In the remaining part of the forests, trees were felled by the timber contractors who made crores of rupees as a result thereof. The hills are also being destroyed at a great speed by the quarry contractors in an illegal manner. The new plantations are also being felled by the contractors in collusion with the officer of the Forest Department and thus they are minting money. The trees being felled outnumber those being planted. Thus the natural beauty of Mirzapur is being marred. This is having a much adverse effect on the environment of the district. As a result, this district is often visited by natural calamities such as excess rains or drought.

I request the Central Government to take necessary steps to protect the forests and hills of Mirzapur for their excessive use. Then the situation will become all the more acute. As such, the problem of drinking water cannot be solved permanently there by providing tubewells and wells there. Therefore, the only permanent solution to the drinking water problem in this vast area lies in the ex-

pedition completion of Rajasthan Canal, viz, Indira Canal.

I, therefore, request the Central Government and the State Government to take steps to solve the problem of drinking water permanently for about two thousand villages of Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur districts and the cities of Jodhpur, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Pokaran, Shergarh, Balotara and Falodi within the Seventh Five Year Plan period by implementing drinking water schemes through the Pokaran lift canal, Kolayat lift canal and Mohangarh to Barmer lift canal and Jilwa branch known as Sagarmal Gopa, of Rajasthan Canal.

- (iii) Providing Central Assistance to the tune of Rs. 100 crores to Himachal Pradesh during 1985 for construction of Pucca Roads and Bridges

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Himachal Pradesh made rapid strides in development after independence and came at par with other States. With the construction of roads, the pace of development accelerated there. Previously, people used to experience a lot of difficulties in reaching the remote villages. The construction of roads there has proved to be a boon for the people in rural areas. But certain roads running into hundreds of kilometers are not pucca and get damaged during rains and snowfall. Small bridges and culverts generally are washed away due to erosion caused by rivers and thus the money spent by Government goes waste. The power of the people to purchase items of daily consumption is also eroded to a great extent. Therefore, the only remedy to these maladies is that the Government of India should provide an assistance of Rs 100 crores to the Himachal Pradesh Government during 1985-86 to enable the State Government to protect these roads and to convert them into all-weather roads. The State Government is not in a position to solve this problem as its resources are limited. I would request the Union Finance Minister to take immediate steps to provide the said amount.

(iv) **Schemes for providing drinking water facilities in Rajasthan during Seventh Plan**

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the drinking water problem is acute in the Thar desert areas of Rajasthan, particularly in most of the villages in Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur districts despite the fact that the State and the Central Governments have spent crores of rupees on drinking water schemes.

There is no source of water in one third area in these districts and in the remaining two-third area, water is either brackish or is available in meagre quantity. Even where tube-wells have been sunk, very little water is forthcoming. These tubewells are likely to stop supplying water after about twenty-five years due to excessive use of water. Then the situation will deteriorate further.

Therefore, permanent solution to drinking water problem for the increasing population of this area does not lie in sinking tube-wells or digging of wells.

Permanent solution to the problem of supplying drinking water to the human beings and livestock of such a vast area can be found only through Rajasthan Canal or Indira Canal.

Therefore, I strongly urge the Central and State Governments to provide drinking water facilities to about 2000 villages in Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur districts as well as to the cities of Jodhpur, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Pokharan, Shergarh, Balotra and Falodi of Rajasthan by according approval to Pokharan lift Canal, Kolayal Lift Canal, and Mohangarh-Barmer Lift Canal, Lilwa Branch which is also known as Sagarmal Gopa Canal during the Seventh Five Year Plan and thereby provide a permanent solution to the drinking water problem to the Thar desert area of Rajasthan State.

[English]

(v) **Need to adopt permanent measures to eradicate famine in chronic drought prone areas**

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur) : Many areas in the country are chronically drought affected. People in these areas suffer incessantly from recurrence of famine. Scantly and erratic rainfall results in unprecedented droughts throwing the people into object misery. Only temporary steps are taken to ameliorate the sufferings of the people. No permanent steps are contemplated and implemented so as to save the people from ravages of successive famines.

Hence, Central Government may formulate and implement a comprehensive plan for permanent eradication of famine to release as many people and as much area from the menace of recurring famine. The following steps may be considered for permanent eradication of famine :—

1. Devise ways and means to improve irrigation in these areas.
2. Establish as many industries—agro-based and mineral based to create more gainful employment.
3. Improvement of the underground water by constructing percolation tanks, check dams etc. and improvement of the existing tanks and irrigation wells.
4. Special drive for afforestation.
5. Provide electricity for agriculture.
6. Improve transport facilities from villages to the market place.
7. Provide education to all children from these areas.

13.00 hrs.

(vi) **Need to withdraw Notification and the Bill seeking to withdraw the exemption of excise duty on hand-made detergent products in the interest of promoting the growth of Small Scale Industries**

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Visnupur) : Sir, it is a matter of great regret that while the Government of India is committed to the policy of encouraging small scale industries in various fields and to protect them from unequal competition from big industries by extending various concessions like exemption from excise duty and other facilities, they have recently taken series of steps which undermine the above policy and withdraw the facilities given to small scale industries. For example, very recently, the Government have reportedly withdrawn the exemption of excise duty on hand-made detergent cakes, powder, acids, slurry etc., affecting the small scale manufacturers of soaps and detergents. It appears that a notification to this effect has already been issued with effect from 1-8-1985 and a Bill has also been introduced to remove the exemption in the current Session of Parliament.

Withdrawal of the concessions offered to the small scale industries will force them to compete with big business. This policy will mean death knell to small scale industries.

I urge upon the Government of India to withdraw and the said notification and

the Bill introduced in Parliament seeking to withdraw the exemption of excise duty on hand made detergent products in the larger interest of country's indigenous economic growth. As the matter is quite serious, I call upon the Government to take immediate action.

- (vii) Extending the same benefits to the Educational and Vocational Guidance Counsellors working in various Government Schools in Delhi as are provided to all other categories of teachers employed in Government Schools

SHRI K.J. ABBASI (Domariaganj) : Sir, various benefits like enhancement of age to 60 years, selection grade, stagnation increments, medical allowance etc., have been granted to all categories of teachers working in the Government schools in Delhi. The benefits have not, so far, been given to the Educational and Vocational Guidance Counsellors working in the same schools. The E.V.G. Counsellors, in addition to guidance work, also take regular periods in schools like other categories of teachers. They are very much involved in the process of teaching.

Since these benefits have also been granted to Librarians and Laboratory Assistants, who are not engaged to teaching process, there is no justification in excluding the E.V.G. Counsellors working in the same schools.

I request the hon. Education Minister to kindly look into the matter and rectify the gross injustice done to the Counsellors.

- (viii) Incentives to protection staff employed in Archaeological Survey of India to stop pilferage of archaeological relics

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH (Surendranagar) : Sir, encroachment of properties owned by the Archaeological Survey of India and the pilferage of archaeological relics has assumed alarming proportions. Considering the meagre emolument received by the protection staff, giving incentives

is the only solution. Reply to my Unstarred Question No. 344, dated the 14th August, 1985 totally denies any such incentives and therefore the need to evolve giving such special facilities.

13.04 hrs.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE
(AMENDMENT) BILL-*Contd.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Indrajit Gupta—not present.

Shri Haroobhai Mehta.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia) : Sir, all the hon. Members have gone for Lunch because they thought that the Bill would be taken up after 2 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Even the subject may come to an end at any time. How can we say that? We cannot predict that it will come only at 2 p.m.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Between 1 & 2 is the Lunch Hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is why, I asked the House about dispensing with Lunch Hour. Everybody agreed. Nobody dissented to it. Therefore, there is no point in asking for now. Now, we are to continue the discussion on this Bill.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad) : Sir, the extension of the life of Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981 is hardly a matter of pleasure for me and I am sure that the same must be the feeling of the hon. Minister who piloted the Bill. However, we come across situations in which certain measures not quite suited to our liking have got to be pursued. Undoubtedly, the provisions contained in the Essential Services Maintenance Act (ESMA) are drastic to some extent.

13.05 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESHWARI *in the Chair*]

[Shri Haroobhai Mehta]

I might have been as vocal as many friends to plead for the cessation of the operation of such an Act had it not been that of late, the strikes of employees have assumed a character which can hardly be considered patriotic. Take, for example, certain strikes in public sector, motivated not by any genuine trade union objectives but resorted to in order to weaken public sector at the instance of certain foreign agencies which would not countenance India marching towards self-reliance and which, therefore, thought that weakening of public sector is a sure way to obstruct the course of such march of India. Take also the strikes launched by trade unions whose decision-making bodies are controlled by the upper-caste orthodoxy around the demands to abolish reservations or rosters. Such strikes would run counter to our basic Constitutional tenets and in the context of trade union activities, the same would run counter to the interests of the weaker sections among the employees. Would any one with a conscious trade union mind, think that such strikes are conducive to legitimate trade unionism or are in the interest of the society as a whole? I am happy that my good friend Mr. Indrajit Gupta stated that he does not support such strikes. These types of strikes not only divide the trade union front but also divide the society.

What can be the patriotic reaction against such strikes? Can we call such activity an exercise of fundamental right of workers?

Coming to the plea on the basis of fundamental right of workers, I must most humbly point out that the Supreme Court has ruled in All India Bank Employees Union case (1962) that the fundamental right under Article 19(1)(c) does not include in its sweep the right to strike. One may or may not agree with the formulation of the Supreme Court. But this is the law of the land. I am

conscious of the fact that workers resent against this situation especially when seen in juxtaposition with the conclusion of the Supreme Court in Exelwear case (1978) that the right to close down a going industrial unit is a part of the fundamental right of the employer guaranteed by Article 19(1)(g) as held by the Supreme Court. We have to put up with this situation until altered.

If the Supreme Court has held that there is no fundamental right of workers to go on strike, that does not end the matter. I would quote a higher social authority in favour of the workers, that is Mahatma Gandhiji who wrote in *Yong India* of 6-10-1920 that the right to resort to strike is an inherent right which a worker may exercise for securing justice.

I may point out that Ahmedabad city has the singular distinction of having its textile workers strike of February-March, 1918 actively and closely led and guided by Mahatma Gandhiji himself. It has, however, to be borne in mind that Gandhiji did not advocate strikes in public utilities. Mahatma Gandhiji wrote to this effect in the *Harijan*, of 21st April 1946 at the time of sweepers' strike in Bombay.

So far as essential services and public sector are concerned all of us should put our heads together in order to find out how a new trade union culture can be developed under which workers can have their grievances sorted out through bilateral agreements, arbitration/adjudication and, if necessary, through struggles without impairing the working of essential services in public sector establishments.

Of course, adopting such a course on the part of workers unilaterally would be an exercise in self-effacement. The management must also develop a new climate. Bureaucratic and often feudal approaches, seen in some public sector managements should be shunned. There should be constant readiness and understanding about the grievances of the workmen. Workmen should be given full immunity against victimisation for

legitimate trade union activities. Arbitrary terminations should be given a go-by. Disputes, collective as well as individual, should be quickly resolved through bilateral settlements and when the same is not possible, through arbitration/adjudication. Sometimes we find that labour authorities are reluctant even in the matter of making references for adjudication under Section 10 of the I.D. Act. You can imagine what could be the plight of workers when even adjudication is not available to them for years. Many friends know, as a matter of fact, what happened when the Supreme Court pronounced in Safdarjung case that industrial disputes channels under I.D. Act would not be available to hospital workers. Next day, there were red flags hoisted on the gates of the hospital.

Our industrial adjudication machinery is working at a snail's pace. Think of a case of arbitrary termination which comes to be decided even in favour of workmen but, at the end of a decade ! What would be happening to the family of the workmen in the meanwhile ?

I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the situation that often public sector managements do not accept the awards of the adjudication machinery. They go on challenging them in the High Courts and in the Supreme Court and in the process tiring out the workers to settle the case by accepting something less than due. This approach of the management cannot inspire a proper trade union culture aimed at protecting and strengthening the essential services in public sector without compromising the interests of workers.

However, while drawing the picture of ESMA, one need not always apply the black brush. There are some redeeming features in the Act. Section 4 insists that even the dismissal on the ground of commencing or instigation of a strike should be in accordance with normal provisions.

Sections 8 and 9 empower the Government to prohibit lockouts and lay-offs in circumstances similar to those pertaining to strikes.

I would like to urge the hon. Minister in this connection that the Government should activate the administration to implement vigorously the provisions contained in Sections 8 and 9.

In this connection, I take the liberty to suggest that the Government may seriously consider whether it is feasible to set up a sort of Advisory Board for post-facto consideration of declarations under Sections 3, 8 and 9. Such an Advisory Board may consist of representatives of the Government—Home Ministry and Labour Ministry—workers and the managements. This will remove the sting from the Act and lend an assurance to workers and managements alike about justification of such declarations. After all, when even smugglers are entitled to have their cases examined by an Advisory Board under COFEPOSA as required by Article 22 of the Constitution, why should not workers employed in essential services as a class be entitled to have the declarations regarding strikes, lockouts or lay-offs examined by an Advisory Board ? Such a course will strengthen the hands of the Government in justifying the declarations and eliminate any scope of an apprehension about any possible arbitrariness in these matters.

With these words, I consider it to be my duty to support the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY (Hazariabagh) : We are not happy to support this Bill but at times the circumstances compel us to do so. We fail to understand as to why such a Bill has been brought forward and why we are supporting it. Our hon. friends sitting opposite, some of whom are active trade unionists, have said certain things about this Bill which in fact they should not have said. There was also some mis-statement which needed to be clarified. It has been said that people joined hands to launch strike in the coal industry and even the legitimate demands of the workers were not accepted and that was why they had to resort to strike thrice. Will

[Shri Damodar Pandey]

these leaders tell us in all sincerity whether this strike had been launched in support of the demands of the workers or to show their process? All these leaders had given a slogan during this strike. This slogan was not in any way related to the demands of the workers. This slogan aimed at securing adequate berth for these leaders in the committee that had been formed to consider these demands, in an important industry like coal mines. If the strike is resorted to for achieving their selfish ends at the cost of the interests of the workers, it is indeed a very sorry state of affairs and cannot be justified in any way. They also said that the strike took place despite opposition by INTUC. I represent INTUC and work with coal workers. I know it for certain that these leaders had been strongly condemned by the coal workers. They gave a call for strike at the national level thrice but every time as many as 80 per cent workers reported for work. This shows how successful they were.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Then there is no need for bringing forward this law. Your INTUC is quite sufficient to meet the situation.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : You can very well visualise why this law has been brought forward. INTUC is a recognised union. Over 60,000 coal workers work in the Singreni Colliery. In this Colliery alone, they resorted to strike for as many as 440 times in a year of 365 days. Now the question is why they resorted to strike so many times. After the signing of the agreement, they raised certain most unjustified demands. If wages were fixed at certain places they demanded some additional facilities on pain of strike. If in an industry, workers strike work 440 times in 365 days, no Government can function smoothly and nobody will be able to put up with such a situation. If this is the way of meeting with a situation... (Interruptions)...but when the law was enforced, no strike took place thereafter ..

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : All your laws are useless.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : This shows that you need law for regulating your day to day activities. If you are made responsible for certain things then is it not your responsibility to see as to when strike should be resorted to and when it should not be resorted to ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is only you people who understand it ; we do not understand it.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : I am giving an example ; you look into it.

SHRI INDRAJI GUPTA : I know you have given a wrong example.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : If you had realised your responsibility, then the hon. Home Minister would not have felt the necessity of bringing forward such a law.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : If strike takes place 440 times in 365 days in a coal mine then it means either your law is useless or there is no need of it. You need no law to break the strike ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : I am telling you how you people broke the law. You resorted to strike 440 times in a year and the day the law was enforced, the strike was withdrawn. As such, such a law is very useful and relevant. By your action you have proved that such a law was very necessary. We also at times take recourse to strike but we do so only when it is very necessary. Strike should not be resorted to only for the purpose of strike. I do not consider it a wise step.

You formed a National Campaign Committee and raised slogans of 'Bharat

Bandh' and 'Udyog Bandh'. But have you ever realised that there are industries in private sector also and exploitation takes place in private sector as well? Your National Campaign Committee puts pressure only for public sector. What was the reason therefor? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Who told you that? Please check your record.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : I know it and I am speaking only on that basis. Such things are not resorted to only to protect the rights of the trade unions and the workers. This shows how sectarian your view is. You think that trade union is meant only for putting pressure on the public sector and your aim is to add to the difficulties of the public sector. Have you ever realised wherein lies the solution of this problem? The major portion of the public funds is invested in the public sector. You also pay taxes. The amount realised by Government from the people in the form of taxes has been invested in the public sector. As such, there is need to run public sector along smooth lines. But there are people who want to weaken the public sector. Where people choose to resort to strikes on trivial matters, Government has no alternative but to bring forward such laws. As such you people compelled Government to bring forward such a legislation. You kindly think over this matter.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, people do not seem to realise that the essential services must be run smoothly so that we continue to get our daily requirements of life. Nobody would like the essential services to be disturbed in any way. It is not that the people managing the services are above board or do not commit any mistake. At times it is only because of their mistakes that strikes are resorted to. Therefore, effective steps should be taken to remove the grievances of the workers so that they may not have to strike work. The grievances of the workers should be referred to Voluntary

Arbitration. Their grievances need not be referred to Compulsory Arbitration as it takes a lot of time...

[*English*]

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : May I point out, Sir that there is no quorum in the House.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : It is the convention not to raise the question of quorum during lunch hour.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We were not consulted about dispensing with the lunch hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House had been taken into confidence only then the lunch hour was suspended. The bell is being rung —

Now there is quorum. The hon. Member, Shri Damodar Pandey, may continue.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : I was suggesting that when you feel that the strikes should not be resorted to in such of the industries as have direct relationship with our social and personnel life, then we would have to take effective steps for the redressal of the grievances of the workers.

At such places, Government has laid down a procedure for grievance setting. This should be followed in right earnest and where such procedure has not been laid down, this should be laid down. Where mutual such grievances are not settled by discussions Government should not refer them to the tribunal. These grievances should be referred to the Compulsory Arbitration. This will eliminate chances for strike.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central). I oppose the Bill to amend the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981, tooth and nail. The Government has come forward with this Amendment Bill of 1981 which has been in existence for the last four years without mentioning anything as to how far it is going to be beneficial to the country. The provisions of this Act are not at all for the benefit for the workmen. On the other hand, the Government wants to continue this Act for another five years. I do not know what is the approach of the Government towards the working class. The present policy of the Government is to give a lot of encouragement to the employers by way of tax concessions, concessions in import and exports, concessions in excise duties, delicensing, etc. The textile owners are allowed to change their production pattern, that is, production of cotton goods to other products. All these concessions have been given. I would like to ask the Government: are you going to protect the interests of the workmen whose percentage works out to 30 or 40 of the total population of this country? What are the provisions made in these present Act to safeguard the interest of the workers? I am putting this question to the Government as well as the hon. Members sitting on the Treasury benches. Let them mention a single benefit. What is the share of the workmen in the profit earned by the employers? There may be more courts to decide the share of the workers. But there is no law to decide the share of the employers' profits by the workers. Fifty percent of the workmen in this country are casual labours, contract labours or 'badli' labours. There are casual labours in the Railways and other public sector undertakings. You are neglecting the working class. About 80,000 factories are closed all over the country and Rs. 3000 crores are blocked up.

Another point is that the sickness in the industry is the creation of the mill owners. They mismanage their mills and the workers are deprived of their wages and provident fund and they are thrown

out of job. What are you going to do for those owners who are making crores rupees by indulging in fraudulent activities and because of these activities the economy of the country is very much affected? What provisions have you made for helping the poor workers? In the law there is a provision that on account of natural calamity like non-supply of electric supply to the factories, they can be allowed lay-offs, etc. Therefore, the owners of the factories are not paying the electric bills. M/s. W.G. Force & Co., are manufacturing products for Defence and they too have not paid the electric bills amounting to Rs. 40 crores. In this way the liability is accruing. Sir, the hon. Minister is aware that M/s. Amar Dychem is located in Ambarnath and they have also not paid the electric bills for a very huge amount. M/s. Sarabhai Chemicals who are already in the black-list of the Government have also not paid the electric bills. The company has not paid the electric bills and therefore their factory is closed and about 2000 workers are out of job. In this way the workers are put to lot of difficulties.

Sir, in Bombay alone about 20 factories are closed because of non-payment of electric bills by the owners. For running the machines in the factories furnace oil is required, but it has not been procured by the owners. In these factories the employers have declared lay-offs and the provident fund and other benefits that are due to the workers have not been paid to the workers. About 30,000 workers are affected and they are without any job. What is the Government's policy for these jobless workers? What are they going to do for them? You are not going to do anything for the working class of this country because the industrialists are engaged in collecting black-money. On the other side, you are banning strikes by workers. Fifty per cent workers of this country are casual labourers and contract labourers. What are their rights? But what severe punishments you are giving them! Without warrants or anything like that, the police officer can arrest anybody. You are not bothered about smugglers or

others engaged in similar activities. But you are providing summary trial for such types of provisions, I know that you have not used these provisions to a certain extent, but I must say that the Government has been acting against the interests of the working class in this country.

It is most unfortunate that the working class in this country is neglecting their voting rights of the time of elections. That is why, you may be getting votes because of your personal charisma. If you go to Faridabad industrial area, you will find that fifty per cent of the working class people are temporary, casual labourers. They may be voting for you; I have no grudge for that. But does anybody feel happy to keep the postal or telegraph departments or the railways closed? I do not think so. Any party or trade union sensible leader is not happy to have the agitation going on and keep such type of services closed. But what is the provision for the workers' grievances to be solved?

Take for example, the Mazagaon Dock at Bombay. The Government is now reducing the D.A. to 1.65 per cent; they are forcing this on twelve thousand workers. It is a Government undertaking. You are reducing the D.A. which they have been getting for the last 40 years. And you are going to issue a GR for that. Now, discussions on the LIC charter of demands are going on. The Government is forcing them to accept the ceiling of Rs. 3500/- on salary, and if they do not accept that, you are going to issue a GR. On the one hand, you are just forcing the workmen to accept conditions like reducing their D.A., and on the other hand, you are not bothered for casual contract and badli workers. And if they go on strike, without warrant, the police officer can arrest them and put behind the bar for six months. The time has come when the Government must think in terms of welfare of the workers.

You may be in power by big majority, but if the Government is going to neglect the working class of this country in such

a manner, the workers will revolt one day against the type of things that are going on.

As against all this, you are encouraging industrialists to indulge in all sorts of things. These people who had committed frauds at places like Ambarnath, Bombay are being given loans and they are starting their industries somewhere also in Madhya Pradesh and other places. How are you going to see that this does not happen? The same employers, who had committed frauds at one place are being encouraged at other places. The same party, Congress (I) Government is there in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra or Gujarat, but what have you done to check such types of mal-practices? You are giving all types of loans to these employers. But on the other hands, you are bringing this type of Bills to put restrictions on the workers. In Gujarat some agitation had been going on. About five hundred people were arrested and dismissed to create some pressure and put more force on the workers. All these things are going on.

I, therefore, appeal to the Government to correct the employers and industrialists of this country. In my opinion, more than the agriculture, the country is going in for industrialisation in a big way. You must put behind the bar those people who are responsible for economic frauds and are depriving Government of crores of rupees.

The working class of this country has become very sensible and they are not happy to go on strike. I know their sentiments. I have got lakhs of workers in my unions. If the number of workers is less than twenty in any establishment, according to the existing provisions of law, they cannot have any union. Because of this provision, workers in thirty per cent of the industries and small establishment cannot form a union. And you are not implementing the Shops Establishment Act in this country. Minimum Wages Act is not being implemented in this country.

On the one hand, you are not prepared

[Dr. Datta Samant]

to protect the interests of the working class and you are forcing them to go on strike, and if they go on strike, you are going to put them behind the bar. Various industries are covered under this in the name of Essential Services. Government can notify any industry any time as they deem fit for this purpose. Even the State Governments have got the power. You have brought within the purview of this legislation various establishments of the Central Government, and while I am not supporting that, but why bring in the private employers and the small industries. Whatever I talk, I know, the Government is not going to accept, but you may consider my suggestion that this law should not be extended to private people, who are dealing in certain things. And therefore, once again I oppose tooth and nail such type of Amendments. It is insulting to the working class, what the Treasury Benches or the ruling party are doing. Therefore, the working class in this country will never tolerate such type of pressures on them. Definitely, I again appeal to the Government to withdraw it, otherwise, we have to oppose it on the roads with agitations.

[Translation]

*SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur): Madam Chairman, I welcome this Amendment Bill of the Maintenance of essential services Act 1981 brought by our hon. Minister. While supporting the Bill, I would like to express my views as to how this Bill enables increase in production and improves the economy of our country. Many hon. Members have already spoken on this Bill and hence I would be very brief. There is modernisation and industrialisation all over the country. At this juncture it is very essential that each and every individual contributes his best for the development of the nation. But unfortunately we see the workers here and there going on strike leading to the closure of industry. Dedicated service is not there to the expected level. Selfish attitude has become more important. During the year 1971 there were agitations and strikes by Indian Telephone Industries and Hindustan Aeronautics

Limited of Bangalore. Even after 10 years of these strikes the after-effects are still there. This hinders the progress of the country. Behind all these agitations and strikes there are some political forces which had led to the closure of factories for several months. Several such instances have taken place in Hindustan Machine Tools and Indian Telephone Industries in Bangalore. MICO Industries company is another important industrial unit in Bangalore which produces world famous equipments like spark plugs, single cylinder pumps multicylinder pumps etc. etc. The workers in this factory were not knowing anything about strikes and lock out. It was earning huge profits and lot of foreign exchanges. But now there are several unions. Groupism has resulted in clashes conflicts and stabbing incidents. The Management is asking the employees to take premature retirement.

There will be strikes even for petty and frivolous reasons and this results in lock out. Such incidents are taking place in Railways, telephone department and in Transport Department. If a conductor is suspended on some serious charges against him immediately there would be strike of employees. To tackle such situations and to improve production it is necessary to have such a Bill. My friend Shri Indrajit Gupta while speaking on the Bill, referred to the conditions and facilities of industrial workers. I would like to remind him that the working condition of industrial workers has improved very well in our country. When we had gone to Taskent in U.S.S.R. on a visit we enquired about the working conditions in the industrial sector. There are about 12,000 workers in the Jinning Factory and they are getting the same salary which they were getting in the year 1948. The other facilities also remain the same. But there the workers work with great dedication. Nation's goals are very important to those workers. They sacrifice for the country. On the other hand here in our country we see some elements infusing an element of non-cooperation. In I.T.I., Bangalore many costly machines and other equipments were destroyed. The present Bill

*The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

will curb such incidents. Hence I welcome the Bill and congratulate the hon. Home Minister for bringing this legislation Mahatma Gandhiji, Father of our nation preached and practiced peaceful methods. We cannot encourage non-violent methods. There should be an end to all kinds of strikes and agitations. We are finding disturbing situations in sectors like water supply, electricity boards also. Such a situation should not be allowed to continue. Even for an insignificant cause and for a meagre amount of bonus, the employees want to go on strike. This is not at all correct. For example in Japan, if the workers want to express their dissatisfaction they put on a badge, but they continue to work. The production never suffers there under any circumstances. Here in our country we should see that production goes up without any hurdle. There should not be lock out of any industry. The worker can have consultations about their grievances but they cannot resort to agitation and destruction of private and public properties. It is imperative for us to welcome this nice Bill. This will not at all come in the way of the fundamental rights of the citizens. It also does not come in the way of workers' facilities like housing, food, clothing etc. In fact it enthuses unity and strengthens our indegity. Therefore once again I welcome this Bill and with these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): This Act will stand in the way of the increase in production in our country. Unless Government takes the working class into confidence, no results will come in the matter of production. Merely by your compelling a worker to produce, he is not going to produce. Unless you take him into confidence, and give him his due share and also give him such service conditions by which he can exist and work, he is not going to give you results. These compelling laws will in no way give any leverage for progress. This is only a retrograde law, a law by which you want to suppress the working class, by which the bureaucrats want to sit on the heads of the working class who

really contribute their blood, and toil for the country. The Government is giving arbitrary powers to these bureaucrats who have to implement this law. There is no restriction, in the various clauses or parts of the law, to ensure its proper application, when it is implemented.

Recently, I had an experience regarding the implementation of this law, in a small godown where about 100 workers are working. This happened when a particular officer, a District Collector in Quilon wanted to take a particular quantity of rice from a particular lot and favour a person. Then the workers objected. Immediately, the Collector invoked the clauses of the Essential Services Maintenance Act. He said that the public distribution system was being obstructed by the workers. He arrested them under ESMA. They were arrested and produced in the court. How this arbitrary power given to the various executives and bureaucrats are misused—this is a clear example to indicate it. I was directly involved in that case. I wanted to talk about this matter with the authorities of the Food Corporation and settle it. I had a talk with the Food Corporation authorities. Before I went there, people had been arrested under ESMA, and taken to the court. Therefore, the whole State went on strike. People in all the godowns of the Food Corporation in the entire State of Kerala went on strike, because of the Collector invoking ESMA that day. I was going to talk with the officers of the Food Corporation in Trivandrum. When I left Cochin to talk to them, the Collector invoked ESMA saying that these workers had obstructed the distribution of these things to the public, whereas the workers had wanted another lot to be distributed, instead of this lot. They were speaking about some dispute regarding rice.

I said this only to point out a case where the bureaucrats had misused this law. Is there any safeguard in this Act to deal with such things? If the question, viz. how this Act has been used earlier by and large is studied, it will be seen that it has been used only against the working class in this country.

[Shri Thampam Thomas]

What is the basic approach of our industrial law ? The basic industrial law in this country is that of collective bargaining. You are not going to give a worker his right merely by his coming, by himself, and asking for it. The dictum of collective bargaining is an accepted one. That is a fundamental principle of our industrial law. The very jurisprudence says that. So, they will have no bargain collectively. When they have to bargain collectively, they have to join together, they have to see that they get it. If you are not giving it, then the Constitution provides, then the industrial law provides, that they can go on strike. But now, by virtue of this Act, such strikes are, at the discretion of the Government or high authorities, declared illegal and as those violating ESMA. Then they say that those things come under the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance. These various provisions in this Act directly cut the root of the collective bargaining. These hit the fundamental rights of the working class in this country. This is the discretion given to the various authorities including any industry as the government deem fit within the purview of the Act, giving them the maximum right, and therefore it is being misused. This is against the interest of the working class.

If you analyse our past experience you will find that the country's progress is retarded not on account of strikes by the working class in this country but because of certain other facts. Most of the factories are closed not because of the strikes but because of the mismanagement of the employers. Has government taken any action against any management for not running a factory on account of mismanagement ? What is happening in Dalmia Nagar now ? About 20,000 workers are in the streets. There was a report in the Press that the ladies in that area had to sell themselves for their livelihood. What have you done against Dalmia ? They could not run the factory there. The workers are for a long time in the streets. Could you invoke ESMA against them ? When these workers bargain for their wages, you invoke the

provisions of ESMA and put them under imprisonment. It goes very much against the fundamental jurisprudence of our criminal law. The onus of proof under ESMA is on the person who is accused. The presumption is that he is guilty. If a Collector says that a worker has violated ESMA, he is produced before the court. It is not bailable. He has to go to jail unless otherwise the presiding officer is satisfied that it is wrong. Why so much power is vested on both ? Therefore, the various provisions contained in this Act are in fact against the fundamental principles of our laws, against the working laws, and also our experience is that it is not to prohibit a strike or to avoid a strike but to have only a dictatorial rule in the country by the interested persons; and by and large what you are giving is you are giving the power to the bureaucrats to the persons who are controlling this affair, the maximum power in this Act, and they misuse it. Therefore, I oppose this Act by all means and request you to withdraw this amendment.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar) : Mr. Chairman ESMA, we had discussed a few years back for a long time, and we are very much opposed to this Bill, though my friends on the opposite side, Congress I MPs today, are not so much vocal, at least, they are supporting this Bill. May I know from the hon Minister through you whether this really for the essential services or for the employers' services. The are entirely for the employers' services. I request the hon. Minister to re-name it as employers' services Maintenance Bill. In this very Bill why are they asking for extending the life of this Act by another four or five years ? Those who are with the working classes, we people, must see that this Act is dead this very hour, or very minute. It should not be lengthened even for a single second.

AN HON. MEMBER : Even for a second ?

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Yes, I do not want it to be alive even for a minute, because this is an anti-working classes Bill. It is an anti-labour Bill. It is a Draconian Bill. Through this Bill—we

have discussed this earlier also—the Government wanted to curtail the rights of the working classes, the rights which they have acquired which mean the right to unite, the right to organise, the right to collective bargaining and the right to strike. And they want to curtail all these rights of the working classes.

Madam Chairman, through you I would like to request the hon. Home Minister to read the pages of the history. These rights were given to the working class people of India, not by your grace, not by the grace of the Home Minister or the grace of the Prime Minister, but it is the working class people who had shed their blood and sacrificed their lives and acquired these rights. Definitely you are on the side of the employers

AN HON. MEMBER : I do not understand.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : You will not be able to understand it.

This Bill will be helpful to the Police people because when this Bill becomes an Act, the Police will be able to work according to their sweet will, they will be able to arrest and put the workers behind the bars.

May I know one thing ? In these Objects and Reasons you did not mention it. But you have mentioned only "The experience in the working of the Act during the last four years has shown that it is most useful and effective." Madam Chairman, the first thing is, I like to protest—and protest vehemently—because it is the West Bengal Government who have never applied this ESMA in West Bengal though the hon. Home Minister a few days back said it ; with full responsibility I can challenge that the West Bengal Government have never used this Act in West Bengal, at least.

One thing, may I ask from the Home Minister ? What is the net result in his own State, Maharashtra ? There have been strikes and other things there where there

is scope for ESMA. How many days have been lost ? How many workers have been on strike ? How many lay-offs were there ? How many closures were there ? It is certainly more than that in West Bengal !

AN HON. MEMBER : Because of the opposition.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : No. Certainly not. Because of you people. You have not been developing any favourable conditions for the middle classes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please address the Chair.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Yes, I am addressing the Chair. Regarding the observations made, may I ask through you, the hon. Home Minister, whether he knows what the condition of another working class people is, those who are not organised ? Does he know the condition of those who are the unorganised sections of society, those agricultural labourers whose strength is 2.5 crores and with their families it comes to 10 crores ? Have you applied this ESMA on the landlords, kulaks, in any case ? You will find not a single case. It is in your own interest, in the interest of the employers, mill-owners, etc. So we are very much opposed to it and we oppose it tooth and nail.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : This Bill which seeks to increase the life of this draconian measure, which was all along opposed by the democratic people of the country, by another five years, should be thoroughly condemned. This is against the Fundamental Rights enshrined in Chapter 3 of the Constitution which give liberty to the person, freedom of association and all kinds of freedoms. But all these are now being taken away by this Bill. It is also against the Directive Principles of the Constitution which, among other things, assure the workers fair wages, security in employment, etc. All these will remain empty words as they are not able to go on strike to get their rights implemented. There is no question of

[Shri Amal Datta]

collective bargaining if the people on the one side cannot go on strike. This is a fundamental principle of labour law. Naturally these Directive Principles have become nugatory by virtue of this law so far as it applies to labour.

The expectations which were aroused by the Government by their thumping majority, all are being belied now. Everyday we find that new measures are being enacted which are taking away the rights of the workers and the people.

This law would have lapsed on 23 September. But now this is going to be implemented for another period of five years. This Government could have relied on its strength and left it to die and taken appropriate measures if an occasion arose.

Why this particular Act is now being sought to be extended is that because, they say, that the situation still remains the same. How is it that the situation which, according to them, compelled them to enact this law in 1981, remains the same? The production has increased in this country. We have got a stock of foodgrains of 30 million tonnes which the Chairman of FCI says will be about 40 million tonnes soon. And he says that it will have to be destroyed unless quickly distributed to the people. Why? Is it because we have too much to eat?

No, it is because people do not have the purchasing power. Similarly, we have got the coal stock at the pitheads of the order of more than 30 million tonnes. Why? Because the people do not have the purchasing power.

14.00 hrs.

Whenever we produce one million or half a million tonne more steel than seven or eight million tonnes which is the normal production, there is a glut in the market. Why? Because people do not have purchasing power. Why they do not have purchasing power? Because there is no equality of bargaining power with

the workers. They cannot bargain. They cannot go on strike even for fifteen days though they have got the power to do so because they are so down and out. They cannot remain out of employment, they cannot remain without wages. Even then the Government thinks it necessary to bring such a Draconian measure to outlaw all strikes whenever they want. This is totally an arbitrary measure. This is against all democratic principles. This is against the Constitution and this is against all promises which the Government makes from time to time. What happens when the employer does not pay bonus, when the employer refuses to pay gratuity, when a worker, on retirement, does not get his provident fund? This is what is happening in the jute industry. I am told that more than Rs. 60 crores are due from the employers by way of provident fund. What is the Government doing about it? I have asked the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner. He says they have gone to the court and the court has asked them to pay in instalments but they are not paying the instalments. So they do not do anything more to see that the employers pay; they do not put the employers behind the bars under this kind of a law. There they are applying only the ordinary Law by which the court can give relief to the employer. But when it comes to the workmen, the ordinary law does not suffice. They have to bring such measures to see that they obey the instructions. It is not for increasing production. Increasing production for what purpose? For just letting these goods perish? That should not be the objective. It is just to satisfy their own whims and caprices that the Central Government as an employer, its officers as the employers and the managers, as the custodians of the rights and interests of the employers' class as a whole, is extending the life of this Draconian measure. We oppose it wholeheartedly.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : Madam Chairman, the provisions of the Essential Services Maintenance Act are proposed to be extended by a period of five years and that was the only thing on which, in fact, I would have liked the reaction of all the hon. Members who are present in the

House. Unfortunately, so many things have been said as if this measure is being brought before the House for the first time. This Act was passed in the year 1981 and the period is going to be over by 23rd of next month. That is why this measure has come before the House that we want this provision to be extended by another five years. Before we took the decision of extending the period of this measure, we consulted the administrative ministries, we consulted the respective State Governments. Barring two or three, I must say that all the State Governments wanted extension of the provisions of Essential Service Maintenance Act for another five years...*(Interruption)*.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They are all your governments.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I do not want to go into the question whether the State Governments belonging to other parties also have accepted...*(Interruption)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please don't disturb him. Let him reply...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You are very facile in saying that West Bengal has invoked ESMA...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him give the reply.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I think I am going to reply to that point. If the hon. Members are interested in finding out as to which are the State Governments which do not subscribe to the Congress ideology and have given their support for extending the period of the Act, I would like to mention without any fear of contradiction because I have in writing with me. Andhra Pradesh has requested for extending the provisions of the Act not only by five years but permanently, if I may bring this matter to the notice of the House. There are other State Governments also. Even Karnataka Government also, which does not belong to Congress, knows the practical difficulties. If these provisions are not available to them, what difficulties

it can create, they are aware of the same, and that is why both the State Governments—of course, there are other, State Governments also which have supported this measure—have requested that the provisions of this Act should be extended for another five years.

I have been surprised at the way the entire thing has been put by some of the hon. Members. I cannot possibly say that hon. Members have not gone through the provisions of the Bill. They have gone through the provisions of the Bill and they know it for certain that it is not violative of any of the provisions which are contained in the Industrial Disputes Act. There are certain things which, in fact, are more than what the Industrial Disputes Act contains. Is it really that all the industrial relations machinery is going to be set at naught? Is it their honest opinion that the machinery which is set up under the Industrial Disputes Act is not going to be available hereafter for settling any of the disputes? If that is your impression, then it is not correct. That is the only thing that I would like to bring to your notice that all the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act for conciliation and adjudication, every step which you otherwise would have taken under the Industrial Disputes Act, are still available.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : When you can declare any industry as an essential service,...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not interrupt in the middle.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : After you declare an industry as an essential service...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not disturb. Resume your seat.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I have heard you with rapt attention. You kindly bear with me and after I have finished my reply if you have any points and if the Chair permits, I am prepared to clarify those points.

[Shri S.B. Chavan]

If it is borne out by facts that the industrial relations machinery is available and as a last resort if we do not succeed in settling the issue, then only the provisions of the Essential Services Act can be invoked, not otherwise.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : It is not mentioned there in the Act.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Mr. Datta Samant, I know you do not believe in this at all because on the floor of the House you have said that even if we got this passed, you are going to oppose on the streets.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Ultimately the working class has to fight on the street.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No disturbance please.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Ultimately, if you believe in this kind of a thing, I do not think there is any scope in a democratic set up in this House at least. In this House we are trying to convince each other, but if you are going to threaten by saying that ultimately you will fight the battle on the street, you are free to do it. I cannot possibly say that you cannot do it.

14.08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DR. DATTA SAMANT : What you are saying is not there in the Act that it will be used as a last resort.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : It is so.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : That may be an understanding, but it is not mentioned there.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Please go through the provisions of the Act first. Then you will understand that all the

industrial relations machinery is available and as a last resort the essential Services Maintenance Act can be invoked.

Madam, there are two or three other points.....

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : Madam is not in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have to address me.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. I was looking at the paper. I did not know that you have taken your seat.

Another point which, in fact, has been stated by a large number of hon. Members is that we have been one of the signatories to the ILO Convention; this cuts at the very root of the concept of collective bargaining and there is hardly any freedom of association or freedom of speech and other things. It is what the hon. Members have stated here. I think on both the aspects, I can assure that collective bargaining still continues. When I say that Essential Services Act can be invoked only as a last resort, it clearly means this: try to your level best at the negotiating table, try to make full use of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act; but instead of going on a strike and holding the entire community to ransom, if it can be settled at that level, well and good, otherwise there is no other way left but to invoke the provisions of the Act. So, to the extent this is not contrary to the ILO contention, this is also not contrary to the fundamental right. I don't think that anybody can claim that. That is why it was agitated in the Supreme Court. Supreme Court gave a very unequivocal and a very clear ruling on this. They said that this is not a fundamental right of any of the workers. You cannot say that going on a strike is my fundamental right; nobody can stop me from going on a strike. This cuts at the very root of certain principles or certain rights which have been enjoined. Whether it is fundamental right or not is a matter which was referred to the court and the

court has given a very clear ruling that this does not go at the root of denying any fundamental right.

There was another issue which hon. Members raised. That was about giving protection to some of the workers who are engaged in the private sector. I don't think that we are trying to cover the entire private sector, by the provisions of this Act. So long as the production of private sector has any linkage with either defence or security measures or any services which are considered essential, only those areas are being covered. All the private sector is not proposed to be covered under the provisions of this Act. So wherever such conditions are prevailing, in fact, they will have to try at the Management level some kind of an amicable solution. But by no stretch of imagination should we create conditions by which the entire community at large should be made to suffer.

A point was made by hon. Member Shri Indrajit Gupta that powers have been given to all the police officers and their ranks have not been mentioned. So these powers can possibly be misused. I can well understand the apprehension expressed by him and that is why while issuing the guidelines we will take care to see that powers need to be exercised only by officers of particular rank and not below the rank of a particular officer ..

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why don't you put it in the Act ?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I don't think that it is necessary to put under the Act because there might be conditions in which some provisions may be required. Guidelines certainly we can issue. Officers of a particular rank will be able to do it.

Then there is one point on which I would like to clarify the position. There seems to be some misunderstanding about invoking provisions of ESMA in West Bengal to which I had referred to. If hon. Members were to go through section 3 of the Act they will find that powers under this Act can be used only by the

Central Government. So, the ESMA was invoked not by the West Bengal Government though in Farakka barrage where this happened (*Interruption*) What is it? I would like you to understand. If there is any misunderstanding I cannot help it. Powers under this Act can be used only by the Central Government under Section 3, powers which have been delegated or restricted to power sector and holding of elections to either State Assemblies or Parliament. These are the two issues on which the powers have been delegated to the State Governments. But there are 4 States where the powers have not been delegated. West Bengal happens to be one of these 4 States. So the question of invoking provisions of ESMA by West Bengal Government cannot by any stretch of imagination... (*Interruption*). This was total misunderstanding and that is why I am clarifying the position.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIYA : You said that West Bengal has invoked ESMA.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : West Bengal.....

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : "West Bengal has invoked ESMA"—That is what is there in the proceedings.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : If the West Bengal Government has not been delegated the power, I don't know how this kind of interpretation can be made.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We know that. You say that West Bengal also invoked ESMA. 'West Bengal' means West Bengal Government, not 'in West Bengal' those powers are involved.

AN HON. MEMBER : By Central Government.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : By Central Government. You go through the proceedings.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Hon. Member, are you not prepared to accept what I say now, or are you going to insist on saying, 'No, no, this is what you said' ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Why do you mislead the House ?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : There is no question of misleading the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You said on that day that West Bengal also invoked ESMA.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I think this was what I wanted to explain. I think I have done my best to explain to the hon. Members as to how things stand in West Bengal. There are three or four States where the powers have not been delegated, and that is why there is no question of any... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You said the West Bengal State Government invoked the provisions of ESMA.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I think if the hon. Members are interested, I can quote the figures, I need not go into all those details.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.A. DORA : What are the other States ?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Most of the State Governments have their own Essential Services Maintenance Acts also. This is the Central Act and under the Central Act it is only the Central Government who can possibly invoke the powers under this Act.

This is all that I wanted to explain. I would request the House to pass this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If the House agrees, I shall put all the amendments to the motion for consideration together to the vote of the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No. They should be put one by one.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you want, we can put one by one, but we can put all of them together.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIYA : Sir, I want that my amendment be put separately. You did not allow me to speak on my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He already spoke.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Not on my amendment.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Then do you want division ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th September 1985."

Let the lobbies be cleared—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the Lobbies have been cleared. The question is :

That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th September, 1985.

The Lok Sabha divided.

NOES :

DIVISION No. 1

14.26 hrs.

AYES :

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Barman, Shri Palas

Basu, Shri Anil

Datta, Shri Amal

Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha

Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Hannan Mollah, Shri

Hansda, Shri Matilal

Iyer, Shri V.S, Krishna

Mahata, Shri Chitta

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed

Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta

Pathak, Shri Ananda

Rao, Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara

Roypradhan, Shri Amar

Saba, Shri Ajit Kumar

Saha, Shri Gadadhar

Samant, Dr. Datta

Thota, Shri Gopal Krishna

Tulsiram, Shri V.

Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar

Zainal Abedin, Shri

Ahmad, Shri Sarfaraz

Akhtar Hasan, Shri

Azad Shri Ghulam Nabi

Baghel, Shri Pratap Singh

Bairagi, Shri Balkavi

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.

Bharat Singh, Shri

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Birinder Singh, Shri

Charles, Shri A.

Chavan, Shri S.B.

Dalwai, Shri Hussain

Das Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan

Dennis, Shri N.

Desai, Shri B.V.

Dhariwal, Shri Shanti

Dighe, Shri Sharad

Digvijay Singh, Shri

Ghosal, Shri Debi

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Guha, Shrimati Phulrenu

Jagan Nath Prasad, Shri

Jain, Shri Nihal Singh

Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander

Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram

Jitendra Prasada, Shri

Jitendra Singh, Shri	Pant, Shri K.C.
Jujhar Singh, Shri	Pardhi, Shri Keshao Rao
Kamla Kumari, Kumari	Patel, Shri Ahmed M.
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammed	Patel, Shri C.D.
Khan, Shri Aslam Sher	Patel, Shri Ram Pujan
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub	Patil, Shri H.B.
Konyak, Shri Chingwang	Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Krishna Singh, Shri	Panwar, Shri Satyanarayan
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.	Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.	Pradhani, Shri K.
Kurien, Prof. P.J.	Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal
Mallick, Shri Lakshman	Pushpa Devi, Kumari
Mane, Shri Murlidhar	Qureshi, Shri Aziz
Manorma Singh, Shrimati	Rai, Shri I. Rama
Mehta, Shri Haroobhai	Rai, Shri Raj Kumar
Mishra, Shri G.S.	Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava
Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar	Rajhans, Dr. G.S.
Mishra, Shri Uma Kant	Ram, Shri Ram Ratan
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan	Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara	Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Mushran, Shri Ajay	Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha
Naik, Shri Shantaram	Rao, Shri V. Krishna
Naikar, Shri D K.	Rath, Shri Somnath
Neekhara, Shri Rameshwar	Rathod, Shri Ultam
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati	Ravani, Shri Navin
Pande, Shri Raj Mangal	Rawat, Shri Harish
Pandey, Shri Damodar	*Reddy, Shri B.N.
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare	Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad

Shailesh, Dr. B.L.

Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal

Shanmugam, Shri A.C.

Yadava, Shri D.P.

Shanti Devi, Shrimati

Zainul Basher, Shri

Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Subject to correction** the result of the Division is :

Shervani, Shri Saleem I.

Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri

AYES : 23

Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.

NOES : 112

Soren, Shri Harihar

The Motion was negatived.

Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.

Suman, Shri R.P.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I will put Amendment No. 2 moved by Shri Basudab Acharia to the vote of the House. The question is :

Swami Prasad Singh, Shri

Swell, Shri G.G.

That the Bill further to amend Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 15 members, 10 from this House, namely :—

Tewary, Prof. K.K.

Thakur, Shri C.P.

Thomas, Prof. K.V.

Thungon, Shri P.K.

(1) Shri Ajoy Biswas

Tombi Singh, Shri N.

(2) Shri S.B. Chavan

Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar

(3) Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary

Vairale, Shri Madhusudan

(4) Prof. Madhu Dandavate

Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai

(5) Shri Indrajit Gupta

Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S.

(6) Shrimati. Goeta Mukherjee

Verma, Dr. C.S.

(7) Shri C. Madhav Reddy

Vir Sen, Shri

(8) Shri Ajit Kumar Saha

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

(9) Shri K.P. Unnikrishan ; and

Wasnik, Shri Mukul

(10) Shri Basudeb Acharia

** The following Members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Sarvashri N.V.N. Somu, N. Venkata Ratnam, Dr. Sudhir Roy, Shri S.M. Guraddi and Shri B.N. Reddy.

NOES : Sarvashri J. Chokka Rao, Prakash V. Patil, Gurudas Kamat, S.G. Gholap, Kammodial Jatav, Sukh Ram, Jai Prakash Agarwal, Manvendra Singh, G.S. Basavaraju, Dr. K.G. Adiyodi, Shri P.A. Anthony, Prof. Meijinglung Kamson and Shri Manku Ram Sodi.

and 5 from Rajya Sabha ;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee ;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 15th Septemebr, 1985 ;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make ; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 5 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee. (2)

Let the Lobbies be cleared —

Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.
The question is :

That the Bill further to amend Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 15 members, 10 from this House, namely :—

- (1) Shri Ajoy Biswas
- (2) Shri S.B. Chavan
- (3) Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary
- (4) Prof. Madhu Dandavate
- (5) Shri Indrajit Gupta
- (6) Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee
- (7) Shri C. Madhava Reddy
- (8) Shri Ajit Kumar Saha
- (9) Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan; and
- (10) Shri Basudeb Acharia

and 5 from Rajya Sabha ;

That in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee ;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 15th September, 1985 :

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make ; and

That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 5 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee. (2)

The Lok Sabha divided.

DIVISION No. 2

14.32 hrs.

AYES :

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Barman, Shri Palas

Basu, Shri Anil

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu

Datta, Shri Amal

Dora, Shri H.A.

Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha

Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Guraddi, Shri S.M.

Hannan Mollah, Shri

Hansda, Shri Matilal

Iyer, Shri V.S. Krishna	Chokka Rao, Shri J.
Mahata, Shri Chitta	Dalwai, Shri Hussain
Malik, Shri Purna Chandra	Das Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan
Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed	Dennis, Shri N.
Pathak, Shri Ananda	Desai, Shri B.V.
Raju, Shri Anand Gajapathi	Dhariwal, Shri Shanti
Rao, Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara	Dighe, Shri Sharad
Ratnam, Shri N. Venkata	Digvijay Singh, Shri
Roy, Dr. Sudhir	Ganga Ram, Shri
Roypradhan, Shri Amar	Gholap, Shri S.G.
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar	Ghosal, Shri Debi
Saha, Shri Gadadhar	Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Thota, Shri Gopal Krishna	Guha, Shrimati Phulrenu
Tulsirman, Shri V.	Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar	Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Zainal Abedin, Shri	Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram

NOES :

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi	Jitendra Prasada, Shri
Baghel, Shri Pratap Singh	Jujhar Singh, Shri
Bairagi, Shri Balkavi	Kamat, Shri Gurudas
Banerjee, Kumari Mamata	Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.	Kamson, Prof. Meijinlung
Bharat Singh, Shri	Khan, Shri Ariff Mohammad
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram	Khan, Shri Aslam Sher
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu	Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub
Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.	Konyak, Shri Chingwang
Birinder Singh, Shri	Krishna Singh, Shri
Charles, Shri A.	Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Chavan, Shri S.B.	Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.

Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Lowang, Shri Wangpha
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Mane, Shri Murlidhar
Manvendra Singh, Shri
Mehta, Shri Haroobhai
Mishra, Shri G.S.
Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar
Mishra, Shri Uma Kant
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara
Murugaiah, Shri A.R.
Naik, Shri Shantaram
Naikar, Shri D.K.
Narayanan, Shri K.R.
Neekhara, Shri Rameshwar
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati
Pande, Shri Raj Mangal
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Madan
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Pant, Shri K.C.
Pardhi, Shri Kesharao
Patel, Shri Ahmed M.
Patel, Shri C.D.
Patel, Shri Ram Pujan
Patil, Shri H.B.
Patil, Shri Prakash V.
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.

Panwar, Shri Satyanarayan
Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Pradhani, Shri K.
Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal
Pushpa Devi, Kumari
Qureshi, Shri Aziz
Rai, Shri I. Rama
Rai, Shri Raj Kumar
Rajhans, Dr. G.S.
Ram, Shri Ram Ratan
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri J. Vehgala
Rao Shri P.V. Narasimha
Rath, Shri Somnath
Redhod, Shri Uttam
Ravani, Shri Navin
Rawat, Shri Harish
**Reddy, Shri K. Ramachandra
Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad
Shanmugam, Shri A.C.
Shanti Devi, Shrimati
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Shervani, Shri Saleem I.
Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.
Sodi, Shri Mankuram
Soren, Shri Harihar
Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.

Suman, Shri R.P.

is as follows :

Swami Prasad Singh, Shri

AYES : 27

Swell, Shri G.G.

NOES : 120

Tewary, Prof. K.K.

The Motion was negatived.

Thara Devi, Kumari D.K.

Thomas, Prof. K.V.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will now put Shri Satyagopal Mishra's amendment No. 3 to the vote of the House.

Thungon, Shri P.K.

Tilakdhari Singh, Shri

The amendment (No. 3) was put and negatived.

Tombi Singh, Shri N.

Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

Vairale, Shri Madhusudan

"That the Bill to amend the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981, be taken into consideration."

Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai

Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S.

The motion was adopted.

Verma, Dr. C.S.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Vir Sen, Shri

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

The question is :

Wasnik, Shri Mukul

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

Vadav, Shri Shyam Lal

The motion was adopted.

Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Yadava, Shri D.P.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and Title were added to the Bill.

Zainul Basher, Shri

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Sir, I beg to move :

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Subject to correction**, the result of the Division

"That the Bill be passed."

**The following Members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Dr. Datta Samant, Shri N.V.N. Somu, Shri C. Madhav Reddy, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, Shri Ajoy Biswas, Shri B.N. Reddy and Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy.

NOES : Shrimati Manorma Singh, Sarvashri Jagannath Prasad, Kammodilal Jatav, Dr. B.L. Shailesh, Sarvashri Akhtar Hasan, Jai Prakash Agarwal, Jitendra Singh, Dr. C.P. Thakur, Sarvashri V. Krishna Rao, Ajay Mushran, Sarfraz Ahmad, Shrimati Basava Rajeshwari, Shri G.S. Basavaraju, Dr. K.G. Adiyodi and Shri P.A. Anthony.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill be passed.”

Now Division. Let the lobbies be cleared.

The Lobbies have been cleared. I will now put the Bill to the vote of the House. The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The Lok Sabha Divided.

DIVISION NO. 3

14.39 hrs

AYES :

Adiyodi, Dr. K.G.

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Ahmad, Shri Sarfaraz

Akhtar Hasan, Shri

Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannam

Anthony, Shri P.A.

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Baghel, Shri Pratap Singh

Bairagi, Shri Balkavi

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.

Bharat Singh, Shri

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Birinder Singh, Shri

Charles, Shri A.

Chavan, Shri S.B.

Chokka Rao, Shri J.

Dalwai, Shri Hussain

Das Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan

Dennis, Shri N.

Dhariwal, Shri Shanti

Dighe, Shri Sharad

Dora, Shri H.A.

Faleiro, Shri Eduardo

Gholap, Shri S.G.

Ghosal, Shri Debi

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Guha, Shrimati Phulrenu

Guraddi, Shri S.M.

**Hannan Mollah, Shri

Jagan Nath Prasad, Shri

Jain, Shri Nihal Singh

Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander

Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram

Jatav, Shri Kammodilal

Jena, Shri Chintamani

Jitendra Prasada, Shri

Jitendra Singh, Shri

Jujhar Singh, Shri

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

Kamla Kumari, Kumari

Kamson, Prof. Meijinlung

Khan, Shri Aslam Sher

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub

**Wrongly Voted for AYES.

Konyak, Shri Chingwang	Patil, Shri H.B.
Krishna Singh, Shri	Patil, Shri Prakash V.
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.	Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.	Panwar, Shri Satyanarayan
Kurien, Prof. P.J.	Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Mane, Shri Murlidhar	Pradhani, Shri K.
Manorma Singh, Shrimati	Pushpa Devi, Kumari
Manvendra Singh, Shri	Qureshi, Shri Aziz
Mehta, Shri Haroobhai	Rai, Shri I. Rama
Mishra, Shri G.S.	Rai, Shri Raj Kumar
Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kamar	Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava
Mishra, Shri Uma Kant	Rajhans, Dr. G.S.
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan	Ram, Shri Ram Ratan
Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara	Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Murugaiah, Shri A.R.	Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Mushran, Shri Ajay	Rao, Shri J. Vengala
Naik Shri Shantaram	Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha
Naikar, Shri D.K.	Rath, Shri Somnath
Neekhara, Shri Rameshwar	Rathod, Shri Uttam
Pande, Shri Raj Mangal	Raut, Shri Bhola
Pandey, Shri Damodar	Ravani, Shri Navin
Pandey, Shri Madan	Rawat, Shri Harish
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare	Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad
Pant, Shri K.C.	Shanmugam, Shri A.C.
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand	Shanti Devi, Shrimati
Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao	Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Patel, Shri Ahmed M.	Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Patel, Shri C.D.	Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.
Patel, Shri Ram Pujan	Sodi, Shri Mankuram
	Soren, Shri Haribhar

Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.

Suman, Shri R.P.

Swami Prasad Singh, Shri

Swell, Shri G.G.

Tewary, Prof. K.K.

Thakur, Shri C.P.

Thara Devi, Kumari D.K.

Thomas, Prof. K.V.

Thota, Shri Gopal Krishna

Thungon, Shri P.K.

Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani

Tombi Singh, Shri N.

Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar

Vairale, Shri Madhusudan

Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mitha-
bhai

Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S.

Verma, Dr. C.S.

Vir Sen, Shri

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

Wasnik, Shri Mukul

Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal

Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh

Yadava, Shri D.P.

NOES :

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Barman, Shri Palas

Basu, Shri Anil

Bhoopathy, Shri G.

Blswas, Shri Ajoy

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu

Das, Shri R.P.

Datta, Shri Amal

****Ganga Ram, Shri**

Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha

Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Hansda, Shri Matilal

Iyer, Shri V.S. Krishna

Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N.P.

Mahata, Shri Chitta

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed

Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta

****Narayanan, Shri K.R.**

Pathak, Shri Ananda

Raju, Shri Anand Gajapathi

Rao, Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara

Ratnam, Shri N. Venkata

Reddy, Shri B.N.

Reddy, Shri K. Ramachandra

Reddy, Shri P. Manik

Roy, Dr. Sudhir

Roypradhan, Shri Amar

Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar

Saha, Shri Gadadhar

Samant, Dr. Datta

Tulsiram, Shri V.

****Wrongly voted for NOES.**

Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar

Zainal Abedin, Shri

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Subject
to correction**, the result of the Division
is as follows :

AYES : 127

NOES : 34

The motion was adopted.

14.39 hrs.

(Dr. Datta Samant and Some other hon.
Members then left the House).

14 40 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION
KE : ESSENTIAL SERVICES
MAINTENANCE ACT, 1981

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECH-
NOLOGY AND IN THE DEPART-
MENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT,
ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND
ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V.
PATIL) : I beg to move the following
Resolution :—

“That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of
section 2 of the Essential Services
Maintenance Act, 1981 (40 of
1981), this House approves the
notification of the Government
of India in the Ministry of Home
Affairs No .S.O. 595(E), dated
August 8, 1985 published in the

Gazette of India Extraordinary,
Part-II, Section 3, sub-section
(ii) dated August 8, 1985, dec-
laring ‘Uranium Industry’ as
essential service from the date of
issue of the notification, which
was laid on the Table of Lok
Sabha on August 14, 1985.”

Sir, Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.
(UCIL), a Public Sector Undertaking
under the administrative control of the
Atomic Energy Department was incorpo-
rated in October, 1967. The Corpora-
tion is engaged in mining and milling of
Uranium Ore for the production of Ura-
nium Concentrates, Copper Concentrates,
Molybdenum Concentrates and Megnatite.
Uranium Concentrate is required for
production of uranium which is required
as a fuel for the Nuclear Power Pro-
gramme of the country. The Corporation
at present operates as Uranium Mining
and Milling Unit at Jaduguda in the
Singhbhum district of Bihar.

In view of the strategic nature of
the operation of Uranium Corporation of
India Ltd., its promises have been dec-
lared as ‘prohibited area’, both under
the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 and the
Indian Official Secrets Act, 1923. The
service in uranium industry is also being
declared as Public Utility Service from
time to time under the provisions of
the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

As mentioned earlier, the Jaduguda
Mines of Uranium Corporation of India
Ltd. are at present the only source for
the basic raw material required for
production of fuel for the Nuclear
Power Programme of the country
and it is essential that the mining and
milling activities are kept working at all
times so that the fuel for the Nuclear
Power Reactors of the country is available
at all times. Apart from the Power

** The following Members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Sarvashri Laxman Mallick, Zainul Basher, B.L. Purohit, Saleem I. Sher-
vani, Dr. B.L. Shailesh, Sarvashri Prataprao B. Bhosle, Wangpha Lowang,
Prakash Chandra, V. Krishna Rao, Shrimati Sumati Oraon, Shri G.S. Basa-
varaju, Shri K.R. Narayanan and Shri Ganga Ram.

NOES : Sarvashri N.V.N. Somu, C. Madhav Reddi, Dr. G. Vijaya Rama Rao
and Shri Hannan Mollan.

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

Reactors, the recently commissioned Research Reactor 'Dhruva' also depends upon Jaduguda also depends upon Jaduguda plant of the Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. for its fuel requirements.

Under Article 246 of the Constitution of India, Parliament has exclusive power to make laws in respect of Uranium mineral since it is one of the mineral resources referred to at serial No. 6 of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

Taking into account the various facts explained above, the uranium industry was declared as essential service under sub-section 2 of Section 2 of the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981 (40 of 1981) vide Notification No. S.O. 595 (E) dated 8th August, 1985 published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II Section 3, Sub-Section (ii) dated August 8, 1985. The same Notification was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on August 14, 1985.

I commend the above Resolution for consideration and approval by the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Resolution moved :

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981 (40 of 1981), this House approves the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. S.O. 595 (E), dated August 8, 1985, published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), dated August 8, 1985, declaring 'Uranium Industry' as an essential service from the date of issue of notification, which was laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on August, 14, 1985."

I have not received any names to speak on the subject. I would, therefore, straight-

away, put the Resolution to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981 (40 of 1981), this House approves the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. S.O. 595 (E), dated August 8, 1985, published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii), dated August 8, 1985, declaring 'Uranium Industry' as an essential service from the date of issue of the notification, which was laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on August 14, 1985."

The Resolution was adopted.

— — —

14.44 hrs.

TERRORIST AFFECTED AREAS (SPECIAL COURTS) AMEND- MENT BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill to amend the Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1984, be taken into consideration"

The Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Act was enacted by the Parliament on 31st August, 1984 replacing the Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Ordinance, 1984 which was promulgated on 14th July, 1984. This legislation was enacted to provide for speedy trial of certain offences in terrorist affected areas against the background of terror and violence which had made functioning of the ordinary courts for trial of offences, usually committed by terrorists, extremely difficult.

As hon. Members are aware, Memorandum of Settlement between the Govern-

ment and the President, Shiromani Akali Dal provides that Special Courts constituted under the Act will try only cases relating to offences of waging war and hijacking. The Bill seeks to restrict the operation of the Act by keeping only very serious offences relating to waging war (Sections 121, 121A, 122 and 123 IPC) and hijacking (Sections 4 and 5 of Anti-Hijacking Act) within the ambit of the Act, so that only these offences could remain triable by the Special Courts and cases relating to all other offences whether pending before the Special Courts or under investigation could become triable by ordinary courts.

I commend the Bill to the hon. House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill to amend the Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1984, be taken into consideration.”

Shri Venkata Ratnam

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM (Tenali) : Some years back, an Amendment was passed to the Constitution under which emergency could be imposed only in certain circumstances or where the Prime Minister was pleased to do it, but it was under conditional rules of certain Acts. One of the main Amendments is the conspiracy and war against the State. I am glad that those provisions were brought into this. I think, Sir, and my Party also have no objection to this Bill being passed. The only thing is, the judicious aspect of the matter has to be maintained. The most dominating factor in this would be the psychological factor and also the emotional factors. I do appeal to the Government not to be led away by any emotions because we are a responsible Government guarding a huge country, a huge democratic country and the biggest democracy in the world. So in this, I do appeal to the Government to be less emotional and more judicious in this aspect and my party and I myself personally would recommend passing of this Bill.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am glad to support this Bill which heralds the improvement of the political situation in the country. As we discuss this Bill, I would like to make a special reference to the solution of the problems of Punjab and Assam. The Minister has been humble in the statement of the objects of the Bill. He has mentioned that the situation has not only changed but the situation has really improved. The democratic tradition of the country that has been generated under this Government and the present Constitution of India has been very much displayed in this Bill. Whenever such Bills were introduced and passed, the apprehension of the Opposition and many critics has been that these Bills might be misused. But now we have seen that the anger of this democratic tradition, which has been the anger of the good man, never lasts. This is like a second mark on the surface of water.

Sir, we discussed some time back in the last Session of the House, the Anti-Terrorists Activities Bill and it was also pointed out at that time by many Members from both sides that Government should take care while implementing such laws. Now, we see that soon after the situation has improved in Punjab and Assam, the Amendment has been brought just to limit the relevance of the Special Courts, where the jurisdiction should be confined only to the hijacking act and also waging war against the State. This shows that Government had in mind a very temporary plan for a stand by to meet emergencies.

Sir, I would like to make a special mention of this problem -- the problems of Punjab and Assam with particular reference to Assam. The hon. Home Minister should have his share of credit with the Prime Minister he had contributed so much to the solution of the Assam problem. This solution of the Assam problem, following the solution of the Punjab problem has led not only to the solution of the problems of two States, but also the overall situation in the country has definitely undergone a favourable change. I would only like to

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]

make a reference to certain areas of the North-East where we have not been able to take sufficient action, the State Government or any Court for that matter has not been able to take sufficient action against terrorists activities.

Sir, in the States of Manipur and Nagaland. No Court has been able to pass any tangible convictions on any of the terrorists or underground extremists. We can quite understand that the outlook of the State and of the national Government is this: they may be waiting for, or rather giving a chance to the extremists, and sometimes terrorists also, to change their views, and extend their co-operation and think of coming into the national mainstream.

Another aspect has to be taken special care of, viz. why, in a particular State or region, no conviction or prosecution has been possible? Is it that the courts or the prosecuting agencies themselves have been just a part of the political agitations—or what else is the consideration?

So, while implementing the law relating to terrorist activities, particularly its judicial aspects, you should at least try to prosecute those involved some serious cases, and study why the prosecuting agencies have not been able to make any good case before any court, and also see why, for that matter, any court has not been able to award any conviction. This is a matter to be considered.

I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister, when he replies, the details regarding the results of the application of this Act, viz. Terrorist-Affected Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1984, e.g. how many cases under the Schedule have been taken up for prosecution, and how many have been convicted under this Act. Now, as we discuss this amendment to this Act, there is not only a change, but also a definite improvement in the political situation, with the solution of the Punjab and Assam problems. So, I would like to make a reference to certain possibilities. I refer to the early '70s when we gave a general amnesty to the insurgents operating in Nagaland and

Manipur. Those who were there in the Tripura jails—Agartala jails—were given a general amnesty, in the hope that there would be a lasting solution, and cooperation from these young and angry people. Soon after the amnesty was given, I do not know whether the State Government handled these people wrongly. These people should have been properly rehabilitated. I do not know why the problem itself was not solved. The amnesty perhaps did not bring in its results, because around 1978, we saw the coming up of insurgent organizations in Nagaland and Manipur. Our information is that those who were arrested and were in custody in the Agartala jail were divided, when they came out. The State Government might have failed to rehabilitates them properly. Our information was that some of them were armed by the Government through wrong method based on erroneous understanding of the problem and the other section was thus separated and naturally they might have tried to form the PLA—the People's Liberation Army. This is a lesson to us. Today, if we see the insurgency lying low and the situation apparently peaceful, perhaps this might not be the real position. That is why, we would like to request the hon Home Minister to involve the Home Ministry and its intelligence agencies and its military agencies, to see whether there is any incubation for another spell of insurgency in some other name. If it is so there should be socio-economic follow up to pacify the angry youth.

Only the other day, there has been an ambush on a army patrol, killing as many as seven or eight jawans. There was the killing of members of a Peace Camp by unidentified extremists. Also, a former member of the Public Service Commission and a former Minister, one Mr. Solomon was killed in his residence by unidentified extremists. This happened in Imphal itself, while the killings of the army jawans and members of the Peace Camp happened in the hill areas. This indicates that while problems in major cities have been solved. Those in small ones are still to be solved. Major problems like Punjab and Assam have been solved and this is very good and welcome improve-

ment But along with these, if we can solve these outstanding problems in the North-East, it will be much better. For instance, the problem in Tripura will not be solved by police or army action alone. This will need economic and social programmes. I am not in favour of any terrorism and terrorism should be put to an end anywhere. But the genuine grievances of the tribal people in Tripura have to be redressed. The original tribal people, the Tripuris have been outnumbered, I do not like to go into details, and naturally they are so dissatisfied and angry. So, the young people find reasons to organise uprisings and create law and order problems for the State Government. Here I would suggest that police action alone is not the solution. We should also see as to what the real difficulties and problems of these original and indigenous people of Tripura are. Now, they have been outnumbered by the people coming from outside. They form a small minority and they have become a helpless chunk of the population there in their own State. So, their grievances have to be redressed their demands fulfilled within the democratic framework of the Constitution. I do not mean to say that this should be done at the cost of our Constitution but their genuine grievances should be fulfilled.

When we refer to punishments for terrorists, extremists or insurgents or whatever name we give them, they are in most of the cases, political. Now the relevance of the Gandhian method should be propagated. It appears that we have lost contact with this very valuable method. We won our historic independence from the British yoke through the Gandhian method. India, which is a vast country and which has a glorious Constitution should continue to preserve its democracy. While preserving our democracy, the genuine and legitimate needs of different groups and of even different trade unions, should be fulfilled.

So, these people are to be educated about reliance on the Gandhian method of non-violence. This should be emphasised through our media, through our education, through our public activities and

democratic traditions, particularly our democratic parties, national parties. Political activities should be so organised as to train younger people particularly in the border areas so that they resort only to the glorious method of the Father of our nation, so that our democracy will become more complete, more meaningful, and the activities that come in this field would become a democratic expression of demand, democratic movements, legitimate demands and so on. Political leaders and parties should not directly or indirectly support or organise terrorism for temporary ends. With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : We must really congratulate our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, for the steps that he is taking following the accord between the leaders of Panjab and himself. We must also appreciate the efforts of our Home Minister who has been assisting the Prime Minister in this effort to achieve peace in this dedicate area.

It is true that this legislation and the legislations which are coming especially the one which we have passed earlier, are a sort of temporary statutory measures which we have to enact from time to time for particular aims. I feel that a day should come when we may not require even special courts at any place in this country, because at a time our judiciary should be so effective and so widespread that with the given the number of judges—whatever may be the offences—they should be able to dispose of cases within a short period of time. Today we need them because the regular courts cannot dispose of these special matters within the stipulated time or within a short time that we would like to have. But we should certainly have that atmosphere so that a day must come when we should not require special courts in future. However, we have to consider this also because we have amended the present schedule in which we have dropped provisions of several Acts which are quite serious in nature—for instance, The Indian Railways Act, the Explosives Act and so on. In this Act, there are certain provisions which are quite serious

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

in nature. Today, in order to build up a good atmosphere, we have deleted these provisions from the Act, but we should see to it that if and when offences under these Acts are committed, the normal courts are able to dispose of cases under those Acts speedily, and for which purpose more and more judges should be appointed in those normal courts so that the normal machinery is not hampered.

In general, we have to strengthen our prosecution machinery. Public prosecutors of integrity, have to be chosen to deal with such offences. Otherwise, if a faulty investigation takes place, if a public prosecutor is not there with serious attention and work, then each and every case is bound to failed. One of my colleagues suggested that not many trials have taken place or in fact convictions have been awarded in many of the serious offences. It may be because our prosecution machinery is not that effective. Therefore, we have to strengthen our prosecution machinery.

In fact, each case must be handled by two prosecutors so that if one prosecutors for any reason is not able to attend to the case the other prosecutor can be available. Or an Additional or Assistant Prosecutor can be there to take up the case so that the case is not affected.

Further, I would like to suggest to our hon. Home Minister that we should have a machinery to scrutinize what has been done by our investigation machinery and also by the prosecuting officers because we have often seen that for one single fault the entire case collapses and in spite of all the efforts made by the others the case is lost due to the fault—deliberate or otherwise—on the part of the investigating machinery. There should be a special vigilance to look into such things, so that our efforts will not be fruitless.

I once again congratulate the Prime Minister and the Home Minister for creating this atmosphere in the country.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, ordinarily, there should not

be any necessity for any such Act at all. The amendment which has been brought to it, is to shorten or reduce the scope of the original Act. That is welcome. But, Sir, I ask: what the interest of keeping this Act alive at all is? What has been the contribution of this Act, which has been passed about a year ago, in bringing about a situation in which the accord in Punjab has come about? Can the Home Minister say that this Act has been helpful in any respect? Can he say whether it had anything to suppress the terrorism, or to eliminate the terrorists or extremists? When was this kind of Act used to enable the Government to tackle the situation politically? The situation is being sought to be tackled politically and there is no necessity for such an Act. The learned speaker, who preceded me, has said that the anomalies in the process of trial and investigation should be eliminated; the loopholes that remain in the law should be curbed. That is everybody's view. It is not only in these terrorist areas but in normal places also where there is no terrorism that it should be so. But the prosecution machinery is hardly able to detect the loopholes and prevent the crime. So, there is a lot to be done in this respect. But unfortunately, the Government has scarcely been able to do much, to tackle this kind of problem. Laws have been changed from time to time. The Criminal Procedure Code dates back only to 1977, not so long ago. But it is not being implemented properly. Unfortunately; there is no body to see that the Police officers do their work properly. The higher supervisors do not supervise the lower officials and then again the people who are there in the Ministry, they shirk the responsibility of ensuring overall supervision which is their duty. Ultimately, it is the responsibility of the hon. Home Minister. I may say that even in Delhi if the law and order problem deteriorates, they may, any day, establish special courts on the ground that there is a break-down of law and order.

Therefore, the whole thing has to be looked at from the point of view of the present political, economic and social milieu. One has to study what is lacking in our jurisprudential system and why it

does not keep pace with the developments in the economic and political fields. This has happened and during the last decade or so this has happened very rapidly. The political and economic direction has gone in one way and the pace of development has been much different from what preceded this era. But the development in the field of courts, law, jurisprudence, etc. has not kept pace. Therefore, what is necessary is that the Government should be able to look at the situation as a whole and to put into effect some remedial measures by which they will be able to detect the criminals, bring the criminals to trial and get them convicted. This is just not happening. It is not only in the Centre but in the States also it is not happening. There has been a spate of bank dacoities. I do not think, barring one or two cases, any of these has been detected and any of them convicted. When this is the situation, what will you do with the special courts? And what is the result of the special courts? Absolutely nothing. You are keeping this alive in the Statute Book only on one or two grounds, namely, waging war against the State. But this is such a nebulous concept that I do not think that it would really be of practical use. A terrorist who murders somebody in a heinous manner, you cannot say that he is waging war against the State. It is only in an exceptional situation where they have some extra-territorial demands, the demands which go against the national interest and integrity of India that this particular section can be invoked. Otherwise, what happens is that many terrorist or extremist activities will take place and the Special Courts Act will have no application. Will they be brought to book through the ordinary courts? They will not be. In fact, the special or no special courts, the situation will remain the same. I appeal to the hon. Home Minister and the Government that this Act which is really and odious Act, which makes a provision for criminal trial in camera and which is against all norms of jurisprudence which we follow in this country, should be totally repealed because it has proved to be totally useless. So, say so; call a spade a spade and remove it from the statute book altogether. Do not keep it as a blemish on

the democratic framework which we have.

So, with this appeal I support the measure now being taken. But I appeal that this should be totally repealed.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Bill seeks to fulfil certain formalities for which the Government had been trying for some time past. Besides, the Bill has provided us and the members of the opposition parties as well an opportunity to congratulate the hon. Home Minister and his Government on their action to normalise the situation in the country so that such special courts need not be set up. In 1984, when this Bill was introduced, the conditions in the country were bad. The extremist elements were trying to spoil the situation and that was why the said Bill had been introduced at that time, which was the original Bill. The opposition leaders and the entire country were agreed that certain concrete steps should be taken against the extremists so as to instil in them some fear that there is a law in the country under which they can be awarded the several punishment. The ordinary courts were unable to award that punishment. Possibly, even after the setting up of the special courts, many extremists might not have been nabbed or trial might not have been started against them. But the Bill at that time went a long way to create panic among the extremists. That was the situation in 1984. Government made the situation normal through their efforts within a very short time. Besides, the Bill also makes the intention of the Government clear about the assurance that they had given to the persons interested in normalising the situation in the country through the Punjab Accord. This Bill also seeks to fulfil the promise made to Assam agitationists with whom an agreement has been concluded through negotiations and in this way the Government has been fulfilling all its assurances one by one and we hope that the other people in the country would appreciate the feelings of the Government and extend

[Shri Harish Rawat]

their cooperation in the normalisation of the situation.

A lot has been said about the Punjab and Assam agreements. Punjab accord has been welcomed everywhere and the decision to hold elections in Punjab is a step towards normalising the situation there. Some political parties are trying to criticise this decision for political reasons. About Assam agreement as well, many political parties are saying so many things for their political ends. Fact is that the entire country was very much concerned about both these problems. But our Prime Minister and his Government solved both these problems through their imagination and thus the people heaved a sigh of relief. People felt that a great burden is now off their heads. Therefore, the efforts of Government to normalise the situation through constitutional process should be welcomed by all. People should not view this decision from political angle. I would request my friends in the opposition not to be apprehensive about the efforts of Government and view these efforts of the Government by rising above party politics. Keeping in view the interest of the country, they should extend their whole-hearted cooperation to the efforts made by the Prime Minister to normalise the situation in Punjab and Assam. With these words I support this Bill.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support whole-heartedly the Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Amendment Bill 1985 brought before this House. While supporting this Bill, I congratulate hon. Prime Minister* and the Home Minister that they have made it clear to the people of this country that the assurances given to them by our leaders, Government and the party would be fulfilled in toto. It would be seen that our party has been making sincere efforts to fulfil all the promises made to the people. The hon. Minister in his speech said that the situation has undergone a change but it is not a mere change. It is a considerable improvement in the situation. The people of the

country now are hopeful that the problems that had been plaguing this country for the last so many years would be solved one by one and now our country is poised for a big lead forward. The Gujarat problem and the Assam problem have been solved and their results have been quite encouraging.

It is true that when some special conditions arise, the Government has to bring forward a legislation to meet those conditions. I remember that this Bill had been passed in August last year and at that time the extremists and the secessionists were very active. These forces were active not only in Punjab but in Kashmir and other parts of the country as well. Now normal situation prevails in our country and the credit for this goes to our Government. This Bill has two objectives; one to establish the Special Courts and the other to prevent crimes like hijacking etc. We are sure if any such crime was committed it would be dealt with sternly. If Government continued to take such steps, the need for establishing Special Courts would not arise in future. As this Bill has been supported by the people on the other side as well, I would merely state that...

Our friends have referred to the Kashmir problem. They desired that strict watch may be kept on incidents such as the one that took place on the 15th August and I entrust the responsibility therefor persons like the Prof. Saheb who are no longer in power (*Interruptions*). It is necessary to create the right atmosphere which they want. Therefore, in view of the present circumstances, we should support this Bill and pass it unanimously. I would request the Home Minister to have this Bill passed unanimously.

[*English*]

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish the hon. Home Minister had brought in a legislation to abolish the Special Courts once and for all. Though their jurisdiction has been restricted, still the Special Courts remain. No doubt you have explained and we are aware of

the circumstances under which it was brought, but in view of the cordial atmosphere created because of the Punjab Accord, I certainly feel that there is no need for this legislation because the circumstances have completely changed. I also personally feel that having this on the Statute is also to some extent against the spirit of Punjab Accord.

I personally feel that the present provisions in the Indian Penal Code are adequate to deal with the situation, particularly those which are intended to be dealt with by the sections which you have now added to the new Schedule of this Amendment. What is more important than a legislation like this is that our Indian Penal Code is very much outmoded and it should be amended. I am quite aware of that. In my state or take any other State for that matter and see how the cases are investigated. Even the good cases are spoiled by the bad investigation by investigating authorities. All this happens because we do not give proper training to the investigation officers. I have seen in a number of cases, particularly in the criminal cases, they use third degree methods for investigating the cases and finally those cases fail in the courts. I would suggest that it is high time that the Indian Penal Code is amended so that the people could have speedy trial and proper and thorough investigation on modern methods. It is said in many advanced countries there are improved methods of investigation. I am personally not aware of these but as Home Minister, he must be aware of these. He should study the conditions in other countries also and adopt such methods as are really suited to our country. So, I earnestly request you to see that investigation methods are reformed.

We find in criminal courts there is unnecessary delay in conducting the cases. One of our friends from the ruling Party, Shri Naik, has also mentioned about it. Even the Public Prosecutors are not properly trained. They require special training because it is a special art which is involved in prosecution. So, even for public prosecution proper training is

necessary. Therefore, I would only wish that a day will soon come when we will scarp this entire Act.

Now, what I would like to know from the hon. Minister is whether this legislation has helped in containing the terrorist activities? How many cases have been lodged, how many have been tried and how many have been convicted? That is a very important information, which I would request the Home Minister to furnish to the House.

I am sure at least by the next session you will certainly bring forward a Bill to completely abolish the Special Courts. At the same time I appeal to the Hon. Home Minister to bring in an amendment to the Indian Penal Code, which is long overdue.

[Translation]

*SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I start my comments on The Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Amendment Bill, 1985, I am reminded of a proverb in Telugu, weich means that a Festival cannot be celebrated in all fervour just by sweeping the floor or just by cleaning the house. Before we start celebrating the festival we have to attend to so many preliminaries. I wonder why this amending legislation has been brought forward so suddenly without attending to certain primary issues.

The parent Act was enacted in 1984 in the environment of ever-growing conditions of disturbance in certain parts of the country due to criminal activities of the terrorists. After this law came into force, certain cases were referred to the Special Courts constituted under the provisions of the Act. I do not know whether these Special Courts have served the purpose for which they were constituted. Without enumerating in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill the nature of conditions prevailing in 1984 necessitating the enactment of Parent Act and the nature of conditions prevailing now, the hon. Minister has

*The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

[Shri K. Rama Chandra Reddy]

introduced this Bill. The hon. Minister has not made it clear whether there has been improvement now as a consequence of the implementation of the parent Act. Similarly, he has not adduced any reasons for removing certain clauses from the purview of the parent Act. I am sorry to say that it looks funny for me when I see the removal of certain clauses from the purview of the Parent Act.

By including Section 342, 343 and 506 of I.P.C., pertaining to petty offences in the parent Act, the Government arrogated to itself enormous powers. Now, the hon. Minister has to elucidate the compulsions under which these clauses have been taken out of the jurisdiction of the parent Act and he should also apprise the House as to whether there has been such a change in the circumstances necessitating the repealing of these clauses from the parent Act.

I will now refer to Clause 2 of the amending Bill which says :

“15A. Where the area comprising a judicial zone has ceased to be a terrorist affected area and no cases are pending before a Special Court or an Additional Special Court established in relating to such judicial zone, the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, abolish such Special Court or Additional Special Court”.

There are two pre-conditions for the abolition of Special Court or Additional Special Court. One is that the area comprising a judicial area has ceased to be a terrorist affected area and the second is that no cases are pending before a Special Court or an Additional Special Court. I would like to know who is the authority to declare that a judicial zone has been rid of terrorist activities and no criminal offences have been committed in that zone. This amending Bill does not delineate this issue. The hon. Minister has to remove this lacuna from this amending Bill.

Sir, it would have been much better if the Special Courts have been abolished completely. It is inexplicable to me that the Government has removed from the purview of the Parent Act IPC sections 302, 304, 307 and 308 dealing with murder cases, attempted murder, culpable crimes not amounting to murder, dacoity, robbery and arson including extortion. Section 436 of IPC has been taken out of the jurisdiction of the Act. The jurisdiction of the Special Court has been restricted to extremely serious offences of waging war against the Government and hijacking.

If the Government is of the view that all terrorist activities have ceased, then the entire Act itself should be repealed. Originally all those sections of IPC were incorporated in the parent Act because the Government felt that all the offences under the said sections were terrorist activities. Have they ceased to be so now with the introduction of this amending Bill? That is why I said in the beginning that you cannot celebrate a festival just by cleaning the house.

It augurs well for the country that we have reached an accord both in the Punjab and in Assam. We are happy that the era of conflict is being put an end to. But, I would like to sound a word of caution that peace and amity will not become the order of the day throughout the country just because of these two accords; I would say that it would be just wishful thinking if we base our hopes on these two accords. After the Punjab accord a Member of Parliament was murdered in Delhi. We could not even trace the criminal, leave alone the question of bringing him to book. It will be wrong to assume that the terrorist activities have been reduced or eliminated. You know, Sir, that while the talks were going on about Punjab accord, so many innocent people were killed due to explosion of transister bombs in the capital. After deciding whether terrorism has been completely eliminated from the country, the aspects referred to in the Bill should have been taken up for consideration.

With these words I conclude my speech.

15.30 hrs.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to all the hon. Members who have supported this Bill. This Bill is a sequel to the accord which was reached between the Government of India and the Shiromani Akali Dal. This is a part of the accord. We had promised that there would be change effected by which only two types of offences can be tried in a special court. As a result of the accord, this legislation has been brought before the House to seek the support of this hon. House.

Sir, a point was made by some of the hon. Members as to how many cases were there in the special courts. The position as on 26.7.85 as shown in the Abstract of Pending Cases in Special Courts in Punjab is like this:

The number of cases is 3896 and the accused persons are 7109.

About the cases disposed of by the special courts, the total number of disposal cases is 3654, convicted—3242 and acquitted—412. Of these, under I.P.C. 324 there were 164 convictions and 160 acquittals. Under Arms Act and other Acts, the number of cases is 3330; 90 per cent relate to the Arms Act.

Chandigarh: Total number of disposals—134.

So, this clearly shows the importance of special courts and the purpose; whether the special courts have been able to fulfil the purpose for which the special courts have been created, will be borne out by the facts. I think it would be too early for us to take a very hasty decision as to whether the time has come when we have to think in terms of winding up the courts. Hon. Members are aware of the fact that where it is possible to discuss political issues, we have been able to resort to that, we have been able to

discuss with the President of the Shiromani Akali Dal and whatever reasonable things Government thought that we should reach an accord on, a settlement was arrived at. But we cannot also be oblivious of the fact that there is a section which is still against the courts, they are still trying to create conditions of disturbance in that area and if we have to think that merely because an accord has been arrived at, there is no possibility of extremist activities in that area, it will be a very optimistic view. I, at least for the time being, would not like to give this kind of an impression to the country that there is not going to be any kind of terrorism and extremism in Punjab. Of course, they will choose their own time and methods, but we should not rely on the fact that because of the fact that there has been no incident in the recent past, there is not going to be any in future. The main purpose why the Special Courts Act was enacted was, conditions in that area were such that no witness was prepared to come, even those who were pleading their cases were also feeling rather apprehensive as to whether they were going to be safe. It will be too much on my part if I were to say that even some of the Judges were also not immune from this kind of a psychology. So, these were the conditions in which the people were functioning and it was necessary that special courts should be created, and four or five of them were created in Punjab and two were outside. Now, the activities of the special courts are going to be confined only to two major offences—one is treason or waging war against the State. Another is hijacking under the Anti-hijacking Act. So these are the two categories in which the Special Courts should try all the offences. Hon. friends gave very valuable suggestions—about faulty investigation and the way the cases are being conducted by the Public Prosecutors, that either they are not present or that they do not take as much interest as they ought to have taken and that is why there is a large number of acquittals.

I must say that we are now pursuing all these matters and are trying to find out as to whether a proper analysis of

[Shri S.B. Chavan]

the entire situation was being done, how many cases have been filed, what has been the judgment of the court, what are the defects pointed out and why is it that the cases do not result in conviction of the accused and why they have been acquitted. Of course, the machinery is there. They scrutinise the judgments of the courts but without qualitative improvement. In fact, we are interested in bringing about a qualitative improvement, would like to see that those who indulge in such kinds of activities should be brought to book and a fair trial should be given to them. Proper investigations must also be there and ultimately it should result in the conviction of the accused persons. We are trying our level best and I can assure the hon. Members that if the pendency in particular cases requires that the number of judges should be increased in ordinary courts in order to dispose of the cases in an expeditious manner, certainly we will take that into account and if necessary, the number can also be increased. In regard to public prosecutors also who are already there, if they are found short, certainly we can also think of increasing their number so that Government cases do not go by default.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : The quality should improve—not necessarily the number should increase.

SHRI S B CHAVAN : I cannot help it. I do not think that I can assure you about the quality of the Judges who are going to be appointed. The Public Service Commissions are there, they will take care of merit.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : I am not talking about the quality of the Judges, I am talking about the quality of the Public Prosecutors.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): That you can do.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I take note of it. The quality of the Public Prose-

cutors, of course, needs to be improved. They need to be given special training—as also the investigating officers.

A point was raised by one of the hon. Members about the North Eastern Region and the conditions prevailing in that area. I do not think it is relevant so far as this discussion is concerned. Still, for his information, I can say that there are two extremist—if I were to use that word—gangs operating in that area. One is what they call the Mizo National Front which operates in Mizoram and also in Tripura and another is the NSCM which operates in Nagaland, Manipur and also part of one bordering State. These are the two extremists groups who are operating in those areas. With one group, I feel Within a very short time we will be able to reach some kind of an understanding which is going to create a very helpful atmosphere both in Mizoram and Tripura and the other group which is working there is in fact creating a lot of trouble both in Nagaland as well as in Manipur—especially, the insurgent Nagas and the way have been conducting this, they have been creating a lot of problems. That is why all our anti-insurgency forces are fully deployed in that area and we are trying to see that we put an end to the kind of insurgency that we find. This will certainly require the assistance and co-operation of the local people and unless they fully co-operate in weeding out these extremist elements from that area, it is going to continue for the time being.

But I can assure the hon. Members that we propose to take very stringent action against all these extremist elements. We cannot possibly allow some people to hold the entire community to ransom and get some money from them illegally and get some arms also smuggled into the country. That is how, these people have been creating all kinds of problems.

I think these are the main points which were made by some of the hon. Members. I do not think that I need clarify and other points.

With these words, I request the House to pass the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill to amend the Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1984, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

“That Clause 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 2, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

13.43 hrs.

COFFEE (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : On behalf of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, I beg to move that the Bill further to amend the Coffee Act, 1942 be taken into consideration.

As the House is aware the Coffee Board has been functioning with the

prime objective of development of coffee plantations and regulation of sale and export of the produce from such coffee plantations. The Plan and non-Plan expenditure of the Board is met from the proceeds of the duties of customs and excise levied under the Coffee Act, 1942. The present rate of duty of customs and duty of excise on coffee have reached the upper ceiling of Rs. 11.80 per quintal each fixed under the Act. These rates have been in vogue since 16.12.1977.

2. The Plan and non-Plan expenditure of the Board, excluding loans and subsidies, has increased from Rs. 1.78 crores in 1978-79 to Rs. 3.90 crores in 1984-85. The Budget Estimates for 1985-86 are of the order of Rs. 6.45 crores. The expenditure is, however, shot up tremendously over the years whereas the rate of duties of customs and excise are at the same level as they were fixed on 16.12.1977.

Under non-Plan, there has been increase in expenditure mainly due to increase in DA, ADA, Interim Relief etc. in the establishment side and due to increase in research activities and marketing activities. Under Plan side also, a number of new schemes viz., Man power Development, opening of coffee demonstration, farms, setting up of chemical laboratories, storage and warehousing capacity etc. have been taken up and eight new schemes are proposed to be taken up during 1985-86. The proceeds of the two duties would not be sufficient, and, therefore the Central Government had to resort to grant-in-aid to meet the expenditure of the Board during the financial year, 1985-86. Finding that the proceeds of the two duties levied under the Act are not commensurate with the increasing expenditure of the Board, it has been found inevitable to amend Sections 11 and 12 of the Coffee Act to provide for a higher ceiling of levy of duty of Customs and duty of excise at a rate not exceeding Rs. 50 per quintal for each. The actual operative rates of the two duties will, however, be fixed at such levels as may be sufficient to generate funds to meet substantial part of the Budget expenditure of the Board in future.

[Shri P.A. Sangma]

In the interest of uniformity and administrative convenience, it is also proposed to make the provision of Customs Act, 1962 applicable for purposes of refund of, and exemption from, the payment of duty of Customs under the Coffee Act, 1942 with regard to exports of coffee.

Opportunity is also being availed of to substitute for the provision relating to laying of rules contained in sub-section 3 of section 48, a new provision on the lines recommended by the Committees on Subordinate Legislation.

With these few words, I take leave of the House for consideration of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill further to amend the Coffee Act, 1942 be taken into consideration.”

Mr. Thota.

15.46 hrs.

[SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM *n the Chair*]

SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA (Kakinada) : Mr Chairman, Sir, to regularise the production and distribution of sale uniformly throughout India the 1942 Coffee Act has brought the Coffee Board into existence. The Board has introduced the coffee houses in the country. These are also running in loss. It has also introduced propaganda departments. The Department's work is to propagate the need for consumption of coffee. The hon. Minister has given a reply in Rajya Sabha to an unstarred question No. 1394—whether it is a fact that the production per hectare of coffee has come down since 1982-83—that the production figures of coffee for the last three years are as under :

1981 — 1,50,100 tonnes

1982 — 1,29,514 tonnes and

1983 — 1,04 624 tonnes.

So, between 1981 and 1983, the production has come down. That shows the way of functioning of the Board. This is also not useful in promoting the consumption. It is everybody's traditional drink. There has been only an increase in population. But the departmental efficiency cannot be attributed to this fact.

The Public Accounts Committee's 127th Report expresses surprise at the fact that the private parlours are making money and the coffee houses are losing money. But the Chairman had argued that these were not losses; with the propaganda the consumption of coffee had increased; in that aspect, the money was utilised, he said. The impact of the coffee houses and of the propaganda departments is nothing. They spend the money for operational expenses, rents, fuel, gas, pay and allowances, etc.

Now, the levy is Rs. 11.80 per quintal. But the Hon'ble Minister wants to raise it by this amendment Act. The ultimate bearer of the increased levy will be the common man, but not the dealer. So, whatever levy you want to charge, please divert it for the welfare of the labour, for research and development work and subsidy for farmers. The Hon'ble Minister has given a reply in the Lok Sabha to an unstarred question No. 5127—(a) The names of the coffee producing States in the country; (b) The value of the coffee produced by these States during the last three years; (c) Whether any survey has been conducted to locate more areas which are suitable for coffee growing; (d) If so, the details thereof; (e) The details or assistance given to the coffee growing States, particularly to Orissa to increase the production of coffee during the last three years; and (f) Other special steps being taken to increase the production of coffee in the country. The answer is that the coffee is mainly produced in Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. The value of coffee produced by the major producing States

during 1981-82 to 1983-84 is as under :

State	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Karnataka	15,454.83	14,256.45	12,752.17
Kerala	4,566.61	2,099.00	1,535.86
Tamil Nadu	2,331.16	2,022.76	2,493.85
Andhra Pradesh	70.37	73.32	85.19

An area of 18,553 hectares has been covered under the survey in the north eastern region. A survey in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and neighbouring States is likely to be conducted by the Board. It also shows some decrease in production. And the Coffee Houses and the propaganda department—most of them are in the north and the coffee growing areas are in the south. The Coffee Board is also encouraging to grow more coffee. But it is not sufficient. It is a foreign exchange earner. So we should develop more coffee products to earn more foreign exchange. The Coffee Board should provide loans for farmers for bore wells so that the water problem can be solved. The main problem is water for all things.

With these words, I thank you.

DR. K.G. ADIYODI (Calicut) : The hon. Minister in his statement regarding the Bill has stated that because the public exchequer is in a crisis and because the Coffee Board every year is incurring expenditure beyond the control of the public exchequer, because they are incurring expenditure without any ceiling and because there are no funds to spare, they are increasing the excise duty as also the export duty from Rs. 11.80 kg to Rs. 50 per kg.

This is no explanation because the Coffee Board from 1942 onwards is not functioning as the Tea Board or the Rubber Board is functioning. Their research work and their service to the coffee planters are not any way helping in the production or in arranging its sale outside India.

The country does not consume all the coffee it produces. The internal consumption is only one-third. Another one-third is sold to the contract countries at the fair price. The rest of the one-third is sold at the public market among non-contract countries and that too at a discount price which ranges from 40 to 50 per cent. Whatever price they got from outside the contract countries is again pooled and the grower is paid on that basis.

The majority of the planters in Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are medium and marginal growers. The number of coffee plantations in the country is 108,000 out of which those farmers whose holdings are below 4 hectares are 101,063 and from 4 to about 10 hectares is 2290. These figures are supplied by the Coffee Board and no coffee-grower is allowed to sell his produce in the public market. The entire coffee produce should go to the Coffee Board and if they do not do it, then they are liable for penalty and even for prosecution and imprisonment. So, they are very very vigilant and this year the coffee price is Rs. 6.54 whereas for seedlings the Coffee Board sells it at Rs. 17.19. To-day it is selling at Rs. 25.00. The National Seeds Corporation is supplying seeds to the cultivators. There the increase is only 10%. For coffee alone the increase is manifold. The hon. Minister is coming forward with an increase of Rs. 50—from Rs. 11.80 to Rs. 50. Is it for the benefit of the consumer or for the benefit of the producer? In Wynaad, Coorg and other places, the coffee planters are by and large converting the land for growing rubber and other crops. We are ruining coffee plantation. The first thing

[Dr K.G. Adiyodi]

that we can do is that the Coffee Board should restrict their expenditure. May I know whether the Chairman is here? I am told he is always on tour. I do not know what is the purpose of the tour because in Indonesia, Brazil and all other places they had a bumper crop. One-third of our coffee production is sold to the contract countries where there is a world market price. Another one-third is at the mercy of the non-contract countries. If they are not coming forward then it has to be sold in public market wherever there is some sort of demand. The non-contract countries are dictating the price. We are selling our coffee at 40-50 per cent discount price to the non-contract countries. This has been happening for the last so many years.

Sir, three years back Brazil and other coffee growing countries did not get much crop. The crop there was very bad. So, we had some sort of increase in our price. Then the Government thought that it will be better to get some more money by way of export duty on coffee. Then the Bill was prepared and Coffee Board also concurred but they not able to give the minimum price which is demanded by the coffee growers.

In the case of wheat, rice, etc. the Agriculture Department prefers to fix the price for the growers but not for coffee. Here the Coffee Board takes three to four years to fix the minimum release price. Further, from the contract countries and the non-contract countries the sale value is pooled together and the release takes minimum three years whereas in all other agricultural commodities which are exported they are paid within one year. This is most unkindly.

Sir, the production cost according to the calculations of the Coffee Board from a 4 hectare plantation is somewhere about Rs. 7,500. The produce from 4 hectare plantation is about 700 kg. So, at this rate of marketing the coffee grower is not getting anything for the maintenance of

his family. Not only that the present system of coffee cultivation depends also on the monsoons. When the coffee start flowering with the 1st rain if the second rain is not proper and timely then the entire coffee cultivation will go phut for the entire season.

Sir, it is possible to have sprinkler irrigation in some of the areas but the Coffee Board is not thinking on those lines. Whenever there is underground water and some sort of finance at differential rate of interest can be given then the coffee growers are prepared to instal sprinklers. So, without depending on monsoons they can get a bumper crop but the Coffee Board is not paying attention to this.

Mr. Chairman, supposing coffee is pooled it has to be taken three to four hundred kilometers away to the curing centres from the plantations. So, lot of transport charges are incurred by the coffee growers. The curing centres are not properly located. Unless the curing centres are properly located the interests of the coffee growers will not be safeguarded. They have to incur additional expenditure in all the sectors.

16.00 hrs.

From 1942, from the British times, a law was enacted for supporting the coffee growers. But the provisions of the law were quite against the envisaged programme for the coffee growers. So, my humble submission is, that though it is brought forward in this House on a most untimely occasion, I am not opposing the Bill. But it takes naturally a lot of time to get the Bill passed in favour of coffee Board. It is for the Board to reduce or increase the export duty. There is a lot of difficulty in getting the Bill passed in Parliament. The first thing is that I would request the Government kindly to consider reducing the price. Last time, during the budget, about Rs. 2000 was reduced by way of concession on export duty. Still, I would request that the entire export duty should be wiped out and further research and field trials, with-

out any delay, should be taken up, if you want to help the coffee growers.

Sir, unless our agriculture sector gets the maximum benefit from the Planning Commission and the public exchequer, they are not going to have industrialisation of the country because agricultural produce in the main base for the industrialisation of the country. Unless they are given impetus and support for use of mechanised methods in agricultural sector, we will not be able to pull on with this population. Of course, the Green Revolution has brought in a lot of improvement in our country and it is known all over the world. But except rice and wheat, other commodities like pulses, etc. are lagging behind. So also cash crops like pepper, spices, ginger, turmeric, etc. are lagging behind in so far as production is concerned. Unless there is proper study and a proper direction to the agriculturists and proper applicability of differential rate of interest, they will not be able to march forward. I support the Bill.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki) : Sir, actually this Bill is brought forward before this House on an untimely occasion. I do not know what is the need for this Bill at present, because this is the time when coffee growers are really feeling difficulty in disposing of their produce when the entire industry is in distress. At this time, the Government is proposing to increase the duty on coffee. I can understand if it is done at a time when there is a boost in the market, when there is an increase in price and all that, but that is not the case at present. Therefore, I would say it is very clear that it is not the proper time for bringing forward this Bill for enactment. Sir, unlike cardamom, rubber and other plantations, coffee is grown predominantly by the small growers. 90% to 95% of the coffee produced in the country is by small growers holding one acre, one and half acres or two acres and therefore coffee cannot be treated at par with other plantations. Coffee is the only commodity in the country whose price is directly controlled by the Finance Ministry and

the Commerce Ministry because you have the statutory price on coffee which is actually a dual pricing system. According to that, the coffee is procured from the growers and the minimum release price is given to them. This minimum release price should be estimated on the basis of cost of production. While the cost of production is increasing every year, it is unfortunate that the minimum release price is not being revised every year. It takes at least three to four years to revise that. At present, the minimum release price is Rs. 6.50, which is in no way comparable to the cost of production of this commodity. This was fixed years back. I do not understand why the Government is not increasing the minimum release price. The grower has no option other than giving the produce to the Coffee Board at the minimum release price. What I want you to do is that the Government should immediately increase this price. I understand that the Coffee Board had also recommended the increase and that recommendation has been pending with the Commerce Ministry for the last one year. Why is the Ministry not taking an attitude that is favourable to the coffee growers.

There is another point. The coffee production is increasing and we will not be able to sell our coffee in the internal market, because the internal consumption is much less than our production. We will, therefore, have to export coffee to the foreign countries, but in this regard what are we actually doing? Actually, when we export coffee, the growers are being paid less price, especially when we export this commodity to some of the socialist countries. I would like to know from the Government, whether we are taking some steps to find out new markets for the coffee so that the grower is ensured minimum price that is advantageous to him.

I think, it is only an enabling legislation. I do not know whether you are going to impose the excise duty right now, or may be you will be doing it after some time. However, this increase in excise duty is, in no way, helping to in-

[Prof. P.J. Kurien]

crease the production or helping the grower, Commerce Ministry or our country in the sense that this will be detrimental to production.

Whenever there is good production in the country, we should find out new markets for the export of this commodity and ensure reasonable price to the grower so as to enable him to produce more and to enable us to get more foreign exchange.

I do not understand, why this excise duty is imposed on this commodity alone. It is not there on rubber or cardamom. It is a commodity which earns foreign exchange, but on this commodity this duty is imposed and the growers are punished indirectly.

I have already written with regard to the collection of produce from the growers and the functioning of the Coffee Board. The Coffee Board is not having enough depots. When the production is mere, the Coffee Board does not have sufficient arrangements for collecting the produce and for the storage of the commodity. I am told that in some places, they keep the coffee in open space exposed to the vagaries of rain etc. and thus it gets damaged.

I would like the Minister to streamline the functioning of the Coffee Board and ensure that the collection is done properly, and the minimum release price is given to the growers. Arrangements should be made to ensure collection of whatever coffee is produced. I want that the proposal which is pending before you for revision of the minimum release price should be sanctioned without any delay. In addition, every year the minimum release price should be increased and it should be calculated on the basis of cost of production of coffee. With these words, I support the Bill. But I have a request. Please do not implement these provisions now. This is an enabling legislation. If this is implemented, it will act as a damper on the production of coffee and on our foreign exchange earnings.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I oppose this legislation. Sir, I was quite surprised to hear the learned speakers from Kerala. They spoke with objectivity. But their last sentence about supporting the Bill is completely contradictory to all that they said. They have spoken very well in the interest of coffee industry.

I also come from a State which grows coffee, that is, Karnataka. The hon. Minister, while introducing the Bill said that the object of this legislation is to strengthen the finances of the Coffee Board. On the other hand, it is going to be counter-productive. It will definitely kill the coffee industry. I do not want to repeat what the hon. members have already said. They have said it with facts and figures. I would only like to say that this levy, though an enabling measure, will certainly kill the coffee industry. I have a feeling—it is for the hon. Minister to allay that feeling—that Government of India is giving a step-motherly treatment to coffee, because in the case of tea, the hon. Minister of Finance was very kind enough to completely exempt the export duty in the Budget. But for the past so many years, we particularly, the Southern States, which are growing coffee, have been urging the Government of India to abolish this excise duty. Even the hon. members who spoke now have also advocated the same. But it is not abolished.

Coffee is earning a lot of foreign exchange. But I do not know why coffee is being given this sort of treatment. What will be the effect of these two levies on the coffee market? We have to see it. I have got a few figures. Last year, the production of coffee was one lakh seventy thousand tonnes. After the International Coffee Organisation came into force from 1st of October 1983, the rates are being fixed by the International Coffee Organisation. They also assess the world requirements and fix up the quota for each country. So far as India is concerned, during the last year, out of one lakh and seventy thousand tonnes which we grew in India, under the agreement of the International Coffee Organisation, only 43,000 tonnes

of Indian Coffee was sold to Western countries at international prices. Of course, the international price is very attractive. But what about the rest of the coffee grown in India? About 60,000 tonnes of coffee is consumed by the domestic market. Another 65,000 tonnes which can be exported to non-member countries like USSR, Saudi and other South East countries is being sold at a discount of 50 to 55 per cent. So, we are losing on that count. When the matter stands like this, what is the point of increasing the customs duty and the excise duty, which will further enhance the rates? Particularly in the European market, it will have an adverse effect. Of course, if the I.C.O. fixes a greater quote for India, it will be good. But they have done this at no time. It was never more than 35 per cent, because there is a cut-throat competition from South American countries, which produce more coffee. That is one of the reasons as to why we lose in the international market. Government of India have got so many organisations to study all these things and I do not know whether they have considered this fact. It will certainly kill our coffee market in the international field and it will certainly affect the Coffee Industry. At the same time, this Excise Duty will certainly increase the rates of coffee which is being consumed in India. About 60,000 tonnes of coffee have been consumed in India, and the excise levy certainly shoot up the rates. So on both accounts whether it is on the exported coffee or the internally consumed coffee, it will certainly raise the cost and will certainly hit the industry. I am quite sure, the hon. Minister would have thought twice before the legislation is brought before Parliament. But once this legislation is brought before Parliament they will take a decision to enhance it. So, I oppose this Bill.

Another point I would like to mention in this connection is that whenever we think of coffee, many of the people will have the notion that it means coffee planters with big plantations who own

thousands of acres. Sir, the fact is not like this. The fact is, as I know, out of about 1 lakh registered dealers, more than 85 per cent of them own less than 10 acres of plantation. So we have to think of these small growers. What is their fate? They are not getting the remunerative prices because they cannot sell coffee to the free market. Coffee is the only commodity in our country which in a way nationalised. Coffee Board is the oldest organisation which was established in 1940s. However, its sale, marketing and everything is controlled. So we have to think of the small growers and their interest is important because agricultural side of the coffee is more important than marketing. Nobody thinks of a grower. With all these facts, I am sure, the hon. Minister will reconsider and see that this piece of legislation is withdrawn. Otherwise it is going to kill the coffee industry. Of course, the Coffee Board is doing excellent work I know about its working since if it is located in my State.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : You all people are saying that the Coffee Board Members are taking maximum advantage out of this fund. You all people from South India do not say anything about the Members—how they are functioning?

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : I will explain to you that if you enhance the rates, the Coffee market will go down. There will be no demand at all now-a-days, because other countries in South America grow more than us. So we lose on that account. My objection is that these two levies are going to kill the industry, not only the European Market but also the international market. So far as the Coffee Board is concerned what I said is that they are doing well. But the Coffee Board is under the administrative control of the Government of India and they have to abide by the policies laid down by the Ministry of Commerce. It is under their control. So, Sir, I totally oppose this legislation. I want the Minister to withdraw this Bill. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Chairman, the expenditure of the Coffee Board is the highest of all the boards under the Commerce Ministry. During the last seven years, the expenditure of the Coffee Board has gone up 60 times. This Board has 32 members and its expenditure has gone up because of these members. What is the necessity of having so many members in that Board ? The expenditure of the Chairman of this Board is about Rs. 10,000/- per month and he is seen touring without any rhyme or reason. We would like to know the non-plan expenditure of this Board. The Chairman hides this fact very cleverly in his speeches in the State. He does not tell how the Board is functioning. Has our Minister ever cared to know how this Board is functioning ?

[*English*]

How many members are there in the Board ? Thirty-two. There are 10 or 12 committees also, of that Board.

[*Translation*]

This Board is even bigger than the Assembly and these committee go on tours to various places. How has this non-plan expenditure gone up so much ? Please amend this Coffee Act, 1942 once for all and see that the number of its members does not go up at such a speed.

[*English*]

Whom do these members represent ? Governments of the principal coffee-growing State or Coffee-growers interests, coffee trade interests and interests of consumers. Who is looking after the interests of the consumers ?

[*Translation*]

We, the people of Rajasthan would stop taking coffee if the excise-duty and the custom duty thereon were increased. We would not be able to bear this expenditure. Therefore, you kindly amend this Act of 1942 thoroughly.

The number of officers of this Board has gone up seven times. The officers and the employees have gone to the High Court. It is not a Coffee Board but a grazing ground for people. The people from the South are afraid of speaking against the Coffee Board. This is what I have heard from the people. What are the functions of the Chairman and the Vice-chairman ? The Board has Secretaries and the employees of the Government. They mostly go to five places—Karnataka, Karala, Tamilnadu and Orissa. Are these the places of tourist importance ? Now they would go to Arunachal also. Therefore, kindly stop their non-plan expenditure without delay.

[*English*]

There is a report in Economic Times under the heading 'Coffee : grim outlook'. It says :

"India and other producing countries will have to see the writing on the wall and adjust their own export policies to suit the cut-throat competition abroad. In this context, irrational export duties would only add to the woes of Indian exporters. Instead of adopting a penny-wise policy, the Government should abolish the duty altogether before it is too late."

[*Translation*]

Government has made a straight suggestion and has drawn up the plan. But that plan is not being implemented properly.

[*English*]

The Economic Times says :

"Planners had envisaged an export of 89,000 tonnes of coffee in 1985-86 (the first year of the Seventh Plan) on the basis of a total output of no more than 146,000 tonnes. They also expected exports to increase progressively to touch 1,09,000

tonnes by 1989-90. All these projections will prove wrong unless the world market conditions improve dramatically."

[*Translation*]

If you function in this manner, you would not be able to deliver the goods. Unless you improve this situation, you would not reap any benefit. Growers should be provided with more benefits so that they may increase their income. Please also tell us the extent to which the non-plan expenditure has gone up and is likely to go up in the next two years.

[*English*]

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this Bill is to increase the customs duty and the excise duty on coffee from the existing rate of Rs. 11.50 per quintal to Rs. 15/-. Ultimately, this will increase the price of coffee and the people will have to bear it. I strongly oppose this tendency of the government to increase this excise duty after the budget was presented before this House and passed.

The other day, the government increased the levy on paper, and this is like cheating the people. So, I strongly oppose this Bill which will lead to an increase in the prices of coffee. The government says that this levy is imposed to propagate coffee itself, that is going to be used by the Coffee Board for the welfare of the coffee growers. But everyone knows that the production of coffee has fallen from 1.80 lakh tonnes in 1982-83 to 1.10 lakh tonnes in 1984-85. Now the 7th Plan target is 1.80 lakh tonnes. Nobody knows whether this will be achieved or not. The government is doing nothing for the promotion of coffee cultivation in India. Are they doing anything to help the small growers? What the Coffee Board is doing for small growers? Already, the Coffee Board is closing, one by one, depots and now the small growers are at the mercy of the big growers. What work is done by the Coffee Board? The Coffee Board is

supposed to promote coffee itself, and in India only some coffee houses are run by Coffee Board and that too in certain government offices only. I request him to take steps to start coffee houses run by the Coffee Board itself at least in major tourist centres. That will do much to popularise coffee.

Then the Coffee Board officials are making foreign tours; they go on foreign tours much more than our Foreign Minister does. I do not know for what purpose they are making these foreign tours and what they have achieved by going abroad, wasting our money?

Also the Coffee Board has certain depots from where they give coffee powder in retail at Rs. 18 to Rs. 20 per kg. whereas in the outside market it is sold at Rs. 25 to Rs. 28 per kg.

In this connection, I would request the hon Minister to see that the Coffee Board should start more retail depots all over the country not only in urban areas but in the rural areas also.

And lastly, I would like to mention the plight of the workers in these coffee plantations; they are the most neglected lot among the labourers in our country. The Coffee Board has no plan to help them, the Government is not bothered about them, because when once one is a coffee plantation labourer, in a Government estate, for generations to come one will be tied up in these coffee estates. That is what is happening in our country.

So, the Government should do something, they should evolve some concrete proposals for the welfare of the workers in the plantations and in the estates in our country. These are some points I would like to make in this context.

Once again, I oppose this Bill because this is going to increase the price of coffee in the country and ultimately the people in this country are going to suffer.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : Mr. Chairman, it is alleged that the Coffee Board is suffering from top-heavy administration, but at the same time it is supposed to perform very essential work. In the statement of Objects and Reasons it has been stated that the Board has been continuing the existing development activities and research and extension programmes.

So, this is essential. In our country there are areas where emphasis has not been laid on growing coffee. For example, I invite the attention of the hon. Minister through you to the fact that there is much scope to grow coffee in Orissa.

In fact, the previous Governor, Shri Poonacha, experimented in the Raj Bhavan complex and two varieties of coffee have been found to be very suitable to be grown there.

Suitable climate and soil are the requirements for growing coffee. It is established that the climate and soil of Orissa, especially the districts of Koraput, Ganjam, Phulbani, Keonjhar and other hill districts are suitable for growing coffee. There is a large scope to grow coffee and also to provide sufficient work to the people. Some subsidy should be given to those people in hill areas who are living below the poverty line. The Coffee Board should come to their rescue to see that their income increases by more production of coffee. So, the Board should give more emphasis for coffee production in the country in different States. They should not confine their operation only to a few States where the coffee grows. They should enlarge their area of activity to other States and they should also see that the export market is not damaged by raising the price of coffee. If the export market is reduced, then the growers will not get the benefit which they are entitled to get. So, the growers and the producers should be given some incentive, if necessary some subsidy for their benefit, and also the labourers employed there, to grow coffee.

Of course, the hon. Minister in para 2 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons has stated :

“The Customs Act, 1962 and the rules and regulations made thereunder contain elaborate provisions regarding the refund of, and exemption from the pre-payment of, the duty of customs with regard to export of goods in general. In the interest of uniformity and administrative convenience, it is proposed to make these provisions applicable also for purposes of refund of, and exemption from, the pre-payment of the duty of customs under the Coffee Act, 1982, with regard to export of coffee by substituting for sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Act a new sub-section.”

This is a novel idea.

This is a novel idea. What I want to impress upon the hon. Minister is that unnecessary expenditure of coffee Board should be curtailed and the cultivation of coffee should be done in a scientific manner in extensive way so that the producers and the labourers employed to grow coffee, are benefited and efforts are made to expand the export market.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Chairman, Our friends from Kerala have just now told us that the coffee-growers would not in any way be benefited by the imposition of excise duty etc. The farmers having not more than one acre or two acres of land grow coffee. The farmer who owns five acres of land would grow either paddy or sugarcane. But the farmers having one acre or two acres of land grow cash crop like coffee. You are adding to the burden of such farmers under this Act. One third of our total coffee production is consumed in the country, another one-third is sold in the foreign market at the rates obtaining there and the remaining

one-third has to be sold in the socialist countries like Russia at the terms dictated by them, due to which the Coffee Board has to incur loss. To meet this loss, export duty and excise duty are being raised from Rs. 11 to Rs. 50. This will put additional burden on the coffee-growers. Thus this will be beneficial neither to the coffee-grower nor to the consumer. Our Congress Party friends told us that the coffee is mostly used by people in the South and it is they who grow it. The Government has reduced or withdrawn import or export duty on tea but has imposed it on coffee. So, the people in the South feel that the Government of India is according a step-motherly treatment to them. Such feelings have been expressed by the members of the Congress Party and I fully endorse their views.

As this Bill is beneficial neither to the farmer nor to the consumer, it should be withdrawn immediately.

As Shri Daga said, the people of Coffee Board sit in the air-conditioned rooms. The coffee is propagated among people living in areas around Delhi or among the white-collared people. Its propaganda should be done more at places where coffee is used more. It would be better if Coffee Board is provided with rent-free accommodation in the Secretariat. The Coffee Board is publicised more in the Secretariats of Government of India or the State Governments. We should propagate coffee more so as to increase the number of coffee-growers. At present, we have to depend on socialist countries for selling our coffee production. The Central Government should help small coffee-growers owning two or three acres of land because the cost of production of coffee per acre is at least Rs. 10,000.

The Government has not appended any financial memorandum to the Bill to let us know the additional revenue likely to accrue to the Government as a result of increasing the custom and excise duty from Rs. 11 to Rs. 50/-. Besides, Government has not specified the reasons for the loss being incurred by the Coffee

Board. It is not proper to increase the excise duty or the customs duty or the import-export duty just because the Coffee Board is running at a loss. Along with the Members of the Opposition, the Members of Congress Party have also opposed this Bill. When all are opposing this Bill, there is no use in passing it. Government has not appended any financial memorandum to the Bill to tell us the extent of loss being suffered by the Coffee Board and the total amount of duty proposed to be realised. Government has stated cursorily that the Coffee Board is running at a loss and to make up this loss, the customs and excise duties are proposed to be levied. As such, this Bill is not in keeping with the spirit of the Constitution and, therefore, it would be better if Government withdraws it, otherwise we shall have to oppose it.

[English]

SHRI K. MOHANDAS (Mukundapuram) : Sir, I take this opportunity to place certain problems of the coffee growers in the country before the House. The most serious problem being faced by the coffee growers is the decline in the price due to surplus production. Our production of coffee this year is going to be around 1,65,000 tonnes. The export quota is 43,400 tonnes and the internal consumption is only 60,000 tonnes. Thus, we will be left with a surplus of 62,400 tonnes of coffee this year. The problem is what to do with this coffee. I need hardly stress that this is going to affect the growers very badly. The Bill under discussion seeks to raise the excise duty on coffee from Rs. 11.80 to Rs. 50 per quintal. This increase is a big blow to the coffee growers. On the one hand there is a glut in coffee production in the international market which has brought down the prices, and on the other hand the growers are being subjected to heavy increase in excise duty. Therefore, I would request the Government to reconsider this step.

There are about one lakh coffee holdings in the country. Out of these, 97.87 per cent holdings are small. Most of these holdings are less than 10 acres. These small growers are facing a lot of

[Shri K. Mohandas]

problems at present. The cost of production of coffee is increasing tremendously. And the return on the investment is declining. The minimum release price fixed by the Government is Rs. 6.54 and it was fixed in 1981. The Coffee Board has suggested Rs. 7.55 as the minimum release price. Since the cost of production has gone up very much after 1981, the Government should accept the suggestion made by the Coffee Board in this regard.

So far as export of Coffee is concerned, I do not think it is going to increase very much in the coming years. Therefore, we have to turn to the internal market and exploit its potential fully. At present the rate of increase the domestic consumption of coffee is only 3.5 per cent. This has to rise through commercial activities. Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu are the major coffee producing States and the crisis in the coffee industry will pose a serious threat to the economy of these States. Therefore, the Government should adopt a more realistic approach towards this problem.

The coffee growers are in heavy debt. As you know 63 per cent of the coffee growers are those who own only two hectares of land. The Reserve Bank is charging an interest of 18 per cent over the overdraft allowed to the coffee Board for disbursing loans to the coffee growers. In this situation you can very well imagine the conditions of the coffee growers. Therefore, taking into account all these problems, I would request the Government to reconsider the present increase in excise duty.

[Translation]

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakonam): Hon. Mr. Chairman I thank you for giving me this opportunity to make a few suggestions on The Coffee (Amendment) Bill, 1985. While I extend my support to this Bill, I would like to point out that the impact of this legislation will be felt by the coffee drinkers. This Bill seeks to increase the

customs duty and the excise duty from Rs. 11.80 per quintal to Rs. 50/- per quintal respectively. It would not have mattered much if only the customs duty is raised. But the increase in excise duty by Rs. 50/- per quintal will result in the increase in price of coffee. In Southern States coffee is one of the food items. Even the poorest of the poor is habituated to take a cup of coffee at least once in a day. With the increase in excise duty, naturally the coffee price will go up, affecting the poor people in southern States. The hon. Minister should find out ways and means to ensure that the coffee price is not increased.

I take this opportunity to suggest that the increase in excise duty may be restricted to Rs. 30 per quintal, instead of Rs. 50/- per quintal as has been done through this Bill. In Karnataka, Kerala and Tamilnadu 2,35,000 hectares of land are under coffee cultivation. 98% of this cultivated area, i.e. about 2,30,300 hectares are in the hands of small cultivators having 10 hectares and less individually. You can well calculate that the small holdings outnumber the big estates in these States. These small coffee cultivators will not be able to absorb the increase in excise duty. They will have to pass on this increase to the coffee consumers, if they are to survive particularly with the steep increases in the costs of inputs of coffee cultivation. Coffee cultivation is also subjected to vagaries of weather. The coffee cultivators are to face the recurring droughts in the alternate years. If they produce in abundance in one year, next year the production suffers due to drought. They have to face these production problems. Therefore, I suggest that the increase in excise duty should be reduced to Rs. 30/- per quintal and not Rs. 50/- per quintal.

India is a member of international coffee organisation. In 1983 we have signed the new international coffee agreement. I am afraid that the increase in customs duty of coffee will have adverse effect in our export performance. The price of coffee in the international market may also go up. We may not be able

to achieve the export quota allotted to us. The hon. Minister should ensure that our export quota is fulfilled at all costs. The Central Government is giving 8% cash compensation on the total value of export of coffee, besides 6% import replenishment benefit. This is mainly for the export of instant coffee. Hence, I suggest that the Government should ensure the fulfilment of export quota of coffee under the international agreement and the present increase in customs duty should not lead to fall in export.

In the Seventh Five Year Plan, the Coffee Board has formulated many schemes for augmenting the coffee cultivated area by 50,000 hectares. Besides increase in coffee production, this will lead to increase in our exports and also in creating more job opportunities. With more production the price of coffee will also come down. The Coffee Board is formulating the training scheme for spreading coffee culture, the scheme of soil testing for the benefit of coffee growers and the supply of pesticides and insecticides for them, the scheme of supply of high-yielding varieties of coffee seeds, the scheme of establishing coffee demonstration forms, the scheme of strengthening the research wing of Coffee board, the scheme of developmental subsidies and the scheme of giving timely financial assistance for the coffee growers. Those schemes should not only be formulated but also implemented vigorously by the Coffee Board. The Government should permit the Coffee Board the recruit suitably qualified persons immediately and to give them adequate training for implementing these schemes.

In the total world production of coffee India's share is just 1.7%, but in the total world export of coffee India's share is 1.25%. We should be happy about this. In 1983-84, a sum of Rs. 175 crores in foreign exchange was earned by coffee export and in the first 8 months of 1984-85, we earned Rs. 138 crores in foreign exchange through coffee export. This is a creditable achievement of coffee board. I suggest that at least 10% of the foreign exchange should be exclusively earmarked for importing

sophisticated equipment for producing instant coffee. Then alone we will be able to increase the export of instant coffee substantially. Presently, two multinationals—Brooke Bond and Pure Foods—are producing BRU Coffee and NESCAFE. In order to popularise these two instant coffee items, these two multinationals are spending substantial money in advertisement campaigns. They should concentrate in the export of instant coffee and if necessary the Government should come forward with an ordinance directing that these two multinationals should only export BRU and NESCAFE and not market them within the country.

Sir, the Coffee Board is not concentrating in welfare schemes of plantation workers. The Coffee Board should immediately constitute a Plantation Workers Welfare Fund. The Coffee Board should also seek loans from LIC and Housing Development Financial Corporation for the purpose of implementing housing schemes for plantation workers. The Coffee Board should also allocated money for the educational needs of plantation workers. The Plantation Labour Act was brought into effect by the British rulers in 1938. Till date no amendment has been made in this Act. The Government should bring forward necessary amendments to the Plantation Labour Act for empowering the Coffee Board to implement welfare scheme for plantation workers. The Plantation Workers' Co-operative Societies should be organised and such societies should be given coffee quota, besides supplying the machinery for grinding coffee seeds. This will greatly uplift the plantation workers, who are in perennial distress.

Sir, we have milk booths in almost all the corners of metropolitan cities. We have also NESCAFE kiosks in metropolitan cities. I suggesting that Coffee Booths should be opened at many places in metropolitan cities by the Coffee Board. If the Coffee Board supplies quality coffee, it will reduce the intake of liquor. Such Coffee Booths should be kept open from morning till late night. It will also augment the earnings of Coffee Board, besides increasing employment opportu-

[Shri R. Jeevarathinam]

ities, Black Coffee has become the popular drink in foreign countries like France, West Germany Italy and so on and this had a significant impact on the intake of liquor. The Coffee Board should also emulate this example for the good of our people. On behalf of the small coffee cultivators, I will express my gratefulness to the Government for having reduced the export duty on coffee from Rs. 415 to Rs. 300—a benefit of Rs. 115—in Notification No. 247/85 on 2nd August. This notification was laid on the Table of the House by the hon. Minister of State for Finance at about 5 P.M. on 2nd August. This will increase the exports. Before I conclude, I would suggest that the Members of Parliament, particularly those who are on the Coffee Board should be sent to the meetings of International Coffee Organisation being hold every year in London. With those words I conclude my speech.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank the Hon. Members who have participated in the Debate and have given very valuable suggestions.

Sir, the purpose of this Bill has been explained by me at the time of initiating the Bill for discussion in this House. So, I would like to go into that once again.

As the organisation grows, as the activity of an organisation increases, naturally the expenditure also increases and therefore, it becomes necessary that in order to keep up the activity of the organisation, the promotional activity of the organisation, they should also have some sources of revenue. In 1984-85 the total availability of revenue by way of cess collection was only Rs 143.29 lakhs. The opening balance as on 1.4.85 stood at Rs.—67.22 lakhs. And our budget estimates for this year, for plan and non-plan expenditure excluding loans and subsidies which I have mentioned earlier, is to the tune of Rs. 6.45

crores. Therefore, it has become necessary for us that we look for some funds so that we can carry on the normal activity of promoting coffee production.

Coffee is a very important crop. It contributes substantially to the economy of our country, particularly in the southern part of our country. It gives employment to about 3.5 lakh people and its contribution to the foreign exchange earning is quite substantial—to the tune of Rs. 400 crores. I am not going into details, and one important aspect of coffee industry is that unlike tea industry, 97 per cent of the coffee growers are small growers. Therefore, it becomes all the more important that Government takes proper care of them. An allegation has been made that the Government has been giving too much of importance to the tea industry and not to coffee industry. Well, I think we differ in this and I would certainly not agree that there has been some sort of step-motherly treatment to this industry, as somebody called it. On the other hand I would submit that as far as coffee growers are concerned, they have been more fortunate in the sense that there has been a stable policy as far as coffee is concerned. Whether it is in the field of production, whether it is in the field of auctioning in the domestic market, whether it is in the field of auctioning for the export market, there has been some stability which stability has not been formed in the case of tea industry. The tea industry's fate has been fluctuating. This problem has not been faced by the coffee growers, only because the Government has all along been following a very stable policy as far as coffee is concerned.

Somebody has pointed out that this Bill has come at a time when it should not have come. For a long time probably the Member has this idea in mind that the price of coffee has fallen down in the international market. I agree that the price of coffee has fallen down in the international market, and it is because of this reason that recently, as soon as the price of coffee fell down in the international market, the export duty has been reduced and the hon. Members are aware of that.

I am told we have to finish this at 5 o' Clock. Somebody made a point about the minimum release price. Though the minimum release prices are determined every three years, I think it should have been done every year. But I am told that the price determination is so cumbersome that there is some difficulty in that. But I am trying to impress upon the Members that as far as possible we should have price determination every three years. I hope I will succeed in this. But one point which should be remembered is that though the minimum release price has been fixed at the rate of Rs. 654 per bag, the ruling price is to the tune of Rs. 911 per bag. Therefore, the ruling price is much higher than the minimum release price. Therefore, it would not be correct to say that the growers are not getting remunerative prices. On the other hand, as I have mentioned, the coffee growers have been getting remunerative prices and their prices have always been stable.

17.00 hrs.

One more point I want to make on the export duty. Export duties are not charged when the international prices of the cheapest variety of coffee fall below the base remunerative price. It is only when it is above the base remunerative level, the export duty is levied. Therefore, I think, as far as the Government is concerned, we will make all efforts to see that there is stable policy so far as coffee is concerned.

Only one more point I want to make to which Mr. Rath has referred. It is regarding the growing of coffee in non-traditional areas. Coffee is not grown in all parts of the country. It is only grown, so far, in some of the States. We are contemplating a comprehensive plan for the cultivation of coffee in the non-traditional areas, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Nagaland.

I once again thank all the hon. Members who have participated in the debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Coffee Act, 1942, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the House will take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

“That clauses 2 to 5 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 to 5 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

17.04 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE : RACIAL RIOTS IN SOUTH AFRICA AFFECTING THE PEOPLE OF INDIAN ORIGIN

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we go to item No. 19, Discussion under Rule 193.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : Mr. Chairman, how long is this discussion going to take? How much time is allotted? I am saying this because this is a very important issue and we are committed to this just cause. This should not be taken as a mere formality. We should have a discussion showing that Parliament is really concerned about this. It is not just a matter of formality.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Time allotted is 2 hours.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : Sir the despicable system of apartheid must be the starting point of any discussion of South African situation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Minister, the discussion is in the name of Shri Pratap Bhanu Sharma. So, he has to initiate the discussion.

SHRI G.G. SWELL (Shillong) : There is no harm in hearing the statement from the Government. After that, we can discuss.

MR. CHAIRMAN : First of all, the hon. Member will move.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : May be, procedurally there is something wrong.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us go by the procedure.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : The statement can be made by me and then the discussion can take place.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Let the hon. Minister make the statement. There is no harm.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can make the statement after taking the permission of the House.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : It is quite regular for the hon. Minister to make the statement.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : I beg to make the statement in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I put it to the House to give permission to the hon. Minister to make the statement.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes. The hon. Minister can make the statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister may now make the statement. Let us go by the procedure.

17.06 hrs

STATEMENT RE : APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : The despicable system of Apartheid must be the starting point of any discussion of the South African situation. Apartheid was devised by the White minority to perpetuate its supremacy over other communities, who form 85% of the population of South Africa. The United Nations has rightly described Apartheid as a crime against humanity. The rights and freedoms defined in the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights are denied to non-Whites. Colour discrimination extends not only to employment and habitation, but to public transport, public places like cinemas, museums, sports stadia, restaurants and parks and gardens. People of different races may

not even be carried to hospital in the same ambulance. Political parties serving the interests of the oppressed majority, in particular, the African National Congress and also the Pan Africanist Congress, are banned and have to operate from exile.

Among the many reprehensible feature of Apartheid is the creation of the so-called "homelands" or "Bantustans" for the Africans. Though they comprise 73% of the total population, the Bantustans have been allocated only some 13.7% of the total area of the country. These are among the poorest areas which contain no major known deposits of minerals, no major industries or sea ports. Millions of Blacks and coloureds are permitted to live and work in "White" areas but only so long as this source of cheap labour is required by the ruling minority. Africans might be thrown out at any time if they are considered surplus to the requirements of White employers or have become old or sick. These Black residents have no political rights and must carry Passes which have to be produced on demand. Every day thousands of persons are arrested for contravention of the Pass Laws.

Opposition to Apartheid in the International community as well as within South Africa is well known. There is, however, a new surge within South Africa supported by workers in mining and other industries. People are coming out openly against the regime and are defying its laws designed to perpetuate its tyranny. White repression has increased in a futile attempt to put down the movement. In the last year or so, hundreds of people have been killed in police firings. Thousands have been imprisoned and scores have perished while in custody as a result of police brutalities. It is not possible to estimate how many are being held in prison without trial but the number is very large. The dauntless spirit of the anti-Apartheid movement is symbolised in the person of Nelson Mandela a winner of the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding, who has spent 23 years in the notorious Robben Island prison.

International opposition to Apartheid initiated by Gandhiji has also been gathering strength over the years. It was India which first brought the question of racial discrimination in South Africa before the United Nations in 1946. Since then, a powerful international consensus has developed against the racist principles of the Apartheid system.

It is unfortunately a fact that there is yet no unanimity about the need for imposing economic sanctions against South Africa. Certain important Western powers with considerable investments in South Africa are not to apply economic sanctions against South Africa. The latest events in South Africa have also demonstrated that the so-called policy of constructive engagement does not provide a viable alternative to effective action by the international community under Chapter 7 of the U.N. Charter.

In an attempt to confuse domestic and international opinion, the racist regime in South Africa has announced a series of cosmetic "reforms" which in no way reduce the rigours of Apartheid or confer real rights to the majority. Last year the racists introduced certain so-called "constitutional reforms" and created a tricameral legislature to give a semblance of representation to the Coloured and Indian communities. The new Parliament has 178 Whites, 85 Coloured and 45 Indians, each group supposedly empowered to discuss and legislate on matters pertaining to its own community. In fact, however, real power remains in the hands of the White minority. The majority of the population has no franchise. The attempt has proved to be a failure as is obvious from the fact that only a small minority of the Indian and Coloured electorates (about 20% of the Indians and 30% of the Coloureds) participated in the elections in August 1984. The vast majority boycotted the so-called elections, thereby rejecting the invitation of the racist regime to become junior partners in their own suppression.

The latest instance of the nefarious efforts of the racist regime to divide

[Shri Khurshid Alam Khan]

the oppressed masses concerns the recent disturbances in the township of Inanda, near Durban, earlier this month. Members will have seen reports about these disturbances, which were apparently triggered off by the murder of a black human rights lawyer, Mrs. Victoria Mxenge. People attending the memorial service for Mrs. Mxenge were attacked by some hooligans. In the ensuing disturbances, some 65 people, including a few people of Indian origin, are reported to have lost their lives. The turbulence also spilled over to the nearby Phoenix Settlement set up by Mahatma Gandhi in the 1890s and some buildings associated with Gandhiji were destroyed. The racist regime showed no inclination to intervene and restore peace and order. Its police did nothing to protect the lives and properties of people, including those of Indian origin, when they were attacked by anti-social elements. There is ample reason to suspect the hand of the South African Government and their hired agents in the disturbances. I would like to inform the House that this perception is shared by the ANC and leaders of other African States.

We are confident that the people of South Africa will see through the transparent attempts of the racist regime to create artificial divisions in their ranks. The racists' manoeuvres cannot stop the march of history. The oppressed people of South Africa will carry their united struggle to a successful conclusion.

I would like to assure the House that India will spare no efforts in mobilising world public opinion in support of the South African people's just struggle for a better, more equitable and humane order under conditions of full freedom.

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17.14 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: RACIAL RIOTS
IN SOUTH AFRICA AFFECTING
THE PEOPLE OF INDIAN
ORIGIN—*Contd.*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Pratap

Bhanu Sharma may initiate the discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister has just now given detailed information about the racial riots in South Africa and the critical situation that has arisen there. It is naturally and undoubtedly a matter of concern for all of us, for the entire humanity, for those powers who believe in freedom and democracy and for a developing country like India which is chairman of NAM.

17.15 hrs.

[DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The people of Indian origin who had gone to South Africa and settled there about 100 to 125 years ago had contributed a lot by dint of their hard work in strengthening the economy of South Africa. They joined hands with the South African people in every way and cooperated with them in the development of South Africa. Not only this, our country had been taking keen interest in the struggle for freedom of South Africa being waged by the South African people since long. Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of our Nation, had started his Satyagraha Movement on the soil of South Africa itself against the racist regime and the policy of apartheid practised by it. He spent 20 years of his youth in South Africa. During his stay in South Africa Mahatma Gandhi raised his voice against the White Government for the inhuman acts committed by them against the people of Indian origin and non-whites. He infused confidence among the people of South Africa that the voice for the independence of the country can be raised on the world forum with the support and cooperation of the Indian people. He launched movements and tried to bring round the White regime to his point of view in a non-violent and peaceful way. Thereafter when he returned to India, he became a hero.

He had gained self-confidence and inspiration when he came back to India. I will, therefore, like to say that the history of freedom struggle of our country and the freedom struggle of South Africa, which is still continuing, are interlinked. It is, therefore, naturally a matter of concern for us that the white regime of South Africa which believed in apartheid and racist policies is still perpetuating excesses on the majority community of South Africa and the people of Indian origin settled there.

We are proud that our democratic and developing country has drawn the attention of the international community towards this issue. India is the first country which raised the matter of granting freedom to South Africa in the United Nations Organisation. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had tremendous love for the African people which cannot be described in words. The Gandhian and Nehru traditions have prospered in our country. Our country has also raised its voice against imperialism, racialism and the policy of apartheid in the UNO, the Union for African Solidarity and the forum of non-aligned movement. On the basis of these facts we can today say our sympathy, our initiative and our moral and ideological support for South Africa has created confidence among the people of South Africa that they will also one day achieve independence. The freedom struggle launched by Mahatma Gandhi for the freedom of South Africa is still a source of inspiration for the South African people.

17.19 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will like to say that the White regime of South Africa is still exploiting the African people and the non-whites through its black deeds and double standards and spreading imperialism. The white minority is still ruling the majority community who have virtually built South Africa. Today the protagonists of democracy who

claim themselves to be progressive on the international forum are turning a deaf ear to the voice of the people of South Africa. They become partners in the economic activities of that country through multinational companies by extending their cooperation and thus exploit their natural resources. In this way they exploit the people of that country for their own selfish ends.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the riots in South Africa is not a new phenomenon. There is a long history behind it. If we go into this matter in depth we will find that the white Government in South Africa is following the same double standards which had earlier been experienced by India. They are only interested in perpetuating imperialism and nothing else. We are proud that the foreign policy of our country was framed under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi. Pandit Nehru and Indiraji and our country took the lead in raising the voice about Africa and in highlighting the wrong policies being followed by the white regime in South Africa. India was the first country to support the cause of South Africa.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, even today if we go into the problems faced by the people of Indian origin in South Africa, we will find that the policies adopted by Peter Botha in South Africa are responsible for these problems. The Peter Botha Government decided two years back to discriminate against the people of Indian origin, the non-white population of South Africa, who are the backbone of that country and originally belonged to it. It is very strange that the regime of South Africa is perpetuating untold cruelties on the people of that country in the name of democracy and humanity. The Government in South Africa has created tricameral legislature in the country by amending its policies. There is no other instance of such a cruel joke with the people of a country of the world. One House is for the people of Indian origin, the second is for the mixed race and the third is for the minority community, the population of which is only 40 to 45 lakhs. But no House has been created

[Shri Pratap Bhanu Sharma]

for the permanent citizens of the country who have built up that country with their hard work. The so-called protagonists of democracy overlooked that fact. Our country is the first country to raise its voice against the so-called protagonists of the democracy. When our late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi gave a call to the people of South Africa and the people of Indian origin in Africa that they should not take part in the elections and being Member of U.N.O. pleaded the cause of South Africa which was supported by the other countries and consequently in August last year the Constitution was rescinded. Only 10 to 15 per cent people of the country took part in the elections. When the majority community is not allowed to exercise franchise, the white regime in South Africa has no moral right to rule the country and exploit the South African people. They have also no moral right to imprison the people of South Africa.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, who is present at the moment in this temple of the largest democracy of the world, whether we cannot convey our feelings through this forum to the international forum. We must convey our feelings to the international forum. I also want to know the steps taken by us in the direction with a view to eliminate these abnormalities. We should give a serious thought to all these things. Mr. Speaker, Sir by the racial riots after recent elections in South Africa I am reminded of what the Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi had said at that time. She had said that the process of elections or the process of dividing the Legislature into three parts is only an eye-wash. Under the garb of it the racist regime of South Africa wants to create a cleavage among the people of Indian origin and the non-whites in order to divide them. Now within a period of one year it has become clear that the dual policy has been adopted in regard to the non-white people only to mislead the world. The policy being followed in the case of non-whites is different in practice than what it is in theory. Peter Botha

Government is even now adopting discriminatory policy against the people.

I want to point out that today our youth leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi is the head of the Non-aligned Movement. He occupies an important position in the international field and the efforts made by him to bring about peace in the world have been appreciated. He is also representing our country in the international forums as head of the under-privileged countries. He has taken upon himself to continue the traditions of Mahatma Gandhi, Nehruji and Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Today the people of the world are looking towards him with hopes and expectations.

Today the situation in South Africa has taken such a turn that it is now advancing towards freedom; public opinion has been awakened there. The black deeds of the minority Government in South Africa have been exposed. In the circumstances it becomes our duty to come forward and guide the people of South Africa in their struggle for freedom from the clutches of the imperialist nations who are exploiting the country. Such an opportunity had not been provided to us earlier and it is not likely to be repeated in future.

In the end, I will like to say that today we can reiterate our demand through the non-aligned countries. We can also support the cause of the African countries as a member of the UNO. Today the African countries have arrived at the verge of independence. The first step which is necessary to mobilise world opinion is to release Nelson Mandela. He is likely to become African Gandhi if we take initiative for the release of this national leader by mobilising the support of the non-aligned nations in the International forum. Nelson Mandela is a man of commanding personality in Africa. We can compare him with Mahatma Gandhi because during the last 20 years he has not even once asked for his release and he has not surrendered himself before the African regime. He has said that his release and the independence of South Africa are synonymous. Our

country should take initiative for the independence of South Africa.

Our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi should come forward and take a lead in the international forum. We are confident that following the high traditions set by our great leaders, our young Prime Minister will take a lead in guiding the people of South Africa in their struggle for freedom.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are very grateful to you for the time given to us and also to the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs for throwing light on the subject. We want that in view of the circumstances prevailing in South Africa at present, we should demand the release of Nelson Mandela and give a call to the people of Indian origin in South Africa so that no cleavage or division is created among the non-whites and the people of Indian origin. The Gandhi Ashram which inspired the people for freedom struggle is being burnt. This aspect should also be taken care of.

[English]

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have carefully listened to the statement made by the hon. Minister in this regard. Unfortunately, he has never made any mention of certain cruel, ghastly and inhuman incidents which took place, particularly about the Indians and also on the Phoenix settlement of Mahatma Gandhi and that is the real cause of action, that is the real provocation, that is the subject-matter which is now actually under discussion and because of such occurrences, because of those incidents, we thought it fit to bring the subject to the notice of the House for discussion. That is the very subject which the hon. Minister, for some reasons, has thought it fit to omit which, I consider, is not very proper. We read in the press that the Phoenix settlement of Mahatma Gandhi was outraged, was pillaged, was plundered and totally destroyed deliberately, not by hooligans or

hoodlums, incidentally or accidentally, but because of the organised effort of the South African racist Government. Because of the encouragement given by them, these incidents have taken place.

The Minister in his statement initially also referred to the suspected hand of the South African Government. Therefore, this requires a greater sense of urgency, importance, gravity and concern for all of us.

We had a detailed report from Shrimati Sushila Gandhi, daughter-in-law of Mahatma Gandhi. She writes to say that the house which was constructed by them about five-six decades back was deliberately destroyed. This is the House which was dedicated to the memory of Kasturba Gandhi. The house which was constructed by Mahatma Gandhi originally at Phoenix was destroyed previously. A few years back, it was remodelled and reconstructed and given the name of Sarvodaya Bhavan and it houses at the moment a library, a museum, a library and several other things. It was a huge complex in a vast area of 150 acres. This is the place which had become the target of attack by the blacks under the instigation of the racist Government of South Africa. Previously also, they took several steps with a view to eliminate all unwanted elements which included the Indians also.

She refers here in this article to some of the recent steps taken by the South African Government.

"The Government tried to obliterate us through the Group Areas Act. They deliberately defined the area in which the ashram was situated as a black area."

The Phoenix settlement area came within the purview of that and they banned the entry of Indian citizens to that area. In fact, they wanted to bundle them out and send them out from that area and they have successfully resisted that. They are able to continue in that

[Shri S.M. Bhattam]

settlement in spite of the repeated attempts made by the South African racist Government. Later, when they banned the South African Congress and also the Indian Congress, they have organised a United Democratic Front. The United Democratic Front was again wedded to peaceful and non-violent Gandhian methods in their approach to problems, in safeguarding the human rights and in protecting their interests. They wanted to boycott the farcical elections which were conducted and to which the Minister has rightly made a reference. At that time when they were conducting a peaceful agitation and the movement against the farcical elections which were taking place, the South African Government engineered riots. Here the daughter-in-law of Mahatma Gandhi says :

“My son-in-law Mewa was among those arrested and locked up without trial for eight months. My daughter Ela and her husband Mewa had already served a sentence of 15 years under house arrest and I had long since been declared a stateless person.”

This is what she was saying about the situation there. The South African Government instigated the Blacks to violence, engineered all sorts of atrocities and they had made life a veritable hell and made it impossible to live there.

Sir, the policy of the apartheid, which is universally condemned both by the UN and all the nations in the world still continues in the same old fashion and in the same form in South Africa. The United States of America with which we recently forged better and more friendly relations should be able to exert its influence on South Africa. And if they are to make use of their good offices, this is the very area where they should come into the picture and do something useful and needful and on time too. If they are not merely offering lip sympathy and service against the policy of apartheid, they must even threaten to impose economic sanctions against the South

African Government. Unless certain drastic steps are taken, it is impossible to contain the South African Government in their reckless and inhuman approach to these problems.

Sir, it is said that the policy of the apartheid is a crime against humanity. The Charter of the Human Rights of the United Nations is against the policy of apartheid. In South Africa, the political rights are no longer there. Democracy is totally non-existent. The racist government, a vestige of the colonial past, which takes on itself all Fascist powers, is still continuing to act in this inhuman manner. Sir, if I can say, this, racism is surviving in South Africa, if not with the direct, but indirect support of the United States of America. If that is not so, they should necessarily take initiative and do the needful in the matter and even threaten to impose economic sanctions against the South African Government.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Swell. 10 Minutes, Sir.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Well, I will try my best.

MR. SPEAKER : You have to. There is no option.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : I think we grateful to the Minister of State for having started off with reading a statement of the Government's stand on this question. As a Government's statement, it has its own *cachet*, its own *imprimatur*, it conveys its own message which will be taken notice of by the country and the world at large. But I wish the statement had had more depth, more crispness about it, more finesse, more of a *cri de coeur* and not so much officialese. Having said that Sir, it is a sad occasion for me to stand in this House and to hear the story that what was, what is and what will ever be, the shrine of the finest of the human spirit struggling against tyranny has been attacked, ruined and desecrated. But puny men like Peter Botha, the President

of the *apartheid* regime of South Africa would commit a very serious mistake to think that they could kill that spirit, the spirit of Mahatma Gandhi, the spirit that was responsible for the freedom of 700 million Indians, the spirit that is today like a torch neglecting the desire for freedom of all the human races, the spirit that Jawaharlal Nehru once said, will keep on shining one thousand years from today, when we all will have disappeared from this planet. It is no less a person than Sushila Gandhi, the daughter-in-law of Mahatma Gandhi who lived for half a century there who bore witness that this was not the work of the blacks, that it was the work of the few goons among the blacks, and they were set upon this ashram, because it stood for something very different from what *apartheid* stood for. But as she said and as the name of this ashram itself will phoenix-like rise again from the ashes; and let us hope that this spirit will lead the people of South Africa to freedom from this abominable concept of *apartheid*. In a sense, Sir I think there is reason to be gratified for what they have done to the ashram of Mahatma Gandhi. If there is any sign, this is the sure sign that the *apartheid* regime of Africa, is today an animal driven to the corner, and resorting to all wiles and guiles and viciousness in order to save itself. What is the picture of South Africa today, Sir? What kind of country it is before the world? It is a country of people who move from funeral to funeral, from grave to grave. The people in agony, of ungovernable townships, a country of sudden death, a country which her noblest son, the Peace laureate, Bishop Desmond Tutu has described only yesterday, or the day before as a country that stands at the brink of a catastrophe, and of the *apartheid* regime, as a Government, running from gimmick. What are these Bantustans where I think, as my friend the Minister of State had said, 73% of the people of that country were shunted into 13% of arid wastes—It is not land; they are arid wastes. What is the percentage of the Whites? I do not have it ready with me I know they are about 4 million or 5 million, i.e., about 15%. And the 15% of this population, are the people who have not been put in South Africa by God. They are

the people who had gone there from somewhere. They are the looters; they had deprived the people of the soil of the land; this 15% of the people enjoy 80% of the best land of South Africa. They have had the run of that country. During the days of imperialism, the days of colonialism. They had the run of the country; and in latter days when they posed themselves as champions of anti-communism, they had the run of the hearts of the so-called anti-communist democracies of the West. But to-day, even these who consider South Africa their friend, who think that their interests in South Africa are more important than the value, than the dignity of human life, even these people are feeling embarrassed.

And so they went from gimmick to gimmick. First, the independent Bantustan, it did not work. Nobody touched this with the longest pair of tongs. Nobody recognised *transkei*, or whatever it was. Then the gimmick of the tri-cameral Parliament, the tri-cameral legislature in which, as the Minister of State said, the coloureds have their own parliament, the Asians have their own parliament, but the whole power is still in the hands of the Whites. It is an euphemism of a parliament; the parliament's of the South Africa is no parliament. It is the President's Council that is all important, it is the super-parliament. In the election to the office of the President of South African, it is 50% of this 15% White who will elect him, no matter what the blacks or coloureds or Indians think. This is the country, as I said, this is the Government that is trying to run the administration by gimmick.

Now, only two days ago, we have this *rodomontade* of President Peter Botha, offering a kind of lollipop, to talk to the blacks—and talk about what—but at the same time reiterating that the principle of one man, one vote would mean chaos.

Sir, the struggle in South African to-day has come to the final stage. The black people have risen up. They are prepared to die. Today, they have in them a weapon: I wish the Minister of State had mentioned that too, and I wish that you do something about it.

[Shri G. G. Swell]

Sir, just give me two more minutes. I am not talking nonsense. There is another weapon which the blacks have.

The economy of South Africa exists on the cheap slave labour of the black people. These people today have shown that they are prepared to stand up and lose their job, go hungry, if necessary, but will not move the economic wheels of the apartheid regime any more.

You must have read a report in the paper that Pter Botha wants to meet this by threatening to expel about 400-500,000 black workers from other parts of Africa who have gone there to work. So, what? Everybody talks of economic sanction. It is gratifying that even some countries in the West have realised this. They have recalled their Ambassadors. They are talking of economic sanction. The French Government had moved in the Security Council a resolution for economic sanction. They are doing something, but not enough. You may ask me a question: how is it possible for this way in the human system? I say, a wog because it is a poisonous organism. How has it been able to stand up to the rest of the world? If you ask me, I have two answers. It is the baloney of President Reagan's constructive engagement; it is the hypocrisy of the British Government which is supposed to be the mother of Parliaments and freedom and yet think that they see something in the speech of President Peter Botha. Why? Because their political and economic interests are far greater to them than the value and the dignity of man? But there is going to be another kind of economic sanction in South Africa itself, and there we come in.

When the Minister of State says that they will take positive action, I would ask him what positive action? When you speak of positive action to help people of Africa to free themselves from this obnoxious regime, I would like to know what kind of action you have in mind? You are not going to send the Indian army to South Africa.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Why not?

SHRI G.G. SWELL : It is remote.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : If the Cubans can send the army why not us?

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Well, I don't think that you are going to do that, but something you can do. You can kill their economic muscles, mobilize opinion, get international fund in order to help the starving workers in South Africa to stand up; and I say if they do that just for six months, the whole edifice of the South African regime will collapse.

I would like to make this appeal to the Prime Minister. In October, the Heads of the Commonwealth are going to meet. I wish the Prime Minister to take it up there and put the British Government against wall. Let the Heads of the Commonwealth Government say something finite and ask the British Government to resort to economic sanction and real sanction.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Hannan Mollah.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : My name was second in the order paper.

MR. SPEAKER : That does not matter. You will get time.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : No, no, there is no question of getting time. I am not interested in speaking, but the problem is what is the sanctity of going to the ballot, giving the names again and then putting up in the order paper again?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is not calling attention; this is 193.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : It had been mentioned earlier about the

special facilities that is those persons whose names (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : If the mover had not been there, you would have been called. Otherwise, you are as good as as any other member is.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It is not that; it is not like that. Try to understand the rules. We are very very respectful to you also. No problem.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia) : I agree with the sentiments expressed by hon. Members from all the sides regarding the question of the racist, Fascist and the most inhuman ruling clique the junta of Botha in South Africa and their activities. Some unfortunate occurrence took place in which some people of Indian origin were killed. The imperialist forces through their tactics of divide and rule are using this incident for their purposes of divide and rule. The people of the Indian origin and the Black Africans, are all unitedly fighting for equality, freedom and democracy. But certain anti-social elements have been used by the imperialist forces to attack a section of the Indian people. Therefore this incident has to be understood in that light. Even the leaders of the Indian people there like Parveen Gorkhan say that it has not been done by the African people but organised by the racist regime. And even the Police did not take any action against that riotous attack. They used the incident to create a rift between the Indians and the African origin people. But the people there are united; they understand the situation and they are fighting the racist regime.

17.56 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

The South African situation has already been mentioned by the hon. Minister in his statement, but it is shameful that in this age of national liberation movement, in this age of advancement of

social progress, we are forced to witness the declaration of race war as a policy by a Government, if it is called a Government at all.

Sir, as it has been mentioned already, less than 15 per cent of the people are controlling 87 per cent of the best land there. And 73 per cent of the population have only 13 per cent of the waste land there. And all the mineral resources are controlled by 400 foreign companies. The largest among them are 13 USA based multi-national companies. That is the reason why these American and British imperialists have vetoed the U.N. resolution for sanctions against South Africa.

18.00 hrs.

We from India have a tradition to stand by the liberation struggle and the people who are struggling for democracy and equality. In this situation we have to rise to the occasion. We have to raise these demands and try to see that they are implemented. One of them is that Nelson Mandella and other political prisoners are freed. Particularly I would like to mention here the name, among the thousands of prisoners, of one young activist, Shri Benjamin Moloise, who is 22 years old. There is a conspiracy to kill him inside the jail. We should try for his release. I appeal to our Government to see that his life is saved. At the same time, we also demand that the Botha regime which has declared in the name of emergency, war against the people of South Africa, that should be lifted. It will be a good sign that the African people and people of Indian origin will be unitedly fighting to see that the Botha Government is thrown out and democracy and equality prevails.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : As Pandit Nehru and Indiraji used to say often our freedom movement was not merely a struggle to free ourselves from the British colonial rule, but it was the expression of a world view which perceived that every oppressed person, the weak anywhere in the world, have the right to justice, equality and a

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

fair deal and that we must always be with them. It is in this context that we take an active interest in what is happening in South Africa today. And this is just a continuation of our interest in South African affairs for a very very long time.

It is also not without significance that Mahatma Gandhi really moved by the problems of that country, decided to take the leadership of our freedom movement after what happened to him in South Africa, after he himself experienced the brunt of racism in that country. Suffice it to say to appreciate the gravity of the situation now that racialism during Mahatma Gandhi's days in South Africa was a milder version that what happened afterwards.

Mahatma Gandhi was in South Africa in the early forties when General Smuts and his United Party were still ruling that country. Apartheid as a legal policy, apartheid as the corner stone of the domestic and international policy of South Africa, had not yet emerged. It was later in 1948 that the notorious Dr. Mallan, President of the National Party of South Africa, the same party to which Mr. Botha now belongs, formulated and enunciated apartheid as the corner stone of South Africa policy—apartheid which the United Nations has declared to be a sheer crime—a crime against humanity.

What we are witnessing today in the midst of the turmoil that is encircling the people of that country is the death knell being sounded on the racist regime. It is a turning point in the history of South Africa. Apartheid now sees the beginning of its end. I am saying this on a very realistic assessment. For the first time in more than 30 years we find one of the Western countries in the Security Council raising the question of sanctions against South Africa. We must congratulate France for having taken this bold step of denouncing the South African racist regime by announcing on its own, economic sanctions against South Africa. What France has done will go a long way in destabilising the criminal racist regime

in South Africa. We must also congratulate the action taken by Denmark, and countries like Netherlands, and Greece, which, inside the EEC, have called for disinvestment and for stopping the investment and loans to South Africa. The situation in South Africa for the racist regime is bleak indeed. Corpses of young whites killed in Namibia are being brought to South Africa, are being killed in Namibia. Young whites, just as it happened at the time of Vietnam war in United States, are refusing to fight in Namibia. There is a movement inside South Africa against the illegal occupation of the old South-West Africa, of Namibia. What is the economic situation in South Africa? Loans up to the first six months of this year, totalled 165 million dollars which is a substantial increase over the previous years. Gold, the major export of South Africa, has slumped in the international market. Prices of this major export have gone down. The expenditure on defence alone is more than 20 per cent of its total budget. The defence of South Africa against their own people. So, now South Africa finds itself in the midst of an economic crisis and, therefore, we must call upon, as Prof. Swell has said, the international community, the non-aligned movement, and particularly the last bastion of support to South African United States administration under President Reagan, United Kingdom and, I may add, Federal Republic of Germany, the three last supports of South Africa economy to put an end to their support of the racist regime. In the United States, both the Houses of the Congress, have passed a resolution urging economic sanctions against South Africa but President Reagan sticks to his concept of "constructive engagement" which, in substance, is nothing but support, a covert support, to the racist regime. It is important that we should play an activist role not merely in the non-aligned movement but the world over, and particularly before the United States, and United Kingdom so that they see that their investments, their money are no longer safe under the racist regime of Mr. Botha and of his National Party. Much has been said here about the assault on phoenix at Gandhi Ji's Ashram at Phoenix. Mr. Mewaram Gobind, the grand

son-in-law of Mahatma Gandhi himself has come out in the open to say that it has not been that Africans have been involved in this atrocious act, it has been the hooligans, it has been the gangs sponsored by the white racist regime through themselves and through their stooges like Chief Butlezi who have been involved in these acts. These are the acts of hooliganism in which three Indians have died, and there has also been a revenge on the part of Indians.

As you know, it was about a year ago that the bogus constitutional reforms which have been denounced by the whole world, by the United Nations, were announced by the Botha regime. The bogus constitutional reforms provided for three Chambers—a Chamber for the whites which has the power to make all the laws, and bogus Chambers for the coloured and for the Indians, with very limited powers. They call all the Asians as Indians. Only stooges voted and were elected to the Indian Chamber. Some M.Ps., so-called M.Ps., were elected by a hundred votes. While the electorate had tens of thousands of votes, Indian M.Ps. were elected by a hundred votes. This just shows that the Indian community in the large majority did not at all participate in the bogus elections. Now, it is these bogus MPs....

SHRI G G. SWELL : They are being paid 15,000 dollars a month.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : ... have been bought, as my colleague says, who have been instigating riots of the Indians against the Blacks. And if three Indians died, scores, hundreds of blacks died in revenge of Indians against the blacks. What is important to remember at this moment is that both Indians and Africans are black by the South African standard. Both of them have always fought together. They have always been second-class citizens, as distinguished from many parts of Africa. And one may remember what happened in the 50s. In 1957, for example, when some riots took place in Durban some Indian women were dismissed and laid off from work. As a result of this, all Africans jointly went on strike in support of the Indians.

The struggle has seen a struggle of solidarity of the Indians and Africans. They have been together. Mewa Ram Govind himself is accused of treason. Out of sixteen leaders accused of treason now, including Nelson Mandela, eight are Indians. Their struggle is common. This solidarity must continue until the end.

I may like to say, it is a matter of great pleasure for all of us to have the Prime Minister attending this debate. I am sure it is a great encouragement for the non-aligned world and for the oppressed countries of the world. As Prof. Swell has said, Our officials make beautiful statements which will cover all the points. And this time it is not the official, but a man of eminence, the Minister of External Affairs. But it gives a different dimension and a different note of support when the head of the Government, the Prime Minister, himself comes out and speaks on this matter.

I will, therefore, submit the following that the Government of India may do and I am putting it for the consideration of the Government of India.

(1) Initiative at diplomatic level to bring round the United States and the United Kingdom in particular to support the movement against the racist regime.

(2) I may mention this coming to brass tacks. We have always supported the African National Congress. We have supported them by words and by deeds. Now, the African National Congress, including in India itself, finds some problems that they are facing. And whatever material help we may give in addition to what we have given, I beseech the Government to give it to the African National Congress. We have committed ourselves to this cause. Our philosophy enjoins upon us to support all the people of Africa, all the oppressed people of Asia, all oppressed everywhere; and South Africa is a case in point. We are with them and we will show that we have been with them and we will continue to be with them always.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : This is a question on which there is absolute unanimity in the House and in the nation. Our frustration stems mainly from the helplessness in spite of the unanimity not only in the country, but among all the freedom lovers in the world. I completely echo the feelings voiced by Mr. Swell and Mr. Faleiro in this regard. The Apartheid regime in South Africa has been deriving covert support from President Reagan's policy of constructive engagement and also from the benevolent policy of Mrs. Margaret Thatcher herself. It is, of course, very heartening to note that apart from France and the Scandinavian countries, even Canada has moved in the matter. They have all begun to urge for economic sanctions against South Africa. As has been pointed out even the US Senate by an overwhelming majority, viz 80 to 12 majority voted for economic sanctions against South Africa. But in spite of such overwhelming support for the Blacks in South Africa, President Reagan is not likely to give assent to the Resolution of the US Senate itself. I think here our Government should be able to help. We should be able to appeal to President Reagan. If necessary our Prime Minister has to write to President Reagan requesting that he should pay heed to the resolution of his own Senate. Though it is a matter of deep regret that Phoenix settlement has been razed to the ground, we must remember that the greatest memorial to the greatest man of the age, Gandhiji, is the freedom of Africans in South Africa. It is not the Settlement or any building that can serve as a true memorial. I am also of the view that Government of India should extend all material help to the black freedom fighters. I know we are a poor country ourselves. But we should do our mite. I will not be opposed to the policy of extending even military assistance. However nominal the military assistance might be, you must appreciate that gestures too are important in the area of international affairs. We have all seen how South Africa has defied the will of the whole world. We see this not only in South Africa, but in Namibia. It is also attacking all the front-line African States. Only a few months back it attacked Botswana.

A time has come for India (as Leader of the Third World) to take initiative in all the fora of the world ; and I am sure our Government will rise to the occasion and hold aloft the banner of freedom.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki) : Sir, since much has been said on this subject I do not want to take more of the time of the House. The entire world is outraged over the repression let loose by the apartheid regime in South Africa on the blacks. The blacks are united. They are fighting against the apartheid regime for the emancipation of the people of South Africa and in the interest of all freedom-loving people of the world. The people of the world are united with the blacks in their fight against this regime. We are naturally concerned and anguished over the latest developments there. There were bloody clashes between blacks and people of Indian origin and it has been reported that many people were killed and even the Phoenix settlement founded by Gandhiji has been burnt down. Phoenix settlement, as we know, is the standing monument of racial harmony and the quest for freedom and dignity. It is in this city of Durban that Mahatma Gandhi started his civil disobedience movement and fight against racial oppression. Therefore we are emotionally linked with the blackmen's fight against racial oppression and colonialism.

Sir, it is unfortunate that such a development should have taken place in that area and I have no doubt that these developments, these clashes, are the manifestations of the machinations of the South African racist regime to divide the Indians and the Blacks.

Sir, Our Prime Minister has called upon all the non-whites, and not only non-whites, but the whites who are opposed to apartheid, to unite and fight to vanquish these racial policies. He has clearly stated that our freedom is not complete unless all the countries in the world which are under colonial yoke are liberated and emancipated.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : I have only started. I am only at my introductory stage. (*Interruptions*)

In his statement, he has specifically, clearly and unequivocally expressed our support to the fight that is being waged by the blacks in South Africa. You know what is the dimension and the monstrous character of apartheid. Actually this monster is the evil created by the white colonial rule. Twenty two million blacks in South Africa are denied all kinds of freedom, they have no political freedom, they have no rights of citizenship, five millions of white people are controlling the govt. These blacks are living in slums called ghettos. They cannot go out of these ghettos. If they move out, they will be gunned down, they will be taken away, they will be arrested. And so many such people are arrested and are being killed in jails. This type of atrocities are being committed by the whites on the blacks in South Africa. What can we do at this moment? Our Prime Minister, Shri Rajivji is the Chairman of the NAM. Our foreign policy actually has its genesis in our freedom movement. That was a fight against all kinds of oppression, racial and colonial, and Panditji has given us the foundation has shown as the correct way, Indiraji has made it vibrant and Rajivji is now with his dynamic leadership leading the non-aligned nations. I am sure, our duty now is to impress upon the world, as the Chairman of the NAM, the United States and the western countries, the need for effecting economic sanctions against this apartheid regime of South Africa. That alone can make this South African leader, Mr. Peter Botha understand and to his senses. Unless we act this way, it is no use our talking here.

The United States is indirectly helping the racist regime. They talk of constructive engagement, but what are they doing actually? They are only helping the apartheid regime to perpetuate this kind of atrocities on the blacks. We should boldly tell the United States in this regard to effect sanctions against the South African Government. How the South

African Government is tactfully trying to divide the non-whites is very clear. They have recently set up a kind of Parliament, a tri-cameral Parliament where 5 million whites are having one house. Two million mixed bloods are having another House; and one million Asians are having a third House. There are three Houses. But the entire authority is with the Whites only. And the omost unfortunate thing is, 22 millions of Blacks are completely excluded from this Parliament.

And that too in a three-tier system 22 million Blacks have been excluded from this Parliamentary system. It is not true that the Indians have associated themselves with this parliamentary system or they have become a junior partner to this white rule. A few people might have associated themselves with it. It has already been said that the voting pattern has clearly showed that majority of the Indians are dis-associating with this. But what has actually happened is Peter Botha's design to divide Indians and Whites and Indians and Blacks, thereby his machinations are becoming successful. I hope even this small minority of Indians who are associated with this tri-cameral Parliament will understand the correct message and come out openly in condemning this racial regime.

Mr. Bhattam was mentioning about the fight between Indians and Blacks. Actually what had happened was not at all a fight against Indians. We should not take it that way. It was only a fight against those collalators or those beneficiaries of this tri-cameral Parliament which is only dominated by the Whites. In this context, we have to exercise our moral power on the developed nations. We have to impress upon the West to act effectively to impose economic sanctions against the South African Government.

I am sure our dynamic Prime Minister, Shri Rajivji, who is capable of settling so many issues, especially in our country

[Prof. P. J. Kurian]

he has settled so many issues—will be able to make tangible contribution in this respect. I am sure that the day of liberation of the South African Blacks is not far off: Whatever may be the resistance offered by the South African racist regime, I am sure, the resistance of the blacks will be stronger because they have the moral support of the entire peace-loving world, freedom-loving world. United Nations which have also come out openly in condemning apartheid. In these circumstances, I am sure, the day when they will be liberated from this yoke is not far off.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Sir, Gandhiji, when he first raised his voice against oppression, raised it in South Africa. In a way, that was the birth of a new turn in our own freedom struggle. Our freedom struggle led the world and represented the spirit of freedom of all the oppressed peoples in the world. So is it not ironic that today we here are free and in our Parliament we are discussing racialism and colonialism in South Africa?

Many countries became independent after our independence. Unfortunately, today in South Africa, the Blacks still live as second class citizens.

Many amongst us here in this House have not seen racialism or differential treatment of being treated as second-class citizens. But, still there are elders here who must remember that in our country too, we had two sets of railway carriages, different buses, different houses, and different localities, although the new generation might not remember this.

Every single person in India today feels for the Blacks in South Africa and feels for their struggle and the support that this struggle gets comes from every single Indian.

India, over the years has, no many occasions, raised its voice for the Blacks against colonialism and racialism.

In 1946, when Panditji was Head of the interim-government, we raised the issue in the United Nations.

India was the first country to break diplomatic and trade relations with South Africa.

Our High Commissioner was withdrawn in 1946 and the trade embargo was imposed in the same year.

We had much to gain by continuing trade and relations with South Africa but, we have stood on our ideals even if it has cost us economically and, we are one of the few countries which could have gained so much but, where principles are concerned, the cost is of little concern. India will continue this struggle.

In 1952, India herself and other countries, again took the initiative in the United Nations General Assembly on apartheid.

Our moral, material and diplomatic support for the ANC will continue.

In 1981, our Parliament unanimously passed the anti-apartheid United Nations Convention Act to give effect to the international conventions on the suppression and punishment of crime and on apartheid.

We have called for the release of Nelson Mandela.

We raised in a NAM Bureau Meeting in April, 1985 the issue of apartheid in South Africa.

We have also been urging continuously for imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

Lastly, in April, we recognised SWAPO as the true representatives of the South-West African people.

India has always given the lead in this struggle against colonialism, against

apartheid and India will continue to give this lead.

We have seen various methods of eye-wash being put forward by the South African regime, the Bantustans and the so called constitutional reforms but, these are not adequate. Some of them, like Bantustans, are totally incorrect in principle.

There is no answer to this struggle except freedom for the Blacks in South Africa.

Many countries talk of freedom They talk of human rights. But we see that they support South Africa ! They support them diplomatically, they support them with their trade, and they support them with investments !

We have phrases such as constructive engagement being used. Sir, we don't believe that there is any such thing as 'constructive engagement' We believe these are phrases to act as eye-wash for the people of the world Sir, if 'constructive engagement' was effective, why was it not used in the island in the Atlantic ? Why was it not used in Central America ?

18 36 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Some countries have acted with sanctions, withdrawing their Ambassadors, and we take this as a positive sign. We hope that others will follow sent and will go even further. This momentum will build and will lead to freedom for every black in South Africa, lead to freedom for the last corner of colonialism in the world today.

Sir, Gandhiji's Ashram was damaged during the past few days. Gandhiji's Ashram may be damaged; but the spirit that Gandhiji kindled can never be touched. No matter who attacks the Ashram—Ashram can be rebuilt, can be redone—the spirit that was invoked will rise and will give Africa its final freedom.

Sir, certain forces in life are irreversible. One of them is the struggle against colonialism and racialism. South Africa will have to abandon apartheid, there is no doubt about it. Recent events have probably heralded the beginning of the end of apartheid in South Africa. The question is will South Africa and its powerful friends have the necessary wisdom and farsight to bring about the desired changes through peaceful means ? Or will hundreds and thousands of people have to die before this evil is removed ?

Sir, India will continue its fight against racialism and colonialism. Not only bilaterally, but also in the international fora. The struggle in South Africa is not just a struggle of a few million blacks, it is a struggle for all humanity.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Mr. Speaker Sir, if we are witnessing in the last few days the beginning of the end of apartheid, then I think that we and all other forces in the world who are friendly to us, share our views to do everything possible to hasten this end.

There is no controversy here in this Parliament or in our country as far as our total revulsion and repugnance to this type of South African regime goes—and I would have been happy if, perhaps, this Parliament could have unanimously adopted a resolution today here also, which could have been propagated throughout the world. But, unfortunately, now perhaps there is no time to prepare such a draft.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : The Speaker can speak on our behalf.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Certainly he can speak on our behalf. But anyway, Sir,...

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I think, even now we could have a unanimous resolution. We could sit...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : A short resolution just summing the sentiments which has been expressed by everybody,

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

I think, it would be a good thing for the Parliament to express itself. I do not ever like using this phrase 'the Blacks'. Unfortunately, for lack of any other term, we have always referred to our African brothers and sisters in the international terminology of 'the Blacks'....

PROF. N.G. RANGA : They themselves like it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I do not know whether they like it, but I do not like it.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : None of us likes it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : But 'black' is the description of the complexion of their skins. That way we have got plenty of blacks in our own country. Also I cannot forget that in this area, around Port Durban where these disturbances are now taking place, the main African tribe which is inhabiting those regions is the Zulus, a very proud race of warriors and I would like to recall that just about a 100 years ago or a little more than 100 years ago, the Zulu army which had nothing but spears and shields as its weapons destroyed a British army at the battle of Islandhwana and that has gone down in history as an epic feat which was performed by an unarmed, practically unarmed, African tribal people fighting against a modern army from the west which was even at that time equipped with cannons and fire arms. So they also have played their role in this struggle against the British imperialism. Of course, they were not successful. To-day it is very good that so many Members here have reminded us of the fact that this thing, that is, these ugly incidents which have taken place should not provoke anybody into thinking that Africans are attacking Indians because they are Indians. It is not so at all. Since there have been some references to Mrs. Sushila Gandhi, I find she has very sharply pinpointed this and I quote from what she has written :

"Rioting is the work of paid agents of the racist government of South

Africa. They instigated the blacks into violence, engineered all sorts of atrocities and blamed the blacks for the savagery. It has been their intention to project the blacks as uncouth and savage to justify their continued oppression."

The oppression, of course, is common against Africans and all other coloured people there. But we should remember that the deplorable happenings which have taken place and the attacks on the settlement and the old school and museum and all that which are associated with Gandhiji's name are part of this organised rioting which has been done by paid hooligans, instigated and engineered by the racist government. As the Prime Minister has said, it is the spirit of the place that counts and not the physical buildings which have been destroyed. Perhaps the spirit will live. I only wish to say that whatever we can do, our Government can do, by way of agitating this issue further more forcefully whether it is in the United Nations through the Security Council or in the non-aligned forum or even in the Commonwealth forum which is to meet soon, that, of course, will be done, I am sure. But no such meeting in which we participate should be allowed to disperse without adopting some resolution or some motion on this question. It is true that we do have a feeling of helplessness and I share that feeling too, because it is not enough to say that we have to approach the governments of USA or the Federal Republic of Germany or the British Government in order to put pressure through them on the racist regime of President Botha. We know their interests. It is an interest which is multi-sided. There is the vast mineral wealth of South Africa which is a great temptation to the big multi-national companies of the West. There is the strategic position of South Africa in the whole question of defence of that area. All these temptations could not be resisted by the rulers of America or Britain. Of course, as far as we are concerned we have to go on lobbying and agitating and trying to put pressure and stating our own resolve in unmistakable terms. All that I want to say today is that history marches on; forms of struggle

change. The consciousness of people changes. It does not remain standing at the same place.

Sir, Nelson Mandela was offered his freedom if he was willing to make a statement saying that he was against violence. Nelson Mandela contemptuously rejected that offer saying if I give any such statement it will mean by implication that it is my people, the people of Africa, who are guilty of violence whereas it is not they who are violent. It is this regime which is the symbol of violence against the people and he refused to give any statement and he continues to rot in prison there. His wife's house has been burnt down and reduced to ashes during the last few days. She had to seek refuge somewhere else because if they had got hold of her, they might have done violence to her also. So, there is an indomitable spirit among the African people. The representatives of the African National Congress have publicly stated that they are carrying on their armed struggle and that armed struggle will grow and develop and they will not give up until victory comes.

Therefore, I would say in conclusion that apart from our moral pressure and moral efforts and moral persuasion and so on that we are making, and should redouble now, we have to think of some more weighty material assistance. We have nothing to bother about as far as South Africa is concerned. We have no responsibility towards that Government. It is an outlaw. It is an outlaw in the International community—declared as such to be a criminal. Therefore, when we have to think twenty times how we should behave when we should talk about Sri Lanka or about happenings inside Pakistan or inside any other country but in the case of South Africa we need not bother about any of these things. It is an outlaw Government, a criminal and we have no relations of any kind with the Government in South Africa. Therefore, we can do much more than we would dare to do anywhere else. I remember when President of Mozambique, Mr. Samora Machel came here on a State visit a few years ago at the invitation of

the ex-Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, I found to my surprise that in his official speech at the banquet in Rashtrapati Bhavan he revealed for the first time that when Mozambique was fighting for its liberation from the Portuguese then among the arms which the liberation fighters or freedom fighters carried in their hands there was some contribution from India too. He said it in black and white in his speech and gave thanks to us for that. So, need I spell out anything more !

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : And need we spell out anything !

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You need not spell out. You should do. You should act. I am very happy that the Prime Minister has given a very firm assurance here and that reflects only the unanimous feeling in the country and the House.

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Gazipur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Prime Minister has rightly said that everybody in this country is deeply concerned over what is happening at present in South Africa.

The people of this country have always been emotionally attached with the people of South Africa particularly the people who are the original inhabitants of South Africa and the Asian people living there. Mahatma Gandhi started his fight against oppression from there. His non-violent fight against the policy of discrimination started from South Africa. It is an irony of fate that the struggle started from South Africa and spread to India but India has been able to achieve freedom and we are now expressing our concern about South Africa in our Parliament of a free country as has been stated by the Prime Minister.

It is a very serious matter and everybody is concerned over the way in which the Government of South Africa is behaving with the non-white people of South Africa. But there is no visible sign of any attempt to uproot that

[Shri Zainul Bashir]

Government and end the compression. The major democratic countries who talk of protecting human rights, freedom, equality and liberty are not shocked to see what is happening in South Africa. They not only tolerate it but also encourage it.

Now there is a talk of imposing economic sanctions. Economic sanctions can be imposed but the USA and the UK have large investments in South Africa and they have their vested interests there. They will therefore, never tolerate that economic sanctions should be imposed on the Government of South Africa. The people who talk of equality, liberty, fraternity and human rights should feel ashamed over what is happening today in South Africa.

We all condemn what is happening in South Africa. Mr. Speaker. Sir, now the time has gone when the policy of divide and rule could be a success. There used to be a time when the sun did not set in the British Empire. Now that sun has set and the South Africa is their last front where we have to wage a war against the policy of apartheid, the policy of discrimination, brutality and oppression. If the protagonists of democracy and freedom-lovers succeed on this front, then the rule based on the policy of discrimination, apartheid and oppression will come to an end from this world for all times to come. We are confident that we will succeed on this front. We highly appreciate the efforts being made by our country in this direction.

Our Prime Minister has just now made amply clear the policies of the Government. I will wind up my speech by making one request to the Prime Minister. It is my submission that he should make full use of his influence and as leader of the Non-aligned Movement see that the happenings in South Africa come to an end, the people of South Africa get freedom from a regime following the policy of discrimination and apartheid. He has the good wishes of the people of our country with him.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN (Etah) : Mr. Speaker, sir, my subject is different ..

MR. SPEAKER : You may raise that in this very discussion.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN : My subject was not the present issue of South Africa.

MR. SPEAKER : You may raise that in this discussion.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN : In America, a video film has been produced. A Play-Boy Club in America has produced this video film. Today whereas everywhere in the world the deeds and sacrifices of Gandhiji are being applauded, in America he has become a laughing stock through this film. I want to raise this matter in the House. The film contains very obscene and dirty references from the very beginning. In the film Gandhiji has been depicted as a man who is on fast and a man comes to him and says, "Bapuji, Bapuji, Hindu-Muslim riots in Calcutta have ceased, break your fast, now it is the time to take food, please take food." When Gandhiji approaches the dining table, he finds non-vegetable preparations which, he never liked, on the table and half-naked girls are shown sitting near him and indulging in jokes. You can yourself see that film and if you permit me, I can arrange a show of that film in the House... (Interruptions)... I can arrange its screening in the Central Hall Gandhiji has never been seen eating meat and drinking wine. He was a vegetarian but in the film he has been shown as eating meat and drinking wine. Thereafter, a man comes and says : "Hindu-Muslim riots have again started". Gandhiji says let them continue, I have nothing to do with them. We are neither Hindus nor Muslims. Thereafter Gandhiji orders the man to go and bring six bottles of beer. This Play Boy Club has been screening blue films from a private channel although their magazine is banned in our country.

Gandhiji is the Father of our nation.

He ranks above the President or the Prime Minister of any country whereas in the film he has been presented as a foolish old man. In America, persons like Pope and Reagon were there who could have fitted this role very well. Gandhiji should not have been depicted as such in the film. It is well-known to the world community that Gandhiji was a vegetarian and he never consumed any intoxicants. He was opposed to consumption of such things. It is amply clear from this misguided attempt of the Play Boy Club that what to talk of ordinary citizen of our country, the Americans had no respect for even our great leaders.

[English]

SHRI G.G. SWELL : All this has no relevance...

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : The debate has been of a very good standard. How is he bringing all this ? And I do not understand, how he has seen this film ..(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN : It was the duty of our Ambassador in America to come and apprise this House about the film. Whereas in this case we are bringing this matter to his notice ..(Interruptions)...it was his duty to inform us that in America such a film is being screened.

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN : A copy of this film has reached the hands of our Prime Minister. I want to know what has been his reaction after seeing the film about what is happening in America and how Gandhiji is being projected before the public. The Prime Minister should inform the House about the nature of protest lodged by him with the U.S. Government about the disrespect being shown towards the Father of our Nation.

MR. SPEAKER : Notice has been taken of it. Now you conclude.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN : I make the following demands :

- (1) This film should be confiscated and U.S. Government should be requested in strong words that they should not allow anybody to produce such a disgraceful film.
- (2) Government should launch legal proceedings against the said Club in the International Court.
- (3) When C.I.A. can launch legal proceedings against Morarji, then our Government should also launch legal proceedings in this case.
- (4) In case, the steps suggested above are not taken, our party will resent it very strongly and launch a nationwide agitation.

19.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : One brief submission, Sir. The Prime Minister was good enough to offer a suggestion that a resolution be adopted by the House. I have one suggestion in this regard. The Resolution must contain an appeal to the people of Indian origin there to identify themselves with the Blacks in South Africa and make common cause.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : The hon. Minister in his statement has vividly described the situation existing in South Africa and also the atrocities committed by the White Regime on the genuine natives of South Africa. The Prime Minister also stated in unequivocal terms, the policy of the Indian Government and the steps the Government of India have taken and are going to take.

19.02 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN
in the Chair].

[Shri Somnath Rath]

Sir, the minority White Government and its policy of apartheid is responsible for the violence in South Africa. We know very well that the attitude of the Whites is always to divide and rule. What happened in India before the 'Quit India Movement'? The then Prime Minister of Britain, Mr. Churchill said that he would not preside over the liquidation of British empire. The clarion call given by the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi generated a national movement in the country and the British had to quit. Now, in similar terms, Botha says that he is not prepared to lead the White South African and other minority groups to abdication and suicide. This will be going to destroy White South Africans and their influences and the country will drift into fractional strife, chaos and poverty. The South African racist Government should be conscious of the writing on the wall. It was in South Africa, Mahatma Gandhi started the Non-violence Movement and also the Civil Disobedience Movement. Mahatma Gandhi's Phoenix Settlement has been a heaven of racial harmony. That is the reason why the White Regime wanted to destroy it and with their saboteurs, they destroyed it. The Gandhian spirit still exists in the hearts of the African people and from the ashes of Phoenix, it will rise in double vigour and put an end to the Racial Government in South Africa.

I would like to quote an earlier statement of our Prime Minister. He said :

"The manoeuvres of the South African Regime should not be allowed to sow discord among the African and Asian population. This is the time when all non-White people of South Africa and even those sections among the Whites who oppose the Apartheid Policy, should close

their ranks and fight unitedly to vanquish the racist policy."

The Prime Minister also added that the people of India would be with them. So, we should now strengthen the hand of our Prime Minister and express in the Resolution the views of our Government and see that the Racist Government becomes a flop and human rights prevail. These developed countries who loudly speak of human rights are not keen to see that the minority White Regime comes to an end. On the other hand the people of those countries are against the White Regime and against its atrocities and inhuman conduct. So, those Governments in the USA and Britain should be conscious of the opinion of their people.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Chairman, Sir our Prime Minister has made it very clear in the House that strong bonds exist between the freedom-loving people of India, who believe in the equality of all and the freedom-loving people of Africa. I will not say anything more in this regard. I will only like to say that our Government has taken some initiative during the last few months in regard to disarmament and improvement of our relations with our neighbours. Today the oppressed and exploited people of Africa are looking towards India for taking a lead. We have had occasion to talk to the youths of South African Agencies in several international seminars. Their faces reflected their strong determination to attain independence.

We are extending moral support to the South African people in their struggle for freedom. We are striving to create an atmosphere in the country conducive to attaining independence. We are very actively working for the liberation of the people of South Africa and Namibia. There is no doubt about it. At the same time, it is also equally important that we should extend material support also to the South African people along with moral support. We should also take into active consideration the question of imparting training to the South

African youths desirous of getting some kind of training here so that they could go back and fight against the Botha regime of South Africa.

With these words, I once again thank the Prime Minister and the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs for expressing in explicit terms the strong bonds existing between the people of South Africa and the people of India.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the discussion raised in this House about the colonial rule and the racial riots in South Africa is a timely one and I share the feelings expressed by the earlier speakers and Hon. Prime Minister. Sir, it has always been the endeavour of India that apartheid is not practised in any part of the world and colonialism comes to an end. The Father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, had started his crusade against colonialism from South Africa itself and accelerated the movement against colonialism there. Rich with the experience of South Africa, Mahatma Gandhi came to India to start his struggle for protection of humanity and to remove the white rule from India. It is irony of fate that the land from where he got the impetus and started his fight against racialism is still witnessing such activities which are against humanity. A handful of whites are perpetuating oppression on the non-whites and the people of Indian origin. The trade and industry and also the educational institutions, in South Africa run by the Indians are being destroyed. Not only this, items like chairs, lens etc. are being taken out from the research centres established by Mahatma Gandhi are being deprived of items like chair, lens etc. to obliterate his memory. There is a limit to tolerance. The other countries of the world extended us moral support in our fight for freedom. Today, South African countries are looking towards us with expectations because India is not only the Chairman of Non-aligned movements but it has also been India's policy to protect the poor and the humanity. It is not limited to this; it is a question of liberating those people who went there as bounded labour about 100 to 125 years back. They earn their bread and butter by

dint of hard work. In view of what has been said by the Prime Minister and various Members of our party as well as members of the Opposition, I would request this august House particularly the Minister of State for External Affairs that a Resolution expressing our solidarity with the people of, South Africa on whom the White regime is perpetuating oppression should be passed unanimously. Such a Resolution will boost the morale of all those countries who want to raise their voice for the protection of humanity. India has been fortunate in having Mahatma Gandhi, Nehru and Indira Gandhi as its leaders. Today, the bold stand taken by Shri Rajiv Gandhi has made it abundantly clear that India will take up their cause.

It is hoped that our moral support to the people of South Africa will be supplemented by material support also in the form of arms or food supply. We should extend all possible help without hesitation. It is not a matter of interference in the affairs of any country. It is like the interference being made by Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. It is interference against those powers which have captured territories of other countries and want to perpetuate their hegemony there. They will not vacate the territory occupied by them easily as pointed out by the preceding speaker. They have control over the mineral resources and raw materials of South Africa which they are not going to surrender easily. A living example of this is our India. Had we not stood fast to our cause, the world and the people of our own country would not have supported us and the Britishers would not have left our country. It is a question of humanity. We should take all steps to secure the liberation of the people of South Africa.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will say only one or two things and conclude. After the speech of the Prime Minister, there is nothing more to say. The Britishers followed only two policies. One was the "dog in the manger policy" that is neither to work or eat nor allow others to work or eat. The second policy of the Bri-

[Shri G.S. Rajhans]

tishers was "divide and rule". From the happenings in South Africa, it appears that this policy of the Britishers is continuing in South Africa whereas in other parts of the world this policy of the Britishers has been given a goodbye. The riots between the people of Asian origin and the blacks that are taking place in South Africa remind us of what happened in India around or before 1947 when the Britishers created the atmosphere of disharmony and hatred between the Hindus and the Muslims in India. Pakistan was the product of these circumstances and India is facing the consequences thereof. We will have to concede that Britishers have very cleverly created differences between the people of Asian origin living in South Africa and the Black population of South Africa and it has become a very serious problem for all of us. We have full sympathy with the blacks and we would like to caution the people of Indian origin in South Africa that their interest will be served only if they try to live in harmony with the Blacks. They should not be misguided by the Whites. India has full sympathy with the black population of South Africa. It is very unfortunate that 500 Indian families have suffered there at the hands of Black population. It is equally regrettable that the Ashram of Mahatma Gandhi has also been destroyed. The Prime Minister has rightly stated that the Ashram of Mahatma Gandhi in South Africa can be damaged but the spirit that Gandhiji kindled there can never be touched.

A proposal had been made that economic sanctions should be imposed on the White regime of South Africa. You are perhaps aware that mainly five countries of the world namely America, England, France Sweden and West Germany have made investments in South Africa. France has taken the lead and it has recalled its Ambassador from South Africa. It has stopped phased investment. I mean to say why should not America which sheds crocodile tears discontinue phased investment in South Africa. The other countries of the world who talk of imposing economic sanctions should also stop phased investment. They should allow to continue the past invest-

ment and follow the example set by France. It will be a great set-back to the economy of South Africa if phased investments are stopped.

The Prime Minister has stated that India imposed a trade embargo on South Africa in 1946. Very few of us might be aware that before 1946 India used to export huge quantity of goods to South Africa and it was a profitable proposition for India. But before us the cause of the country was upper-most and for this reason we broke our economic relations with South Africa.

I mean to say that we should continue to follow the path shown to us first of all by Mahatma Gandhi, then by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi and now our Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. Rajiv Ganai has given able leadership to the country and to the non-aligned nations. We should mobilise public opinion which should "impress upon America and other Western countries to stop shedding crocodile tears and impose economic sanctions on South Africa in real terms.

I also take this opportunity to point out that in spite of riots between the blacks and the Indians they have close relations among themselves. Some time back I read in the International Herald and the Tribune that when some Whites fired at the Blacks in South Africa, a doctor of Indian origin went to their locality and gave them treatment. When the doctor was about to come out from the colony, White soldiers misbehaved with him to see that the Blacks could not be treated in any hospital. Therefore I want to point out that in spite of all these things, there is cordial relationship between the Blacks and the people of Indian origin there. Even now the people of Indian origin have full sympathy with the Blacks and we should not forget this thing. We should encourage such feelings among them. Now the time has come that with a view to liberate this last colony we should emphatically support Nelson Mandela and in no circumstances allow South Africa to remain as a colony. With these words, I thank the

Prime Minister for extending support to the people of South Africa on behalf of India.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, all the points relating to the subject have been covered and there was nothing left on which I should speak. I thank both the Prime Minister and the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs particularly the Prime Minister, for taking initiative in knowing the feelings of the House and expressing sympathy with the people of South Africa. I agree that the riots which are taking place between the Blacks and the Whites in Africa and the violent incidents that have taken place during these riots symbolise that the freedom of Africa is not far distant now. These happenings indicate that now the White Regime of South Africa can no longer rule the people of South Africa.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has been the policy of the White Regime to divide and rule and they ruled over us by adopting this policy. They had indulged in violent incidents in our country also but the blood of the Indians resulted in freedom for our country. It is unfortunate that the people of South Africa are still being oppressed by the White Regime. The White Regime is resorting to this tactic of creating riots between the original inhabitants of South Africa and other people living in South Africa so that the people get involved in triflings and the White Regime is in a position to repress them.

South Africa is the land from where Mahatma Gandhi started his struggle for freedom. The Peter Botha Government cannot continue there for long. This has prompted them to make attempts to involve the people of South Africa in triflings and create division in them. However, they will not succeed in it because Mahatma Gandhi inspired the people of South Africa to start the struggle for freedom there ninety years before. Therefore, I warn the Peter Botha Government through this august House that the torch of freedom which was lighted by Mahatma Gandhi cannot be extin-

guished. The torch of freedom lighted by Mahatma Gandhi cannot be extinguished whether the White regime resorts to destroying memorials of Mahatma Gandhi built in South Africa or imprisoning the freedom fighter and disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, Nelson Mandela, for 30 years.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to make a submission to Government through this august House that we should extend all possible help to the freedom fighters and followers of Mahatma Gandhi. I do not mean to say that we should provide them arms but whenever we get an opportunity to speak on national forums like NAM of which India is the Chairman and other international forums must raise our voice and lay stress on the fact that the White Regime of South Africa should be dismissed, democracy should be restored there and Nelson Mandela should be released from jail. The people of South Africa should be handed over the administration of the country and the repression which is being perpetrated by the White Regime should stop. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am confident that the violence going on in Africa and the slogan of freedom raised by the people there signify the determination of the people of South Africa to see that democracy is restored there. The original inhabitants of South Africa will definitely achieve independence.

With these words, I extend my support and sympathy to the people of South Africa and condemn the Peter Botha Regime.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : We fully share the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members from all sections of this House and particularly the desire of the hon. Members that a resolution should also be moved which should be adopted unanimously. So, I propose to move the resolution with the permission of the House. But before that I would certainly like to mention a few things.

[Shri Khursid Alam Khan]

It is a fact that India supported the cause of the African people in every international forum and we will continue to do so.

Some hon. Members wanted to know as to what actually we have done. So, briefly I would like to mention them. India was the first country to put a stop to trade and commercial exchanges with South Africa in July 1946, much before the UN resolution on the subject. Similarly, India has always extended moral, material and diplomatic support to the recognised liberation movements of South Africa. In 1967 India offered to the African National Congress the facilities to open its Asian Mission in New Delhi. India has contributed to the various UN Funds to help the victims of Apartheid and to the London-based International Defence and Aid Fund. ANC nominees are accepted for various training and educational courses in India. There is also, as the Prime Minister has said, some other things we cannot say and something we should not say. This is what we are doing and we propose to continue in the future.

We have always supported the cause of African people and we will continue to do that. Similarly, we have asked our missions in the frontline States and other friendly countries with mission in Pritoria that they provide us with information and try to help the people there as far as possible. Actually one of the friendly countries' mission has tried to provide all the necessary information through their mission in South Africa and we have been able to get detailed account about what happened at the Phoenix settlement. It has been stated in that information that one of the most important thing which has been completely destroyed is the archives of the Phoenix settlement. Actually this is one thing which we will never be able to re-construct and we will not be able to get it back. We will remain steadfast in our support to the African people as India has always done.

would like to mention that

Apartheid, they say, means separate development, but in practice Apartheid does not only result in serious disadvantages and discrimination but it is a fact which causes the most serious emotional persecution, social persecution and physical persecution. Racial discrimination in the garb of Apartheid is the most appalling, brutal, barbaric and cruel persecution. It is not only inhuman but a shame on any civilised society. In a decent, democratic set up there can be no place for Apartheid or Apartheid policy.

Since most of the hon. Members have mentioned practically every aspect of this I would not like to take much more time of the hon. House. Actually it is wrong to say that the blacks were against the Asians or the Indians. In fact these are the hired hooligans who have created all this trouble, and we believe that the army and the police of the South African Government stood by and did nothing really to prevent or to stop this kind of hooliganism.

Most of the hon. Members feel that this is the beginning of the end of apartheid. The people of the world have realised that this policy is inhuman and cannot continue for a long, and, therefore, must come to an end, and the sooner it comes to an end, the better it is. And I am sure, in ending this inhuman policy, India's contribution, will always be substantial and India will not be second to any other country in supporting effort to end this inhuman policy.

I would like to add is that India and all the non-aligned countries have always suggested that there should be comprehensive mandatory Sanctions against South Africa. But unfortunately, some of the western countries, and particularly those countries who have got lot of investment in South Africa. They have been using their veto power. This veto power has not been used judiciously. We hope that in future the veto power will be used judiciously so that it is utilised really for the purpose for which it was created, and not utilised

for the purpose for which it is sometimes being utilised by these countries.

I would now seek the permission of the House to move the Resolution which, in pursuance of the wishes of the House, we have decided to move.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please read out the Resolution.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN :
I beg to move :

“That the House unanimously resolve—

1. To condemn the inhuman policy of apartheid of the racist regime of South Africa;
2. To denounce the attempts of the South African Authorities to divide the African, Asian and other peoples of South Africa, struggling for their fundamental rights;
3. To appeal to all the freedom loving forces of the world to remain united in the struggle against apartheid;
4. To call upon governments to impose effective and comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa;
5. To call for the unconditional release of the brave patriot Nelson Mandela and other freedom fighters;
6. To continue to extend all support to the freedom struggle of the people of South Africa and to espouse their cause in relevant international forums;
7. To call upon the forthcoming NAM Ministerial meeting at Luanda and the fortieth commemorative

Session of the UN to redouble efforts to secure the liberation of the people of South Africa from the unmitigated crimes of apartheid; and

8. To call upon the people of the Indian origin in South Africa to continue their struggle in solidarity with their African brethren in their common cause against the apartheid.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :
“That the House unanimously resolves—

1. To condemn the inhuman policy of apartheid of the racist regime of South Africa;
2. To denounce the attempts of the South African Authorities to divide the African, Asian and other peoples of South Africa, struggling for their fundamental rights;
3. To appeal to all the freedom loving forces of the world to remain united in the struggle against apartheid;
4. To call upon governments to impose effective and comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa;
5. To call for the unconditional release of the brave patriot Nelson Mandela and other freedom fighters;
6. To continue to extend all support to the freedom struggle of the people South Africa and to espouse their cause in all relevant international forums;
7. To call upon the forthcoming NAM Ministerial meeting at Luanda and the fortieth commemorative session of the UN to

redouble efforts to secure the liberation of the people of South Africa from the unmitigated crimes of apartheid; and

8. To call upon the people of the Indian origin in South Africa to continue their struggle in solidarity with their African brethren in their common cause against the apartheid.

The Resolution was adopted.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : I have to make one more appeal that Benjamin Molaise who has been ~~condemned~~ to death cell, should be released, and there an appeal should be made to all the countries.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : Sir, I place before the House that the Half-an-hour discussion which was to be taken up after this, should be postponed for tomorrow or day after tomorrow.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes, yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It can be taken up later.

19.35 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : On Behalf of Shri Janardhana Poojary, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of Notification Nos. 259/15-Customs and 260/85-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th August, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to crude palm kernel oil when imported into India for manufacture of fatty alcohols from the basic customs duty in excess of 30 per cent *ad valorem* and from the whole of auxiliary duty of customs leviable thereon, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-1337/85].

19.36 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 20, 1985/Sravana 29, 1907 (Saka).
