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**Monday, November 23, 1987
Agrahayana 2, 1909 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Ninth Session)



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Monday, November 23, 1987/Agrahayana
2, 1909 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is my sad duty to inform the House of the untimely demise of Shri Jaideep Singh, a sitting Member of the House representing Godhra constituency of Gujarat. Earlier he was a Member of the Seventh Lok Sabha from 1980 to 1984 and a Member of Gujarat Vidhan Sabha from 1962 to 1980. He also served as a Minister of Agriculture in 1971 and as Minister of Health in 1977 in the Government of Gujarat.

A widely travelled person, Shri Jaideep Singh took keen interest in sports and music. He was associated with a number of sports organizations in the country.

Shri Jaideep Singh passed away on 20th November, 1987 at New Delhi at the age of 58. We deeply mourn the loss of our colleague, Shri Jaideep Singh and I hope the House will join me in conveying its heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while in memory of the deceased.

*The Members then stood in silence for a
short while.*

**WELCOME OT PARLIAMENTARY
DELEGATION FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

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

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Hon. Members of this august House, I have great pleasure in extending our warm welcome to His Excellency Mr. Alois Indra, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and Chairman of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Hon. Members of the Czechoslovak Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

The other Hon'ble Members of the delegation are:

1. Shri Vaclav Sipek, MP
2. Shri Vaclav Stafek, MP
3. Smt. Halena Ivanicova, MP
4. Smt. Jana Moltasova, MP
5. Shri Benjamin Srenkel, MP

The delegation arrived here on Sunday, 22 November, 1987. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. We also convey our warm greetings and very best wishes through them to His Excellency the President, the Prime Minister, the Federal Assembly, the Government and the friendly people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

**Revision of Pay Scales in Agricultural
Universities**

+

*230 DR.SUDHIR ROY:

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding revision of pay scales for the teachers of agricultural universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): (a) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

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

DR. SUDHIR ROY: For the last one and a half year, the Agriculture and Research Scientists and the teachers of the Agriculture universities are not getting the benefits of new pay scales. Now, this matter is under consideration of Government for a pretty long time and on 4th September when All India Federation of College and University Teachers withdrew their strike, the Minister of Education assured that they would move the Agriculture Ministry for the speedy introduction of new pay scales. I would like to know from the Minister what actually he is doing in this respect? The agricultural research scientists who are responsible for a break through in the domain of the agriculture are not getting the benefits of the Fourth Pay Commission. They are not getting the benefits of new UGC Pay Scales. So, I would like to know the decision of the Agriculture Ministry in this regard?

DR. G.S. DHILLON: Sir, there is no problem about this. The case is already before the Finance Ministry and there will be no problems in applying the same scales for the teachers of agricultural universities. Agricultural universities are our prime concern.

DR. SUDHIR ROY: Sir, I find that some of the units of ICAR are accorded deemed university status. They award M.Sc and Ph.D. degrees. So, if you are going to introduce new pay scales for the

agricultural university teachers, why not then for the ICAR scientists?

DR. G.S. DHILLON: I very much expected that you will put this question because this was your main purpose. Of course, we will be extending this to the agricultural universities also. Now, the problem is that how the status of the university should be deemed? We call most of these institutions as almost universities. Their degrees are as good as that of others. And the very purpose of applying this general university standard to the agricultural university will be lost if we do not extend such facilities to our scientists also. But somehow there is some technical difficulty and that matter we are taking up with the Finance Department. You cannot call them as full functioning universities, they are deemed to be universities. We will be taking it up later on.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: There is a difference between the status of S-I, S-II and S-III Scientists with that of Lecturer, Reader and Professor.

Upto 1973, there was no gap. Now, all of a sudden there has been a gap between these categories.

Will the Minister consider equalisation of their status with that of the University teaching staff as the qualifications and other duties are most identical?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): What sort of gap is there?

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: There is a gap in pay structure. In the Basic Pay itself, there is a gap of Rs. 50/- from Lecturers to Scientists, Junior Scientists and Readers to S-II Scientists and Professors to S-III Scientists.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: The original Pay Scales were 'eight' in number and after the negotiations with the Unions, they were reduced to four. They were applicable to the general universities. Identical facilities

will be extended to the Agriculture Universities. As regards integration of teaching and research nobody can be a Professor or a Reader in the University without being a Scientist. If those Scientists are to be recognised, we will have to take up the case of other Scientists also. I cannot commit myself, but I am personally of the view that they do not stand at par exactly. They are in the different categories. Of course we will be in a position to take it up. First let us achieve this.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: There should be a assurance from the hon. Minister because all the Scientists are working in the same field. Their categories and other things are same. Therefore, I want an assurance from you.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: Mr. Raghuma Reddy, on many earlier occasions you had got some facts out of me and then started treating them as an assurance. So whenever I speak, I am very careful.

MR. SPEAKER: Once bitten twice shy. Next Question.

Payment of Wages to Beneficiaries of NREP

*231. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any information of non-payment/under payment of wages to the beneficiaries of the National Rural Employment Programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) and (b). Complaints have been received by the Government alleging non-payment of notified minimum wages and delayed payment of wages to labourers under National Rural Employment Programme. In all such cases the State Governments concerned

are invariably advised to take suitable action.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: The Central Government is shifting its responsibility to the State Governments. This National Rural Employment Programme is the Central Programme and the Central Government should see that it is properly implemented. May I know as to what is the nature of complaints which they are receiving for the non-payment of minimum wages and from which State?

[Translation]

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV: Sir, out of the several complaints received in the Ministry of Agriculture from various states, the first complaint is that minimum wages are not paid. Secondly, the payment is delayed. Thirdly, the payment is made at time-rates and fourthly, contractors are employed and they do not make payment at the reasonable rates. Complaints have also been received to the effect that.

[English]

Same type of work and in the same area minimum wages are not fixed.

[Translation]

In the P.W.D., minimum wages have been fixed for workers engaged in earth work, but no wages have been fixed for the workers engaged in same type of earth work under the N.R.E.P.

Sir, on the one hand, lower wages are paid and on the other, payment takes unduly long time. Although the guidelines provide that payment should be made within a week, but the State Governments take 15 days to two months at the minimum.

Complaints have been received from different States where payment is not made in time. In Rajasthan, minimum wages are Rs. 14, but only Rs. 11 are paid. In Uttar Pradesh, minimum wages are Rs. 15 but the workers are paid Rs. 11.50 only. In West Bengal, the minimum wages have

been fixed at Rs. 16.00, but the workers are paid Rs. 12.00. In Maharashtra, the minimum wages have been fixed ranging from Rs. 6.50 to Rs. 10.00, but the workers are not paid more than Rs. 8.25. The fixation itself is on the lower side. As per the Supreme Court's observations, the workers must get at least the minimum wages so that they could earn their livelihood to keep their heart and soul together.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT: It is said that there are 3 crores of poor people in Maharashtra and we are on the top in this respect. This is an important question, affecting them. Of course, like in Maharashtra, in other States also, the minimum wage fixed is not paid. I have no grudge against any State. The Central Government is spending about Rs. 2,000 crores towards alleviation from its resources. But it is its responsibility to see how this money is utilized. Only 50% of this money is paid. Government is not attentive towards what the contractors, sub-contractors and the local leaders do. Fifty per cent of the money is drained away.

I was a member of an enquiry made by the Public Accounts Committee of Maharashtra, where I observed that the minimum wage is not paid. Proper attention is not shown. While taking the money, accounts in the name of children of 3 or 4 years are shown. Impressions of thumbs, hands and even legs are affixed. This is the report we have submitted to the Government in one of the reports of the PAC in Maharashtra. Since this is the way things are done, I am aggrieved. This is not a criticism of any party. It is done so in all the States. So, my categorical question is: Why should Government not lay down certain norms, and also introduce a legislation whereunder either the Collectors or some Central Government's observers will do the monitoring?

[Translation]

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV: Sir, Programme Evaluation Organisation of the

Planning Commission undertook the monitoring of this work two to three years ago. I would like to draw your attention towards their findings. It has observed that the State level Co-ordination Committees do not hold their meetings regularly. Guidelines have been issued from the Centre to the State Governments and they have been asked from time to time to follow them.

[English]

Here are the guidelines which have been circulated to all the States; and my hon. friends have also received these guidelines from my Department.

[Translation]

We have been writing to them from time to time to follow these guidelines. We want to make further improvements in it. As a matter of fact, the hon. Member has skipped so many issues, such as, revision of minimum wages, which has not been done so far.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: I do not get time, otherwise I could have spoken a lot on this subject.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV: So far as the main findings are concerned, a co-ordination committee has been set up in each State under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary of the State concerned. But it has been seen that meetings of the committee are not being held. There is an agency called the D.R.D.A. in every district of which the hon. Member is the member. All the programmes are formulated by this agency. But it has been seen that programmes are not formulated in time at many places or durable assets are not created. You are right in saying that the benefits which ought to have reached the people do not reach them. But you should know that as per the findings of the Programme Evaluation Organisation, benefits have reached 75 per cent of the poor people belonging to SC/ST and the women. Hence it is not correct to say that employment has not been made available.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: What I want to say is that money is not distributed equitably.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV: But I cannot write in this regard because it involves Centre-State relations. We cannot do more than this. As a matter of fact, apart from the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission, our officers also visit these places at times and the State Governments also do some work on their own. At times we write to them asking them to make payments according to rules. We have divided them into areas and have posted Area Officers there. They have been asked to visit their respective areas and to see whether guidelines of the Centre are being followed or not. Besides, I have got a long list of the findings. If you want, I can read it out, but it will unnecessarily waste the time of the House.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has presented a detailed statement in the House. It is also a fact that in Rajasthan the workers are being paid Rs. 11 as minimum wages in place of Rs. 14 fixed for the purpose. On the other hand, the workers get less wages if they render less work on task basis. Besides, payment is made after two to three months. Will the Central Government issue some guidelines to the State of Rajasthan so that payment is made in time? The Government wants that payment should be made on daily wage basis. If it is not possible to make payment on daily wage basis, it must be made on monthly basis. Will the Central Government ask the Government of Rajasthan to take some steps in this regard?

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV: Sir, I had myself accompanied the hon. Member from Jodhpur to Barmer which is his home district. We visited a place where work was being undertaken under the N.R.E.P. There we came to know that payment had not been made for two months. Secondly, payment was being made on piece rate basis which is always less than the minimum wages. The people told us that they do not get payment in time. At some places it is Rs. 2 and at other places, it is Rs. 6. In other words, it is less than the statutory minimum wages. It is a fact and the same is the position in several other States. We immediately wrote to State

Governments and we have been asking them from time to time that they should make payment according to the guidelines. Besides, there is also a Supreme Court Judgement in which the State Governments have been asked that they should make payment according to the Minimum Wages Act. There should be equal payment for similar type of work. We have been writing on these lines, the proof of which is available with me. The hon. Minister of Agriculture has also been writing in this regard. In reply to our letter, the Government of Rajasthan have told that hence forth payment will be made according to minimum wages.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I may also please be allowed to ask a supplementary question.

MR. SPEAKER: Not now, already 20 minutes are over? What can I do?

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: It is a very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask for a discussion if it is so important.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, 'half-an-hour discussion' may be allowed.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. You may do so. It is a good thing.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: There should be a full discussion on this about the implementation of NREP and RLEP both. Because not only this question, but the States also complain about the non-release or delayed release of foodgrains from the Centre. There should be a full discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: You ask for an half-an-hour discussion.

**Closure of Kokilabari Central State Farm
in Assam**

*232. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the

Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are contemplating to close down the 'Kokilabari Central State Agricultural Farm' situated in the district of Borpheta, (Assam);

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) how do Government propose to utilise the land to be available after closure of the farm; and

(d) whether this land was in occupation of local tribals before this farm was established?

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

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The Kokilabari Farm being managed by State Farms Corporation of India is situated in North Kamrup reserved forest block. The farm continues to be a reserve forest under Indian Forest Act, 1927 and a sanctuary under Wildlife Protection Act 1972. In 1973-74 when the Manas Tiger Reserve was set up the farm became a part of the Tiger Reserve. The members of the Steering Committee of project tiger expressed serious concern about the continued existence of Kokilabari farm in the Tiger Reserve in the Steering Committee meeting held on 1st July, 1982 and recommended that the question of shifting of this farm should be examined. Pursuant to this, the question of shifting/retention of the Kokilabari farm from its present location with a view to hand over the area of the farm to the wildlife sanctuary is under consideration of the Government.

(c) This will be decided as and when a final decision about closure/retention of the farm is taken.

(d) As per the information available with

Government of India, the land of this farm was a notified reserved forest area before the establishment of the Seed Farm.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Is it a fact that the Kokilabari Central State Agricultural Farm was established in 1971 by the late President Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed when he was the Agriculture Minister and it has been changed when S. Butta Singh came as the Agriculture Minister in the Centre? The area of the farm is about 5,000 acres. It is a big farm in the Eastern zone. The State Farm is one of the best suppliers of farm seed. I do not know how the Government have changed it over to Manas Tiger Project. May I know from the hon. Minister how much money has already been spent right from 1971 to this date on the farm and how many people have been employed there and what will be the future of the farmers in this farm?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: So far has this farm is concerned, the Government has invested on this farm so far Rs. 1.37 crores up to 30th June, 1985. (Interruptions)

At this stage some shouting from the Visitors' Gallery was heard

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The investment made up the 30th June, 1985 is Rs. 1.37 crores. The farm is engaging 1200 to 1500 tribal labourers for different operations at the farm. Over and above this, 300 and odd physically handicapped and weak--male and female--workers come to the farm to earn their livelihood by collecting fallen leaves in the farm or for wages in kind. Thus, in addition to the above, 1000 families from tribal areas and about 100 daily paid workers are already engaged in mechanical and security sections.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Keeping in view that so much money is already spent and the tribal people there will be displaced and there will be unemployment, will the Government retain it as a farm and not change it over to Manas Tiger Project? I would like to ask the Government whether they would think it more urgent to rear

tigers than producing agricultural seed, benefiting the local people and the entire Eastern Zone and providing improved farm seed?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The Government of India has so far not taken any decision to close down this farm. This question does not arise because we have not yet decided about the closing the farm.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): The Assam Government offered some alternative land. But we have not accepted it so far. There are 56 villages around this farm. There are workers and labourers who depend on this farm for their livelihood for the last many years and so we are careful that this may not result in any dislocation.

Irregular air service between Delhi-Bhubaneswar

*233. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the air service IC-497 and 498 between Delhi-Bhubaneswar are irregular;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to make the flights regular;

(c) whether there have been complaints about the low quality of food supplied in these flights; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to improve the quality of food on these flights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) During the period November, 1986 to October, 1987, out of a total of 717 take offs, there have been only six cancellations.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) By quality control and other measures, attempts are being made to

supply good quality food on these as well as all other flights.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister is not complete. My question is 'whether the air service IC-497 and 498 between Delhi-Bhubaneswar are irregular'. In the reply, the hon. Minister has stated that there were only six cancellations. I would like to know through you, from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that these flights are regularly irregular... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: 'Irregular' is regular.

MR. SPEAKER: You mean something is still regular!

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: The passengers had to wait for hours together at the airport because of the delay. I would like to know whether this air service is given a secondary importance or whether it is given the same importance as is given to other air services. I want to know through you what specific steps the Government is going to take and on how many days this flight was very very late?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: The hon. Member is unhappy about the answer, but this is factual. 717 flights were operated during that period and the cancellations were only six.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: On how many days this flight was late?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I have given it in the answer. Out of the 717 flights, the total delay including the six cancellations was thirty seven and if you calculate the percentage, it is only 3.2. But I do agree that this should not happen. The flights are generally delayed for commercial reasons, for operation, engineering, weather, air port facilities and consequential. These flights were delayed mainly because, originally we have another flight in the morning and then it goes to Bhubaneswar. I duly appreciate the feeling

of the hon. Member and in the new schedule, the new flight time has been given for this sector, and I hope those delays which have occurred in the past will not happen. Mostly these flights are delayed either for fog or for bad weather and from our experience, we rescheduled the flights and in future it will not happen.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: The hon. Minister has agreed in his reply to my question that poor quality food is served in these flights and his answer is that these defect will be rectified by quality control and other measures.

Also, I want to know from the hon. Minister through you whether the MPs and other VIPs have complained about the quality of food, which is not only not eatable; but also causes health hazards. Also, I want to know since how long these complaints were made and what steps are taken to rectify?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, it is a fact that there were complaints from five Member of Parliaments as well as from other passengers and corrective steps have been taken. Now the flight caterers, oyoti caterers and other caterers have been asked to improve the quality of food and to serve better food, and they have been given the contracts. Shall I share the list of menu which is being given in these flights?

MR. SPEAKER: We do not want that. We want only the quality.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I have brief which says that the service was not that good. Action has been taken not only for this particular route but for all over the country. A Committee was formed. They have identified the areas from which catering services should be taken. We have taken corrective steps. I think when the hon. Member travels now, he will get delicious food.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: In our country irregularity is the rule and regularity is the exception. Perhaps, you remember Sir, once you, myself and someother Members of the House were travelling

from Assam to Delhi and the flight was late by two hours. The flight services not only to Bhubneswar but also to all over the country are very much irregular. Perhaps, in our country if you travel today, you will be reaching tomorrow in any part of the country.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put the question.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Perhaps, the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation is delayed; that is why, the Minister of Communications is replying. May I know from him as to when he is going to improve the services, maintain the regularity and improve the quality of food?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already replied to that.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: He has landed from Bhubneswar to Gauhati.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: As you would have noticed from the question of the Member, there appears to be an Utter disregard of the passengers' convenience by the Indian Airlines Corporation. In view of this, would the Government consider setting up a parallel airlines organisation, also in the public sector, which can compete and give passengers better amenities?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: This is not a fact that the service of Indian Airlines has deteriorated. There are certain areas which need improvement. We are taking care. Already Vayudoot and Helicopter Corporation of India have been set up. We are taking new routes by Vayudoot and Helicopter Corporation. There is no provision for another corporation at the moment.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: As you know, this particular flight 497 and 498 is conspicuous by the delay in its operation. I would like to know whether there is any proposal with the Indian Airlines to intimate the passengers when there is excess delay. As you know, while booking tickets, they note down the telephone numbers. I would like to know what for

they are noting down these numbers. Have they ever used them by dialling the passengers when the flight is unduly delayed? Will they take the trouble of intimating the passengers so that they will not have to go to the airport much in advance and waste time there? Again, about the flight from Bhubneswar to Delhi, will there really be a direct flight without any stoppage in between?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: As regards the suggestion of the hon. Member, when the telephone number is given, I think, information should be passed on to the passengers if there is usually delay. If that is not being done, we shall see that this is done. (*Interruptions*) I do agree that if this is not done, we shall see that this is done. As regards the additional direct flight, Indian Airlines is trying to acquire two more aircrafts. When they come, this will be considered.

Strike by the employees of the Indian Express, New Delhi

+

*235. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers of the daily "The Indian Express", New Delhi have gone on indefinite strike;

(b) if so, the reasons for their strike;

(c) their main demands and grievances; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). The Indian Express Employees Union have gone on strike with effect from 14.10.1987 as they claim that no action has been taken on their charter of demands.

(c) A Statement containing the charter of demands is given below.

(d) The Labour Machinery of the Delhi Administration has held discussions with the parties on 13.10.1987, 23.10.1987 and 28.10.1987.

STATEMENT

List of Demands raised by the Indian Express Employees Union, Delhi

1. Milk allowance.
2. Subsidized Canteen.
3. Medical Allowance.
4. Automation Allowance.
5. Education Allowance.
6. L.T.C.
7. Withdrawal of suspension of 4 union activists.
8. Revocation of transfer of one worker.
9. Sound recruitment and promotion policy.
10. Abolition of Contract Labour.
11. Regularisation of temporary and casual staff.
12. First-aid and Dispensary.
13. Recreation Room.
14. Rest Room.
15. Room for the union office.
16. Remedial of fitments of Palekar Award to packing & other Staff.
17. Payment of Gratuity on last working day.
18. Complimentary copies to all workers.

19. Appointment of dependents of the deceased workers.

20. Fire prevention measures.

21. Supply of filtered drinking water.

22. Treatment of the staff of ENP as the workers of newspaper.

23. Increase in conveyance allowance to journalists.

24. 20% Bonus.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Sir, has it come to the notice of the Government of India that there has been a settlement between the workers' union and the management? If so, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the employees have resumed duty or not?

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Sir, so far as our record shows, there is no resumption of duty yet. But it is stated by the management and also by the employees that they are signing attendance at a place different from the place of work.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Sir, I would like to know what are the demands on which the employees and the management have agreed to after calling off the strike. May I know whether the President of that union has been removed before entering into an agreement?

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Sir, so far as the management and the employees' union are concerned, there has not been any agreement as such. But we have received from the employers an answer to the point of the charter of demands as made by the workmen, and those answers indicate how far they can go and how far they cannot go. This is the position.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Sir, I wanted to know whether the President of the Association, who was previously supported by the Congress Party, has been removed or whether he is still heading the Association.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Sir, so far as the President and the General Secretary are concerned, we received confusing reports. The President has reported that one or two General Secretaries have been removed, and then the Delhi Administration got a letter that the President has been removed. This dispute, as you know, Sir, can only be decided by a civil court. This is a registered union. So far as the status of the president, or the General Secretaries, or other members is concerned, it has to be decided by a civil court. We have not received any orders.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, several business houses run their own newspapers. If at any time a raid is conducted on their premises and they are found to be evading taxes, they criticise the Government alleging that the Press has been assaulted. In this connection, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has received any recommendations from the Press Commission regarding de-linking business part from the editorial part of the business houses who run newspapers? If so, whether the Government want to implement the recommendations pertaining to de-linking of business part from editorial part of the newspapers being run by big business houses?

[English]

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Sir, this, in my submission, does not arise out of this question. This is regarding recommendation of the Press Commission and the acceptance of it.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Sir, I would like to know whether on this issue the Labour Ministry has interfered and called any tripartite conference, or whether any of our conciliation machineries has moved in this matter, and whether such machinery had any serious discussion to settle the Indian Express dispute in Delhi. I would like to have a clear answer to this as to what has the Government done in this respect.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: The decision is this Sir. This being a non-utility service, there is a specific procedure laid down under the Act and the rules. When a notice was received from the employees' union on 9th of October, steps were immediately taken to make a settlement before starting conciliation proceedings because the experience of the Labour Minister and the Delhi Administration shows that many of the disputes are settled before starting the actual conciliation proceedings as envisaged under the Act. Then, Sir, Saturday and Sunday were holidays. 12th was Monday and on 13th they have had the sitting. On that day, unfortunately, the management raised an objection to the President's presence. The objection was never raised so far as the President was concerned in earlier negotiations on the ground that the President was an outsider and not a member of the staff. So, the meeting could not be held. Then the Labour machinery of Delhi Administration again tried to have a sitting and that had also taken place on 23rd October. When the discussion was going on the 23rd, it remained inconclusive. Thereafter, when it remained inconclusive, another date was fixed on the 25th. In the meantime, again, a new situation came in on 28th October. The management gave a letter that they are declaring lack-out. So, the whole situation became changed. In the meantime, on 28th there was a confrontation -- as you know it was reported in the press also-- and, therefore, a stage has not been set to apply any of the Sections of the Industrial Dispute Act for the Labour Ministry to go in.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in order to run the Indian Express newspaper, the Delhi Administration lathi-charged the workers and pushed them inside the premises forcefully while the labour dispute was going on and their charter of demands was under consideration. Was it proper on the part of the Administration to interfere under such a situation and to adopt tactics to force the workers to enter the premises of the Press? Will the hon. Minister take steps to check

recurrence of such incidents, because the Management in collusion with the Administration has used coercive tactics to stall the long standing demands of the workers?

[English]

SHRI A.K. PANJA: So far as the Delhi Administration Labour machinery is concerned, I am supposed to answer that part. We have coordination with the Labour Machinery. So far as we are concerned, there is no such interference on our part of taking outsiders or interfere with the strike or to break the strike.

SHRI C. MADHAVA REDDI: Sir, there were reports that even after settlement of dispute, the workers had not been allowed to enter the premises of the Indian Express. May I know whether the hon. Minister knows about it and what is the reason for not allowing the workers to enter into the premises of Indian Express?

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Sir, so far as the settlement of dispute is concerned, there is a conflicting claim. The General Secretary who has been thrown out by the president, wrote only on the 18th of November that they are calling off the strike and they want to discuss with the management. So far as the president is concerned, he is saying that he is continuing and there has been no settlement. This is the position. As you know, under Section 12 or under Section 10, for Government to act *suo motu* and there has to be formation of opinion, issues are required. Now, if there is a conflict between the two, there is no crystallisation of the dispute concerned and therefore we cannot take any action.

Loaning out of turbo-prop planes by I.A. to Vayudoot

*236. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines propose to loan its turbo-prop planes to Vayudoot; and

(b) whether the Vayudoot's package

tour programme to attract more tourists has been a success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) There is no proposal for the loaning of Indian Airlines turbo prop planes to Vayudoot. The turbo-prop aircraft in the fleet of Indian Airlines are, however, being transferred to Vayudoot in phases. So far, 4 HS-748 and 3 F-27 aircraft have been transferred to Vayudoot.

(b) Yes, Sir.

SHRI MANIK REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir. I would like to know from the hon. Minister in what way the Vayudoot package programme has been a success. I want details from the hon. Minister.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, Vayudoot as such do not run any package tours. These are clubbed with the existing tours and the reports available with us indicate that it is more or less running successful, specially there is a Himalayan flight which is very popular.

SHRI MANIK REDDY: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to introduce Vayudoot in any new place in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: There are various proposals before the Vayudoot. But it depends on the availability of aircrafts as well as availability of finance.

The list I have got with me is a very big list. I can lay it on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Sir, he did not answer about Andhra Pradesh.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I will lay it on the Table of the House. There are

Andhra Pradesh and other States. I shall lay it on the Table.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the hon. Minister aware that due to the timings of the air services not being suitable, some of the services have become unsuccessful? If not, I would like to cite an example.

MR. SPEAKER: Just now a question was put on this subject and a decision was taken in this regard.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Vayudoot is involved in it. Vayudoot was operating services to Gorakhpur thrice a week and for the rest of the three days there was regular service. They changed its timings in such a manner that Vayudoot services were stopped. With a view to making the service to Gorakhpur unsuccessful, they have re-routed it via Allahabad. I do not know what sort of enmity they have got with us and what are the reasons behind this change. If at all anybody wants to go, his whole day goes waste from either side. Keeping all these points in view, will the hon. Minister please connect Gorakhpur with Vayudoot in case the aircrafts are not available for regular service?

MR. SPEAKER: It has no relation with this question.

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: It is not connected with this particular question.

EEC Aid for Operation Flood Programme

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*238. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:
SHRI CHINTAMANI
JENA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the European Economic Community (EEC) is assisting the country for Operation Flood Programme;

(b) if so, the assistance extended during the last three years for the purpose;

(c) whether fresh assistance is expected to be made available during the current financial year in implementing Operation Flood Phase-III Programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The European Economic Community (EEC) is assisting the country for Operation Flood Programme by providing food aid for generation of funds for the programme. The Commodity assistance received during last three years was as under:--

(Qty. in M.T.)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (Provisional)
Skim Milk Powder (SMP)	48,969	9,516	5,859
Butter Oil (B.O.)	15,859	313	344
Butter	6,421	3,492	800
Edible Oil	497	1,000	--

(c) and (d). The EEC have approved food aid of 12,000 MT. S.M.P. and 4000 MT B.O. under 1987 programme.

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: May I know from the hon. Minister the main objectives of the Operation Flood III project and the names of the States where it is going to be implemented?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, the main objectives of the Operation Flood III Programme are: Consolidation of the gains already achieved, intensify the farmers' organisation work, enroll more members to the existing dairy cooperatives, increase more dairy cooperative societies, increase milk processing and marketing facilities etc. etc. These are the objectives of O.F. III and so far as the area is concerned, the O.F. II areas as well as new areas will be included under O.F. III.

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Sir, the milk cooperative societies in Orissa are facing

great difficulties due to the rate prevailing in the society. It is higher in comparison to the rates available with the local milk men. So, I would like to know whether the Government will consider to enhance the rates of the milk products which are available in the cooperative societies.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, the Government is revising the rates of raw milk being procured from farmers from time to time.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: What about announcement?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Announcement is being done from time to time.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether our Government has now demanded for more assistance or the E.E.C. has reduced their assistance to us because in the Statement you will kindly see that for the last three

years their assistance is reduced every year. May I know whether the World Bank has expressed the desire to give assistance for this Programme to our country?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, these are the gift commodities and on our request the E.E.C. is supplying these commodities to the National Dairy Development Board and earlier it was I.D.C., for generating money for the expansion of dairies in the cooperative sector. So it all depends upon the request and the availability there and the desire to give, and the grant given by them.

About the World Bank loan and EEC both, it depends upon our request and availability at their end. And they decide as to how much they have to give to us. We cannot dictate the terms to the donors. It is for the donors to decide how much and to what extent, our request can be acceded.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Was our demand not there or they have reduced the supply?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: They have not reduced it. It is according to our request.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Is it a fact that the food product supplied by F.C.C. had suffered from radiation? There was a news-item six months back that the powder supplied by EEC had suffered from radiation and it would not be better for us to distribute it. May I know, whether the Government has held any inquiry in this regard and if so, what arrangements have been made?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Yes, there were some news-items in the Press. It is because of the Chernobyl incident. The Butter Oil etc., which are received from EEC are subjected to test by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. Even then, there were some court cases and the matter is *sub judice*. It is still not decided. The consignment which is received is nearly 400 metric tonnes of butter. The unused portion is still lying. It is not distributed.

Operation of Foreign Chartered Fishing Trawlers

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

(a) whether the Committee of experts has been constituted to advise on areas where foreign chartered fishing trawlers can operate; and

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Composition:

STATEMENT

- | | | |
|-----|---|---------------------|
| (1) | Dr. D. Sudarsan,
Deputy Director General,
Fishery Survey of India (FSI),
Bombay. | Chairman |
| (2) | Dr. V.S. Somvanshi,
Senior Fisheries Scientist,
FSI. | Member |
| (3) | Shri K.N.V. Nair,
Fisheries Scientist,
FSI. | Member |
| (4) | Shri E.M. John,
Fisheries Scientist,
FSI. | Member |
| (5) | Shri Antony Joseph,
Computer Programmer,
FSI. | Member |
| (6) | Shri T.E. Sivaprakasam,
Zonal Director,
FSI. | Member-
Convener |

Terms of Reference:

- (i) The spatial distribution of the

known fishery potential on the basis of fishery survey so far carried out by FSI in the Indian EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone).

- (ii) Distribution of the fishery potential by depth and distance at 10 Km. intervals from 0-200 Kms. The resources to be indicated both qualitatively and quantitatively by depth and distance.
- (iii) Economic viability of fishing in the area beyond 50-100 miles.

SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Andhra Pradesh has got a long coastal line. I would like to know, how many fishing trawlers have been utilised for maximum exploitation in the coastal areas.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: You mean, how many are in operation? At present, there are more than 114 trawlers under operation.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: May I know from the hon. Minister the number of tawlers, foreign trawlers that had been caught poaching in our region?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: There are 4 or 5 cases of violation of the terms and conditions of charter. But so far as poaching is concerned, it is the Coast Guard who are apprehending them and seizing the vessels. The court cases are also made. But the vessels are seized and their catches are also seized.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: There is a lot of potential around Andaman

and Nicobar Islands for exploitation of sea resources. So, what steps the Government is taking to deploy more fishing trawlers to catch the Tuna fish that is abundantly available near Nicobar Islands?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: There are certain areas in our waters which are restricted and some areas near Andaman & Nicobar also are restricted because of the strategic reasons.

Improvement in rice production due to introduction of new device

*240. SHRI S.M. GURADDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new device has been found to improve rice seeds; and

(b) if so, the details of the new device that has helped in improving rice yield and to what extent it has been introduced in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) A new device called "Hybrid rice", is reported to improve rice seed yields.

(b) The device involves exploitation of F1 hybrid vigour by intermating particular combinations of male sterile and pollinator lines of rice grown in the field in certain row proportions. This device is presently at various stages of development, testing and perfection.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

News item captioned Air India facing capacity shortage

*228. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the daily "The Times of India" dated 4 October, 1987 under the caption "Air India Facing Capacity Shortage"?

(b) whether Air India will have to discontinue its services for several countries due to this shortage;

(c) if so, the names of those countries and the loss of foreign exchange likely due

to discontinuance of flights to those countries; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to overcome this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Air-India has got adequate capacity to operate its scheduled services.

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

[English]

Progress of slum clearance

*234. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have advised the States to constitute Slum Clearance Boards in order to speed up the implementation of slum clearance scheme as envisaged under the New 20 Point Programme;

(b) if so, which of the States have set up such slum clearance boards and which have not done as yet; and

(c) the assessment of Union Government as to the pace as well as the extent of progress made under the scheme in different States?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The present policy of the Government lays emphasis on the environmental improvement of urban slums in situ rather than their massive clearance or relocation. Under the State sector Scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums, which forms part of the New 20 Point Programme, basic amenities are provided in urban slums. During the 6th Plan 9.4 million slum dwellers were covered by the Scheme. Against the 7th

Plan target of coverage of additional 9 million slum dwellers, 3.97 million slum dwellers have been covered in the first two years of the Plan. Progress of implementation is satisfactory.

[Translation]

National Housing Policy

*237. SHRI HARISH RAWAT:
SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether draft of the National Housing Policy has been finalised;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether a national debate on the draft is proposed in order to elicit public opinion; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). The draft of a comprehensive National Housing Policy is under formulation and will be finalised as soon as possible. The proposed National Housing Policy seeks to encourage investment in housing in order to achieve a sustained and accelerated growth in the nation's housing stock and its conservation through the creation of an enabling environment by eliminating constraints and developing an efficient and accessible system for the delivery of housing inputs.

(c) and (d). The preliminary drafts of the National Housing Policy prepared for eliciting suggestions and reactions for their further processing were widely circulated to a large number of institutions and experts and also discussed in several forums including the Consultative Committee of Parliament for this Ministry and the Conference of Housing Ministers of States and Union Territories. As soon as the draft is fi-

nalised, it will be placed before Parliament for consideration.

[English]

Setting up of Tourism Finance Corporation

*241. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Tourism Finance Corporation/Hotel Finance Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the time by which a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken;

(c) the main functions of this corporation; and

(d) to what extent it will boost tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (d). In order to ensure greater availability of funds to tourism related activities, the Ministry of Tourism have suggested the setting up of a Tourism Financial Corporation. The proposed body would meet the requirements of funds in respect of hotels, restaurants, transportation, convention centres, entertainment facilities, purchase of tourist cars and coaches, tourist related shopping and allied facilities, etc. While a final decision in the matter is yet to be taken, it is expected that the inter-Ministerial consultations would be over by the end of February, 1988 and a decision formalised. It is expected that once infrastructure of the requisite order is made available within the country, international tourism to India would grow at an average rate of 9 to 10 percent per annum.

Occupancy Certificate by DDA

*242. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the

Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of applications for issue of Occupancy Certificates are pending with the Delhi Development Authority; if so, the number of such applications as on 31 October, 1987;

(b) how many of these are pending for more than three years;

(c) the reasons for not issuing occupancy certificates to the allottees; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite the issue of these certificates?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) As on 31.10.1987, the number of applications for issue of Occupancy Certificates pending with the Delhi Development Authority is 2014.

(b) 710.

(c) Following are the reasons:--

- (i) Major deviations done in the building which are not regularisable as per building bye-laws and the rectifications of the same not being carried out by the allottees.
- (ii) The documents required as per building bye-laws not being submitted inspite of several reminders.
- (iii) Failure to deposit fees such as betterment charges and peripheral charges by the allottees of the plots.
- (iv) Refusal by the allottee or his representative to permit inspection by the staff of the Delhi Development Authority of the work related to the Occupancy Certificate.
- (v) Litigation related to the plots as well as unauthorised sale of the plot.

- (vi) Non-submission of notice of completion/occupancy in the required form.
- (vii) Construction being not complete in all respects.

(d) The necessary action in this regard is to be taken by the plot holders who are being reminded regularly by the Delhi Development Authority for complying with the requirements.

Haldia Unit of H.F.C.

*243. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA:
SHRI ANIL BASU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision in regard to the future of the Haldia Unit of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(d) the present position of the said unit?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): (a), (b) and (d). Government has decided to have an end-to-end survey of the Haldia Fertilizer Project for which consultants are being engaged. Based on the survey the future course of action would be decided.

(c) Does not arise.

Ban on recruitment in Delhi Development Authority

*244. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a ban has been ordered on recruitment in the services of the Delhi Development Authority; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there has been any appointment after the ban;

(c) if so, how many persons have been enlisted; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a). The DDA have informed that there is no ban on the recruitment to regular posts in DDA. However, a ban on the employment of workers on Muster Roll was imposed by the DDA on 25.7.84 for the reasons that the existing strength of the workers exceeded the requirement of the DDA.

(b) to (d). The DDA have informed that 121 persons have been employed after the ban on employment on Muster Roll basis (out of which services of 49 have been discontinued) for the following reasons:--

(i) To accommodate some daily wage workers who were being paid on 'hand-receipts' prior to the ban;

(ii) Due to the exigencies of the work;

(iii) On compassionate grounds due to the death of the nearest relative;

(iv) On review of the termination done earlier.

Gas-Based Thal Vaishet and Hazira Fertilizer Plants

*245. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge investment is being made on Gas-based Thal Vaishet and Hazira Fertilizer plants; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what are the prospects of these units making reasonable profits on the investments made?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): (a) Thal Vaishet and Hazira gas-based fertilizer plants were se'

up within their respective approved cost estimates of Rs. 919 crores and Rs. 957.7 crores and were commissioned with effect from March, June, 1985 and March, 1986 respectively. Their installed capacities are:

Thal Vaishet : 1350 x 2 tpd ammonia
1500 x 3 tpd urea.

Hazira : 1350 x 2 tpd ammonia
1100 x 4 tpd urea.

(b) The production performane and capacity utilisation of these plants during the current year has been highly satisfactory and the prospects of their earning profits are good.

ILO report regarding industrial accidents in India

*246. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
DR. DATTA SAMANT:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent report of the International Labour Organisation stating that the number of industrial accidents in India has consistently shown a rising trend and the Indian working conditions are rapidly deteriorating; and

(b) if so, the details of the report and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA):
(a) No such report of International Labour Organisation has been brought to the notice of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Air India freight rates on excess baggage on Trivandrum Gulf countries sector

*247. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from the Malayalees of the Gulf Countries and/or from the Government of Kerala for reduction in the freight rates on excess baggage charged by Air India on the Gulf-Trivandrum sector;

(b) the particulars of the varying freight rates charged by Air India on excess baggage on the Gulf Sector and other sectors, from Trivandrum; and

(c) the reasons for charging varied rates on various sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The particulars of excess baggage charges as desired are as follows:--

From Trivandrum to points in Gulf	Rate per Kgs. (in INR)
1	2
Dubai (United Arab Emirates)	50.33
Bahrain	58.59
Kuwait	67.12
Doha (Qatar)	58.59
Dhahran (Saudi Arabia)	61.37
Muscat (Oman)	48.59

1	2
Jeddah (Saudi Arabia)	71.45
London (U.K.)	163.73
Rome (Italy)	129.11
Geneva (Switzerland)	143.97
Milan (Italy)	133.54
Frankfurt (Federal Republic of Germany)	145.14
Paris (France)	145.14

(c) Fares from Gulf points are not common-rated. Excess baggage charges are therefore based on 1st class fare from points in Gulf to India, expressed in local currency.

Advertisements on Doordarshan for Reliance Cup Series

2289. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount contracted by Mudra for the advertisements on the Doordarshan for the Reliance Cup Series and sale of stadia hoardings and other display objects on the ground;

(b) how much out of this will accrue to the Doordarshan; and

(c) the profits likely to be raked by Mudra, which have purchased the right for the hoardings on an exclusive basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). The total amount contracted by Mudra with Doordarshan for advertisements/sponsorship of Reliance Cup, 1987 is Rs. 19.92 lakhs. Out of this amount, the agency would get 15% as commission and the balance amount would accrue to Doordarshan. Mudra has also paid an amount of Rs. 2.60 crores to the Board of Control for

Cricket in India (BCCI) for in stadia advertisements. Doordarshan will not get anything out of the money paid by Mudra to BCCI.

(c) Mudra being a private organisation, the Government is not aware of the profits they have made.

New improved wheat varieties

2290. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Wheat Research Workers' Workshop, organised by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research at the Durgapura (Jaipur) campus of the Rajasthan Agricultural University, has identified two new improved wheat varieties;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith their suitability; and

(c) whether field trials have been made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The characteristics of the varieties

alongwith their areas of adoption are given in the Statement below.

(c) These varieties were identified based

on multilocation research yield trials. However, adaptive and minikit trials will be organized during the current *rabi* season.

STATEMENT

Characteristics and areas of adoption of wheat varieties recommended for release in 1987

Name of variety	Characteristics	Areas of adoption
1. Raj 3077	Semi-dwarf, high degree of rust resistance, moderately salt tolerant	Timely sown, good fertility, irrigated conditions of Rajasthan, Haryana, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.
2. HD 2385	Semi dwarf, high degree of rust resistance.	Timely sown, rainfed conditions of southern Bihar, West Bengal, Assam and other North Eastern States.

Representation regarding small and medium towns

2291. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the State Governments in regard to development of certain towns under the Centrally sponsored scheme for integrated development of small and medium towns;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Statewise, during the last three years; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Requests are received from the State Governments from time to time for inclusion of various towns under the Centrally sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns. Towns are finally selected for inclusion under the Scheme taking into

account the priority indicated by the State Governments and subject to the over-all allocation for the State.

Houses for landless rural labourers

2292. SHRI MANIK SANYAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families benefited under the House for Landless Labourers Scheme during the last five years, yearwise and State-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to augment allocation for this project;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) A statement indicating (state-wise) the number of families who have been benefited under the scheme of Allotment of House-sites-cum-Construction

Assistance during the last 5 years i.e. 1982-83 to 1986-87 is given below.

(b) Presently there is no proposal to augment the allocation for this scheme.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) The achievements during the 7th Plan (upto 30th September, 1987) have been above the target fixed in respect of the number of beneficiaries.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13. Oris.	10940	50490	44608	79815	28480	3800	4000	5800	6667	3523
14. Punjab	--	--	--	--	--	3475	1556	929	--	--
15. Rajasthan	115160	66118	65509	43550	11903	43572	--	37297	32418	30188
16. Sikkim	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60	80	125
17. Tamil Nadu	11683	211434	205108	187630	232360	40092	40016	4247	42248	48553
18. Tripura	5471	9074	6077	6154	5093	5065	4696	3823	5333	6666
19. Uttar Pradesh	151137	96893	87302	88733	87952	19865	11119	1624	32708	31158
20. West Bengal	3886	20157	16358	18720	18325	16115	11018	5500	4667	4154

Note: Scheme is not in operation in Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland. However, H.P. has provided house sites to 40 families in 1982-83. In Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Punjab, only the scheme of Construction Assistance is in operation from 1984-85.

Music played in I.A. flight

2293. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the music played in the aircrafts of the Indian Airlines is specially composed by any artiste for the Airlines;

(b) if so, number of compositions got made by the Indian Airlines;

(c) the amount paid to the artiste; and

(d) the details of the contract?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Since January, 1984, Indian Airlines has got recorded 7 programmes each consisting of one or two hours duration of play time at a total cost of Rs. 2,42,200/-, including the charges for hiring studios, payment of musicians' fee, charges for making master tapes and composers' fee etc. No separate details of the charges paid to the artiste are available.

(d) The following terms were generally made applicable in the Contract:

- (i) The producers to produce music for use by Indian Airlines in any way they chose to use, for a total play time of 1 hrs, on all their aircraft.
- (ii) Music to be composed by eminent musicians and Music Direc-

tors in consultation with the representative of Indian Airlines. Recordings will be arranged by the producers of the music.

(iii) The amount to be paid in two instalments--first instalment at the time of placing the order and the final instalment within 15 days of the completion of recording.

(iv) All rights for the music produced to be the exclusive property of Indian Airlines.

Drinking water in problem villages

2294. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of problem villages, State-wise, where safe drinking water is not available as on 31 October, 1987;

(b) the number of problem villages, State-wise, where safe drinking water has been provided as on 31 October, 1987; and

(c) the time by which the remaining villages are likely to be provided with safe drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

(c) The remaining villages are likely to be provided with safe drinking water facilities by the end of the Seventh Plan period.

STATEMENT

s on 31.10.1987

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of problem villages covered*	No. of problem villages remaining to be covered
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1139	2964
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	479 + (88)	(--)

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	3645	3444
4.	Bihar	5477	3722
5.	Goa	42 + (4)	(--)
6.	Gujarat	2289	3787
7.	Haryana	1230	1084
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1232	2336
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	958	1946
10.	Karnataka	15076	2218
11.	Kerala	261 + (173)	(--)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10838	10034
13.	Maharashtra	13040	36154
14.	Manipur	403	159
15.	Meghalaya	831	2827
16.	Mizoram	142	453
17.	Nagaland	136	487
18.	Orissa	7457	8946
19.	Punjab	463	8367
20.	Rajasthan	5014	2144
21.	Sikkim	108	11
22.	Tamil Nadu	7780 + (3695)	(--)
23.	Tripura	1451	1442
24.	Uttar Pradesh	27502	16438
25.	West Bengal	2399	7216
26.	A & N Islands	75 + (35)	(--)

1	2	3	4
27.	Daman & Diu	--	--
28.	D & N Haveli	--	--
29.	Lakshadweep	11	--
30.	Pondicherry	33	13
Total		116111	116492

* Includes villages/habitations partially covered.

These figures include those already partially covered problem villages/habitations (already reported covered) where coverage has been extended further. The number of such villages/habitations is indicated in the parenthesis.

(--) In these States/U.Ts., all problem villages/habitations have been covered either fully or partially. Partially covered problem villages/habitations will be provided with further coverage in the remaining period of the Seventh Plan.

Mandays Generated under RLEGP

2295. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of mandays generated during 1987-88 upto 31 October, 1987 under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and the number of persons benefited therefrom State-wise?

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): The Programme of Employment Generation under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) is monitored in terms of mandays of employment generated at Central level. A statement showing State-wise details of number of mandays generated during 1987-88 upto 31st October, 1987 alongwith their period of reporting is given below.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DE-

STATEMENT

Details of Employment generated under R.L.E.G.P. during 1987-88 (upto 31.10.87)

S. No.	State/UT	Employment generated (Lakhs mandays)	Period of reporting
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	106.42	September, 1987
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.24	October, 1987
3.	Assam	23.36	October, 1987
4.	Bihar	142.41	October, 1987
5.	Gujarat	39.38	October, 1987
6.	Haryana	10.52	October, 1987
7.	Himachal Pradesh	7.13	October, 1987
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.06	September, 1987
9.	Karnataka	75.91	September, 1987

1	2	3	4
10.	Kerala	35.16	September, 1987
11.	Madhya Pradesh	101.10	September, 1987
12.	Maharashtra	84.24	September, 1987
13.	Manipur	2.79	October, 1987
14.	Meghalaya	1.12	October, 1987
15.	Mizoram	0.53	October, 1987
16.	Nagaland	1.40	September, 1987
17.	Orissa	78.19	October, 1987
18.	Punjab	13.45	October, 1987
19.	Rajasthan	66.11	September, 1987
20.	Sikkim	1.92	October, 1987
21.	Tamil Nadu	128.20	October, 1987
22.	Tripura	4.69	October, 1987
23.	Uttar Pradesh	181.28	October, 1987
24.	West Bengal	71.56	August, 1987
25.	A&N Islands	0.45	September, 1987
26.	D&N Haveli	0.34	October, 1987
27.	Delhi	0.51	October, 1987
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1.55	October, 1987
29.	Lakshadweep	0.55	October, 1987
30.	Pondicherry	1.36	October, 1987
ALL INDIA:		1183.93	

[Translation]

Increase of Cinema Houses

2296. SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH:
SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

(a) whether Government have any scheme to increase the number of cinema houses in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to provide the cinema facility to the rural population and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The National Film Development Corporation Limited, and its precursor the Film Finance Corporation have been running a Theatre Financing Scheme since

1979. The objective is to increase the number of cinema houses in the country and also to provide exhibition outlets to low budget films. The details of the Theatre Financing Scheme are given in the Statement below

(c) Under Theatre Financing Scheme preference is given to construction of cinema houses in rural areas. In addition the Directorate of Field Publicity, a media unit under this Ministry, has been screening films viz. documentaries/featurettes/feature films through 15 mm projects for rural and urban population.

STATEMENT

The salient features of Theatre Financing Scheme are as under:

i) LOAN AMOUNT

Loans are granted with different limits for constructions of theatres in different areas:

Rural Areas ... Rs. 3 lakhs
Semi-Urban Area ... Rs. 7 lakhs
Urban Areas ... Rs. 10 lakhs

Loans are limited to the above figures, or to 75% of the actual cost of the project, whichever is less.

ii) *RATE OF INTEREST*

14% with a provision of 2% rebate for prompt payment and further 2% if the loan is repaid in half the period.

iii) *REPAYMENT PERIOD*

Repayment is to be made within 7 years in 84 equal instalments commencing from one month after completion of theatre or 8/11/14 months in case of rural/semi urban/urban areas respectively from the date of first disbursement, whichever is earlier.

iv) *SECURITY*

Loan is secured against the equitable mortgage/hypothecation of assets/guarantee of the commercial bank/State Governments/ Film Development Corporations.

GENERAL

Financing of the theatres is after scrutiny of the project report and approval subject to the availability of funds.

Payment of bonus to D.D.A. Employees

2297. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether payment of bonus is being made in D.D.A.; if so, the rate thereof, the number of employees getting bonus and the total amount spent thereon;

(b) whether the payment of bonus is based on productivity;

(c) whether D.D.A. is constantly running in losses; and

(d) if so, the basis of making payment of bonus and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The D.D.A. employees are being paid ex-gratia in lieu of bonus. The rate of the ex-gratia paid for the year 1986-87, the number of D.D.A. employees to whom it was paid and the amount spent thereon is given in the Statement below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The D.D.A. have been having lean 'Ways & Means' position.

The D.D.A. employees have been paid the ex-gratia in lieu of bonus as per the past practice and for sound management-labour relations.

STATEMENT

Rate of ex-gratia paid

(i)	Employees drawing emoluments upto Rs. 1600/- p.m.	8.33% of the salary earned during the accounting year.
(ii)	Employees drawing emoluments between Rs. 1600/- to Rs. 2500/- p.m.	25 days of the emoluments earned during the year 1986-87.
(iii)	Casual employees having put in 240 working days.	25 days of national monthly wages of Rs. 300/-

Total number of employees eligible for payment of ex-gratia is 40,000 including work-charged/Muster Roll etc; and expenditure involved is Rs. 4.00 crores approximately.

[English]

Allotment of plots in Rohini

2298. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether number of applicants for various categories of plots in Rohini Residential Scheme, New Delhi were less than the number of plots for which applications were invited by Delhi Development Authority initially in 1981;

(b) if so, the number of plots for which

applications were invited and the number of applications received;

(c) whether basic requirements of roads, street lights, drinking water, transport and markets in sectors where flats/houses have been occupied so far; are available; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The number of estimated plots in Rohini Residential Scheme and number of applications received category-wise are given below:--

Category	Estimated no. of plots in the project	Registered applicants
EWS	51,000	18,390
LIG	45,900	38,105
MIG	16,150	25,889
HIG	3,966	--
Total	1,17,016	82,384

(c) and (d) In the planning of residential sectors land has been provided for every facility and amenity like convenient shopping Centres, supply of drinking water, street light, etc. However, in certain pockets there are difficulties in the services available to the individual allottees due to delay in bulk services from the local bodies.

Implementation of NREP

2299. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments are not taking adequate interest in the implementation of the National Rural Employment Programme;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have tried to ascertain the reasons of this indifferent attitude; and

(c) the States which are taking requisite interest in this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) to (c). No, Sir. It is not true to say that the State Governments are not taking adequate interest in the implementation of National Rural Employment Programme (NREP). Under the programme, generation of employment in mandays is monitored in the statement given below. There is no State which did not achieve the target last year. There are, however, cases when certain short-comings have been observed in implementation of the programme in different States. The short-comings are brought to the State Government concerned for taking remedial steps and to improve the implementation of the programme.

STATEMENT
Performance under NREP during 1986-87 as on 9.11.87

Sl. No.	State/UT	Month Code	Unutilised balance as on 1.4.86	Cash Funds (Rs. in lakhs)		Utilisation
				Allocation	Released	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	1262.41	2197	2063.03	5892.22
2.	Assam	3	560.33	461	341.08	1352.38
3.	Bihar	3	1158.67	3234	3871.34	9408.91
4.	Gujarat	3	700.69	757	957.00	2908.41
5.	Haryana	3	9.00	214	213.40	554.76
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3	155.52	138	126.94	384.32
7.	J. & K.	3	109.53	170	496.42	1563.43
8.	Karnataka	3	529.68	1060	1132.97	2972.61
9.	Kerala	3	526.02	866	1041.88	2782.09
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3	1496.97	1907	2244.71	5722.32
11.	Maharashtra	3	500.92	1834	1662.25	3834.72
12.	Manipur	2	38.74	25	41.56	89.78
13.	Meghalaya	3	55.59	35	21.00	84.41
14.	Nagaland	3	0.55	28	43.00	96.12
15.	Orissa	3	881.22	1013	967.32	2813.96
16.	Punjab	3	Nil	228	214.10	428.20
17.	Rajasthan	3	1016.35	892	1428.00	6565.67
18.	Sikkim	3	10.06	18	18.00	63.88
19.	Tamil Nadu	3	653.33	1811	1811.00	5436.44
20.	Tripura	3	39.63	76	73.93	218.52
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3	1336.79	4054	4423.22	11079.24
22.	West Bengal	3	1790.03	1732	1492.67	4165.25
23.	A. & N. Islands	3	Nil	36	66.08	82.38
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	16.51	36	23.46	37.69
25.	Chandigarh	3	0.63	10	9.93	9.74
26.	D. & N. Haveli	3	7.54	18	10.80	13.52
27.	Delhi	3	4.19	16	9.77	11.08
28.	Goa	3	1.21	42	69.69	58.59
29.	Lakshadweep	3	11.98	10	9.55	28.17
30.	Mizoram	3	2.74	36	33.23	37.93
31.	Pondicherry	3	6.89	36	62.67	58.58
	Estt. Exp.			10		
Total			12883.72	23000	24980.00	68755.32

Sl. No.	State/UT	Foodgrains (MTs)		Employment Generated (Mandays)			Per capita food-grains (in kgs.)
		Released	Utilisation	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	120560	96561	258.70	264.22	102.1	3.33
2.	Assam	10040	6568	35.00	51.35	146.7	1.28
3.	Bihar	224000	156126	290.00	370.52	127.8	4.21
4.	Gujarat	99420	75212	60.00	132.83	221.4	5.66
5.	Haryana	9320	8521	15.00	16.74	111.6	5.09
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6000	4896	13.50	20.49	151.8	2.39
7.	J. & K.	32400	18247	22.50	42.77	190.1	4.27
8.	Karnataka	82897	40510	120.00	138.55	115.5	2.92
9.	Kerala	27960	36553	74.00	105.32	142.3	3.47
10.	Madhya Pradesh	37680	190258	264.00	383.91	145.4	4.96
11.	Maharashtra	227960	10345	229.00	237.62	103.8	0.44
12.	Manipur	11450	653	3.10	5.22	168.4	1.25
13.	Meghalaya	1080	601	3.50	4.03	115.1	1.49
14.	Nagaland	760	1220	1.00	3.20	320.0	3.81
15.	Orissa	1220	49271	150.00	181.77	121.2	2.71
16.	Punjab	9920	9920	12.00	19.04	158.7	5.21
17.	Rajasthan	25227	25227	352.00	929.63	264.1	2.72
18.	Sikkim	4040	638	2.00	2.82	141.0	2.26
19.	Tamil Nadu	238800	100608	263.00	333.99	127.0	3.01
20.	Tripura	9920	2849	8.00	11.04	138.0	2.58
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1062	203730	382.00	465.23	121.8	4.38
22.	West Bengal	94800	45998	180.00	204.18	113.4	2.25
23.	A. & N. Islands	1640	404	2.50	3.64	145.6	1.11
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	276340	7	1.60	1.95	121.9	0.04
25.	Chandigarh	780	37	0.35	0.35	100.0	1.06
26.	D. & N. Haveli	780	191	1.73	0.65	38.2	2.94
27.	Delhi	780	24	0.28	0.33	117.9	0.73
28.	Goa	780	Nil	1.60	2.33	145.6	--
29.	Lakshadweep	780	137	1.20	1.32	110.0	1.04
30.	Mizoram	780	Nil	1.50	1.32	88.0	--
31.	Pondicherry	780	301	1.80	2.48	137.8	1.21
Estt. Exp							
Total		1612079	1313113	2750.83	3938.84	143.2	3.33

Delinking of Newspapers from big business houses

2300. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted a Committee in regard to delinking of newspapers from big business houses in the country;

(b) if so, when the Committee was constituted and the composition of the Committee;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the recommendations made; and

(e) the action taken by Government to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Growth rate of Agricultural Production

2301. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual compound rate of growth of agricultural production, foodgrains, rice

and wheat, separately, in the country, in each zone and West Bengal in particular, during the period 1980-81 to 1986-87; and

(b) the anticipated growth rate of agricultural production during 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) The annual compound rates of growth of principal crops, including rice, wheat and foodgrains, in the major states including West Bengal, during the period 1980-81 to 1985-86 are given in the Statement below. Estimates for 1986-87 are under finalisation.

(b) Firm estimates of production of kharif crops for the crop year 1987-88 are not yet due from the States and the sowings of rabi crops are still in progress in some States. It is, therefore, too early to indicate the anticipated growth rate of agricultural production during the crop year 1987-88.

STATEMENT

Statewise Production of Principal Crops

(Production in lakh tonnes)

State	Rice			Wheat		
	1980-81	1985-86	Growth rate (%)	1980-81	1985-86	Growth rate (%)
Andhra Pradesh	70.1	76.6	1.8	0.1	0.1	--
Assam	25.2	28.5	2.5	1.2	1.0	3.6
Bihar	56.4	60.7	1.5	23.1	31.4	6.3
Gujarat	5.6	4.5	4.3	13.0	7.8	19.7
Haryana	12.3	16.4	5.9	34.9	52.6	8.5
Himachal Pradesh	1.2	1.2	--	4.4	3.0	7.4
Karnataka	22.1	18.7	3.3	1.8	1.2	7.8
Kerala	12.7	11.6	1.8	--	--	--
Madhya Pradesh	40.5	57.6	7.3	31.4	41.3	5.6
Maharashtra	23.6	21.8	1.6	9.3	6.4	17.2
Orissa	43.0	52.0	3.9	1.2	1.1	11.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Punjab	32.2	54.5	11.1	76.8	109.9	7.4
Rajasthan	1.5	1.2	4.4	23.9	39.2	10.4
Tamil Nadu	41.6	56.0	6.1	--	--	--
Uttar Pradesh	55.7	82.0	8.0	133.9	164.8	4.2
West Bengal	74.7	78.3	0.9	4.7	5.8	4.3
All India	536.3	641.5	3.6	363.1	468.8	5.2

Statewise Production of Principal Crops

(Production in lakh tonnes)

State	Total Cereals			Pulses		
	1980-81	1985-86	Growth Rate(%)	1980-81	1985-86	Growth Rate (%)
Andhra Pradesh	95.8	98.6	0.6	4.1	6.1	8.3
Assam	26.6	29.6	2.2	0.5	0.7	7.0
Bihar	90.8	104.2	2.8	8.3	8.2	0.2
Gujarat	42.1	24.3	10.4	2.7	3.4	4.7
Haryana	55.4	74.6	6.1	5.0	6.7	6.0
Himachal Pradesh	11.6	9.9	-3.1	0.2	0.1	12.9
Jammu & Kashmir	12.7	12.7	--	0.4	0.3	5.6
Karnataka	54.2	51.6	1.0	4.6	4.3	1.3
Kerala	12.8	11.7	1.8	0.2	0.2	--
Madhya Pradesh	104.0	130.0	4.6	20.1	24.8	4.3
Maharashtra	89.3	76.2	-3.1	8.3	11.6	6.9
Orissa	50.9	58.3	2.8	8.9	9.1	0.4
Punjab	117.0	169.9	7.7	2.0	2.0	--
Rajasthan	53.3	63.6	3.6	11.7	17.6	8.5
Tamil Nadu	53.4	72.1	6.2	1.5	3.5	18.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttar Pradesh	224.2	285.0	4.9	25.2	28.1	2.2
West Bengal	80.4	85.5	1.2	2.4	2.6	1.6
All India	1189.6	1375.1	2.9	106.3	129.6	4.0

Statewise Production of Principal Crops

(Production in lakh tonnes)

State	Foodgrains			Oilseeds		
	1980-81	1985-86	Growth Rate (%)	1980-81	1985-86	Growth Rate (%)
Andhra Pradesh	99.9	104.7	0.9	9.3	14.3	9.0
Assam	27.1	30.3	2.3	1.1	1.5	6.4
Bihar	99.1	112.4	2.6	1.1	1.4	4.9
Gujarat	44.8	27.7	9.2	18.6	8.8	-13.9
Haryana	60.4	81.3	6.1	1.9	2.8	8.1
Himachal Pradesh	11.8	10.0	3.3	--	--	--
Jammu & Kashmir	13.1	13.0	0.2	0.6	0.6	--
Karnataka	58.8	55.9	1.0	6.2	12.8	15.6
Kerala	13.0	11.9	-1.8	0.2	0.1	-12.9
Madhya Pradesh	124.1	154.8	4.5	8.6	13.7	9.8
Maharashtra	97.6	87.8	2.1	10.1	10.9	1.5
Orissa	59.8	67.4	2.4	4.8	8.5	12.1
Punjab	119.0	171.9	7.6	1.9	2.0	1.0
Rajasthan	65.0	81.2	4.6	3.8	8.4	17.2
Tamil Nadu	54.9	75.6	6.6	7.2	12.3	11.3
Uttar Pradesh	249.5	313.1	4.6	16.5	10.6	-8.5
West Bengal	82.8	88.1	1.2	1.5	2.3	8.9
All India	1295.9	1504.7	3.0	93.7	111.5	3.5

State-wise Production of Principal Crops

State	Sugarcane (Lakh tonnes)			Cotton (Lakh bales of 170 Kgs.)		
	1980-81	1985-86	Growth Rate (%)	1980-81	1985-86	Growth Rate (%)
Andhra Pradesh	100.5	95.7	1.0	7.5	7.2	0.8
Assam	17.2	19.7	2.7	--	--	--
Bihar	34.8	39.4	2.5	--	--	--
Gujarat	44.4	64.9	7.9	17.1	19.9	3.1
Haryana	46.6	51.5	2.0	6.5	7.5	2.9
Himachal Pradesh	0.5	0.3	9.7	--	--	--
Jammu & Kashmir	0.3	0.2	7.8	--	--	--
Karnataka	124.2	125.7	0.2	4.7	5.0	1.2
Kerala	4.6	4.2	1.8	--	--	--
Madhya Pradesh	10.7	15.2	7.3	2.7	2.8	0.7
Maharashtra	235.9	237.1	0.1	12.7	18.9	8.3
Orissa	30.6	37.0	3.9	--	--	--
Punjab	39.2	50.5	5.2	11.8	14.0	3.5
Rajasthan	11.6	10.1	2.7	3.9	4.7	3.8
Tamil Nadu	185.7	221.7	3.6	2.6	5.5	16.2
Uttar Pradesh	642.0	730.6	2.6	--	--	--
West Bengal	8.7	8.1	1.4	--	--	--
All-India	1542.5	1716.8	2.2	70.1	86.1	4.2

State-wise Production of Principal Crops

State	Jute & Mesta		Growth Rate (%)
	1980-81	1985-86	
Andhra Pradesh	6.8	7.4	1.7
Assam	9.6	12.3	5.1

1	2	3	4
Bihar	8.8	19.7	17.5
Karnataka	0.5	0.4	4.4
Madhya Pradesh	0.2	0.1	2.9
Maharashtra	1.2	0.9	5.6
Orissa	5.2	7.2	6.7
Uttar Pradesh	0.7	1.1	9.5
West Bengal	47.0	76.2	10.1
All-India	81.6	27.3	9.3

Documentary films on cultural heritage of Himalayan region

2302. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Film Development Corporation has taken any steps to encourage the production of a number of documentary films to highlight the cultural heritage of Himalayan region extending from Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh in the North-West to Nagaland and Manipur in the East, during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken so far as also proposed to be taken in this regard during the remaining years; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) to (c). The National Film Development Corporation Limited does not produce documentary films on its own. However, it finances film-makers for the production of documentary films if proposals are sponsored by a Government department or a public sector organisation. No proposal for making any documentary film on the cultural heritage of the Himalayan region has been

received by the National Film Development Corporation so far, during the Seventh Plan. If any proposal is received it will get due consideration.

It may now however, be added that the Films Division of the Ministry has produced several News Magazines/documentaries covering various aspects of the life and culture of the Himalayan Region.

Development of Eastern Rajasthan

2303. SHRI JUJHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop the historically and culturally rich area 'Haroti' and Jhalawar of South Eastern Rajasthan to attract tourists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). The Central Ministry of Tourism has received proposals from the Government of Rajasthan for financial assistance in 1988-89 in respect of Bhawani Natyashala at Jhalawar and a Convention Hall at Bundi.

Property tax of Asiad flats due to M.C.D.

2304. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the

Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on publicity of the Non-resident Indian Scheme for Asiad flats;

(b) how many flats were reserved for the Non-resident Indian and the number actually sold to them; and

(c) how much amount as property tax had accrued from Government due to Municipal Corporation, Delhi on all the Asiad flats?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) A sum of Rs. 2.44 lakh has been spent by the Delhi Development Authority on publicity on the Non-Resident Indians' Scheme for the Asiad Flats.

(b) Initially, 599 flats were offered for allotment to N.R.Is out of which only 8 flats could be disposed of. Subsequently, on requests received from the N.R.Is again, it was decided to offer them 57 flats. In all, till date, 32 flats have been handed over to the N.R.Is. In addition, earnest money equipment to US \$5,000 has been received for 3 more flats and the allotment is under process in those cases.

(c) According to a decision of the Delhi Administration, service charges will be levied on Asiad Complex properties being transferred to Government Departments, as is done by the M.C.D. in respect of all Government properties. As regards the remaining properties in that complex, the individual allottee of property is liable to pay the property tax from the date the possession thereof is given to him. In regard to the tax liability pertaining to the period between the Asian Games and the date of handing over of possession, a decision is yet to be taken.

FSI Survey of Karnataka Coast

2305. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Fisheries Survey of India has urged Karnataka Government to take up intensive survey of waters of the Uttara Kannada Coast as information on fishery resources is urgently required for the Indo-Danish Fisheries Project at Tadri to design suitable boats; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) and (b). Fishery Survey of India with the help of two large sophisticated vessels has done extensive survey of demersal fishery resources along Karnataka Coast including Tadri Project area upto 500 M depth during the last four years. Oceanic resources survey of Karnataka Coast was also taken up since October, 1983 by deploying one long liner. Survey of the Pelagic Fisheries resources has been programmed during the current year 1987-88 by deploying a Purse seiner. The results of the survey carried out by Fishery Survey of India are being disseminated in the form of Bulletins, Newsletters, Occasional papers etc. and the copies have been forwarded to the Karnataka Government as well as Project Director, Tadri Project. .

Setting up of TV Relay Centre at Ongole

2306. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work for setting up a 100 MW capacity TV relay centre at Ongole, Andhra Pradesh has started;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which it will start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) to (c). A 100W TV transmitter was commissioned into service at Ongole in Andhra Pradesh on 3.8.1987.

Telecast/Broadcast of programmes on communal harmony

2307. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will

the Minister of State for the INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of programmes, broadcast and telecast from All India Radio Stations and T.V. centres on communal harmony, measures for fighting communalism and prevention of communal riots in English, Hindi and Urdu and regional languages during the last ten months, station-wise and centre-wise; and

(b) the total time spent on these broadcasts/telecasts, language-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). Nearly 55,000 programmes on communal harmony and national integration were broadcast from All India Radio stations during the period November, 1986 to August, 1987. During the period January, 1987 to June, 1987 for which data is available, Doordarshan telecast 429 programmes for a duration of 96 hours 40 minutes from the various Doordarshan Kendras. This information is not kept in a compiled form language-wise and duration-wise by All India Radio and Doordarshan.

Increase in time for broadcast of Urdu programme

2308. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests have been received for introducing or increasing the broadcasting time for Urdu programmes at various stations of the All India Radio;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's decision thereon;

(c) the present broadcasting time every week in each case and the time allotted to Urdu; and

(d) the estimated proportion of Urdu speaking population in the service area of each?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Requests have been received this year for introduction of Urdu programmes from Panaji and Madras. Requests for increasing the frequency and time for Urdu programmes have been received from Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Gulberga and Calcutta. According to the existing policy of All India Radio programmes in minority languages could be considered for introduction only if the population of the minority exceeds 5% and programmes in that language are not received in that area from any other AIR Stations. The other consideration is that there must be a need for cultural and literary expression by the minority/linguistic groups

In case of Panaji Urdu speaking population is about 2.38% and in the case of Madras it is about 4.5%. The Urdu speaking people in these areas understand the main language of the State. In Bhagalpur Urdu speaking population is about 15%. At present, AIR, Bhagalpur is broadcasting programmes from a temporary set-up. In Darbhanga the Urdu speaking population is about 10%. AIR, Darbhanga is broadcasting Urdu programmes for 55 minutes per day which is considered sufficient. In Gulburga Urdu-speaking population is about 6.40%. AIR, Gulberga is broadcasting 60 minutes Urdu programmes per week which is considered adequate. In Calcutta the Urdu-speaking population is about 2.25%. AIR, Calcutta 'B' is broadcasting Urdu programmes for 30 minutes per week. It was not found possible to increase the time.

(c) and (d). The required information is given Statement-I and Statement-II below.

STATEMENT-I

Broadcast hours with their linguistic break up of AIR, Gulbarga, Darbhanga and Calcutta are given below:

	Hours	Minutes
<i>AIR, Gulbarga</i>		
Total broadcast hours of spoken word programmes per week.	16	56
<i>Linguistic break up (per week)</i>		
Kannada	12	47
Hindi	1	00
Sanskrit	00	45
Marathi	1	10
Urdu	1	00
English	00	14
	16	56
<i>AIR, Darbhanga</i>		
Total broadcast hours of spoken word programmes per week.	17	05
<i>Linguistic break up (per week)</i>		
Urdu	06	25
Hindi	06	25
Bhojpuri	00	30
Maithili	03	28
Sanskrit	00	12
English	00	05
	17	05
<i>AIR, Calcutta 'B'</i>		
Total broadcast hours of spoken word programmes per week.	09	44
<i>Linguistic break up (per week)</i>		
Bengali	05	47
English	02	42
Hindi	00	45
Urdu	00	30
	09	44
<i>AIR, Calcutta 'A'</i>		
Total broadcast hours of spoken word programmes per week	17	31

Linguistic break up (per week)

	Hours	Min.
Bengali	41	57
Hindi	00	40
Sanskrit	00	45
English	00	14
Santhali	03	55
	47	31

STATEMENT-II

Name of the Station	Urdu speaking population in broadcasting zone
Panaji	2.38%
Madras	4.50%
Gulbarga	6.40%
Bhagalpur	About 15.00%
Darbhanga	About 10.00%
Calcutta	2.25%

[Translation]

(d) the number of rigs proposed to be sent to these areas by Union Government?

Supply of rigs to states for drinking water

2309. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rigs being supplied by U.S.S.R. to India to solve the problem of drinking water in the drought affected areas,

(b) the drought affected areas where Government have decided to send these rigs;

(c) whether Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur districts are the districts worst affected by the shortage of drinking water; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) The Government of India and USSR have signed a memorandum of understanding under which USSR would supply 6 rotary rigs to India for use by Central Ground Water Board for the States.

(b) The deployment of these rigs would be decided on need based basis keeping in view the requests pending with CGWB at the time of receipt and consequent commissioning of these rigs.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) On the request of Government of Rajasthan one rig has already been redeployed by Central Ground Water Board in Jodhpur district. Recently the Central Government has given ad-hoc assistance of Rs. 2.15 crores for purchase of drilling rigs for use in drought affected areas in Rajasthan for supply of drinking water. One heavy duty rig has also been given to Government of Rajasthan recently. Earlier Government of India had approved purchase of drilling rigs which State Government had procured and are in use.

Time allotted for broadcast programmes in various languages from Patna, Darbhanga, Ranchi and Bhagalpur Akashwani Kendras

2310. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the time allotted for broadcasting programmes in various languages, separately from Patna, Darbhanga, Ranchi and Bhagalpur Askashwani Kendras;

(b) whether there is any scheme to increase the broadcasting time for the programmes in Maithili, Santhali and Munda languages;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the transmitter's capacity at Darbhanga Centre is being increased; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) The total broadcast hours of spoken work items, language-wise per month excluding special audience programmes, News and National Programmes of AIR, Patna, Darbhanga, Ranchi and Bhagalpur are given in the Statement below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The time allotted is considered adequate. In regard to Maithili, it is stated that Maithili is used in compering of rural programme (60 mts. per day) and children programme (30 mts. per week) in addition to spoken word programmes. Folk songs in Maithili (30 mts. per day) and Vidyapathi Geet (15 mts. on Wednesday) are also broadcast from AIR, Darbhanga, Santhali and Munda are dialects which are used in rural programmes at Ranchi.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Due to constraint on financial resources and relative priorities, it is not possible for the present to increase the power of transmitter at Darbhanga.

STATEMENT

Name of Station	Hours	Minutes
PATNA:		
Urdu	27	30
Magadhi	04	00
Bhojpuri	04	00
Maithili	04	00

1	2	3
Hindi	57	30
English	1	10
<i>DARBHANGA</i>		
Urdu	27	30
Bhojpuri	02	00
Maithili	13	30
Hindi	27	40
English	00	20
Sanskrit	00	50
<i>RANCHI</i>		
Urdu	01	15
Hindi	36	33
Sanskrit	01	00
English	01	05
<i>BHAGALPUR: (Hindi)</i>	35	20

[English]

Training to Pilots

2311. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an integrated centre for giving elaborate training to pilots recruited before before they are assigned flying duty; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). The Government has already set up the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi at Fursatganj, U.P. at a cost of Rs. 26.55 crores. This Akademi has already started imparting training to pilots. The Akademi has ac-

quired Trinidad TB-20 and King Air C-90A aircraft for training purposes.

Unauthorised encroachment in New Delhi Areas

2312. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether land has unauthorisedly been occupied in New Delhi areas also;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to get the encroachments vacated; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Registration of Sale deeds for transfer of land and property in Delhi

2313. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAUDU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to permit the registration of sale deeds for the transfer/sales of land and property in Delhi/New Delhi; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). There is no restriction in the registration of the Sale deeds of lands and properties provided the Lessee take/obtain prior approval of the Lessor for transfer/sale.

[Translation]

Problem of workers in KVIG

2314. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted a study group to study the problems of about 40 lakhs spinners, weavers, labourers and salaried and other workers in regard to the Khadi and Village industries; and

(b) if so, the time by which the report of the study group is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). A Study Group has been set up to identify the difficulties being faced by Khadi and Village Industries Commission in the matter of implementation of the existing labour laws in relation to the workers and artisans in the de-centralised sector of their activities and to suggest suitable measures for overcoming these difficulties. The Group is likely to submit its report by 31st January, 1988.

K.V.K. in Sagar

2315. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7016 on 20 April, 1987 regarding setting up of Krishi Vigyan Kendra and state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to set up Agricultural Science Centre (Krishi Vigyan Kendra) at Sagar (Madhya Pradesh) and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay and the steps being taken to expedite the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no provision in the 7th Plan for setting up a Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Sagar (Madhya Pradesh).

[English]

Registration of Newspapers

2316. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:

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

(a) whether some new dailies, weeklies, fortnightlies, monthlies etc. of various languages have applied for registration for their publications in Gujarat, Bombay and Delhi during 1 January, 1986 to 31 October, 1987;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) how many out of them were rejected, and how many are under consideration;

(d) how many of them have actually started/not started publication; and

(e) the reasons for not starting publication?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. As many as 4,064 applications were received for new titles from Gujarat, Bombay and Delhi from 1st January, 1986 to 31st October, 1987. The availability of 2,291 titles was verified while 1,745 applications were refused owing to non-availability of the proposed titles. The remaining 28 were pending as on 31st October, 1987.

(d) and (e). Once the title is made available by the Registrar of Newspapers for India it depends on the applicant to commence the publication of newspaper. The only formality is that he has to file a declaration before the concerned District Magistrate. However, possibility of not filing the declaration and even not commencing the publication after filing the declaration cannot be ruled out. The onus for commencing the publication lies on the applicant and the reasons for not starting the publication are best known to the applicant.

Discontentment about Allocation of DAVP Advertisements to Newspapers

2317. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:

SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:

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

(a) whether there is a discontentment among the small and medium newspapers regarding allocation of lesser DAVP advertisements to them in comparison to the big newspaper;

(b) whether Government have received representations/memoranda and letter in this connection from them and their organisations during 1 January, 1986 to 31 October, 1987;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to remove the disparity;

(d) the names of small, medium and big newspapers etc. of Gujarat Bombay and Delhi which have been given DAVP advertisements during the above period; and

(e) the details of the advertisements given to each during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) to (c). The advertisements are issued to various newspapers/journals keeping in view the publicity requirements, availability of funds and a balanced and equitable placement of advertisements. Government advertisements are not intended to be a measure of financial assistance to newspapers/journals. In view of the complaints/memoranda received regarding decreasing share of small newspapers, the problem envisaged a fresh look by the Government. Efforts have been made to increase the share of small and medium newspapers.

(d) and (e) The names of small, medium and big newspapers of Gujarat, Bombay and Delhi which received DAVP advertisements during the period 1.1.1986 to 30.6.1987 (upto which date information is available) are given in the Statement below. The quantum of advertisements released to these newspapers during the above period was Rs. 3,51,43,043/-. The value of advertisements issued to individual newspapers is treated as confidential and is not disclosed.

STATEMENT

List of small, medium and big newspapers of Gujarat, Bombay and Delhi which received DAVP advertisements during the period 1st January, 1986 to 30th June, 1987

GUJARAT

SMALL

1. Jyotishdeep, Ahmedabad
2. Pratap, Surat
3. Loknanaya, Rajkot
4. Prabhat, Ahmedabad
5. Nobat, Jamnagar
6. Bhoomi, Jamnagar
7. Lokraj, Bhavnagar
8. Pagdandi, Bhavnagar
9. Sadhna, Ahmedabad
10. Lok Bandhu, Jamnagar
11. Upvan, Bharuch
12. Gram Sahyog, Rajkot
13. Ramban, Rajkot
14. Vyapar Udyog, Ahmedabad
15. Kathiawar Times, Rajkot
16. Banaswari, Palanpur
17. Swarajya, Palanpur
18. Panch Mahal Vartman, Godhra
19. Matruchhaya, Banaskantha
20. Satyakam, Bharuch
21. Adarsh Parivar, Rajkot
22. Chandni, Ahmedabad
23. Stree Jiwan, Ahmedabad
24. Artha Sanklan, Ahmedabad
25. Nirmaya, Ahmedabad
26. Sukhi Ghar, Jamnagar
27. Vasudhara, Baroda
28. Sevak, Ahmedabad
29. Saikshnik Pragati Samachar, Rajkot
30. Janyoog, Rajkot
31. Lok Bhoomi, Borsad-Kaira
32. Vadodara Samachar, Baroda
33. Jartam, Jamnagar
34. Prerana Patrika, Sevasai-Baroda
35. Taratam, Jamnagar
36. Chanakya, Jamnagar
37. Janhak, Bhavnagar
38. Gujarati Prabha, Bharuch
39. Sambhav, Ahmedabad
40. Sarathi, Rajkot
41. Gandhinagar Samachar, Gandhinagar
42. Hindu, Ahmedabad
43. Cheti Chand, Nadia
44. Jhulelal, Ahmedabad

MEDIUM

45. Indian Express, Ahmedabad

46. Western Times, Ahmedabad
47. Young Leader, Ahmedabad
48. Gujarat Samachar, Surat
49. Dharam Sandesh, Ahmedabad
50. Loksatta-Jansatta, Ahmedabad
51. Loksatta-Jansatta, Rajkot
52. Loksatta-Jansatta, Baroda
53. Jai Hind, Rajkot
54. Sakhi, Ahmedabad
55. Nutan Saurashtra, Rajkot
56. Pratap, Surat
57. Saurashtra Samachar, Bhavnagar
58. Prabhat, Ahmedabad
59. Kutch Mitra, Bhuj
60. Akila, Rajkot
61. Amruta, Rajkot
62. Charotar Bhoomi, Kaira
63. Gujarat Times, Nadia
64. Niranjani, Rajkot
65. Rang Tarang, Ahmedabad
66. Akhand Anand, Ahmedabad
67. Saurashtra Bhoomi, Junagarh
68. Nayapadkar, Kheda
69. Sambhaar, Ahmedabad
70. Gandhinagar Samachar, Gandhinagar
71. Western Times, Ahmedabad
72. Hindu, Ahmedabad

BIG

73. Times of India, Ahmedabad
74. Sandesh, Ahmedabad
75. Gujarat Samachar, Ahmedabad
76. Phul Chhab, Rajkot
77. Loksatta-Jansatta, Ahmedabad
78. Loksatta-Jansatta, Baroda
79. Gujaratmitra and Darpan, Surat
80. Stree, Ahmedabad
81. Sandesh, Baroda

BOMBAY

SMALL

1. Free Press Bulletin, Bombay
2. Economic & Political Weekly, Bombay
3. Colour & Chemical, Bombay

4. Commerce, Bombay
5. Vishva Mitra, Bombay
6. Uttar Darshan, Bombay
7. Hindi Shikshak, Bombay
8. Rang Chakalash, Bombay
9. Ruma Banjara, Bombay
10. Samaj Pravah, Bombay
11. Urdu Times, Bombay
12. Hindustan, Bombay
13. Subh-E-Umed, Bombay
14. Desh Premee, Bombay
15. Mumbai Tarun Bharat, Bombay
16. Vivek, Bombay
17. Sanj Tarun Bharat, Bombay
18. Poinnari, Bombay
19. Konkan Vaibhav, Bombay
20. Chitranand, Bombay

21. Sarvodaya Sadhana, Bombay
22. Bhakti Sangam, Bombay
23. Vasant, Bombay
24. Anuprita, Bombay
25. Shree Dipalaxmi, Bombay
26. Abhivakti, Bombay
27. Dipavali, Bombay
28. Sugandh, Bombay
29. Natya Darpan, Bombay
30. Konkanmitra, Bombay
31. Jam-e-Jamshed, Bombay
32. Manav Sandesh, Bombay
33. Chetan, Bombay
34. Kismet, Bombay
35. Madhyantar, Bombay
36. Hindustan, Bombay
37. Bold India Tamil News, Bombay
38. Marathiya Marasu, Bombay

MEDIUM

39. Free Press Journal, Bombay
40. Mid-Day, Bombay
41. Daily, Bombay
42. Sports Week, Bombay
43. Afternoon Despatch & Courier, Bombay
44. Prachand, Bombay
45. Inquilab, Bombay
46. Blitz, Bombay
47. Sakal, Bombay
48. Navshakti, Bombay
49. Navakal, Bombay
50. Sandhya Kal, Bombay
51. Samakaleen, Bombay
52. Janmabhoomi, Bombay
53. Janmabhoomi Pravasi, Bombay
54. Yuvadarshana, Bombay

55. Vyapar, Bombay
56. Hindvasi, Bombay

BIG

57. Indian Express, Bombay
58. Mid-day, Bombay
59. Blitz, Bombay
60. Sunday Mid-day, Bombay
61. Sunday Observer, Bombay
62. Times of India, Bombay
63. Screen, Bombay
64. Navbharat Times, Bombay
65. Blitz, Bombay
66. Maharashtra Times, Bombay
67. Shree, Bombay
68. Loksatta, Bombay
69. Avaz, Bombay
70. Pravasi, Bombay
71. Bombay Samachar, Bombay

*DELHI**SMALL*

1. Better Life, Delhi
2. Your Astrologer, Delhi
3. Indian Ex-Serviceman, Delhi
4. Maintenance, Delhi
5. Taxnet, Delhi
6. Service Tech. Product Show, Delhi
7. Evening News, Delhi
8. Organiser, Delhi
9. Vyapar Udyog Samachar, Delhi
10. Akashwani, Delhi
11. Manstream Delhi
12. National Solidarity, Delhi
13. Overseas Hindustan Times, Delhi
14. New Wave, Delhi
15. Link, Delhi
16. Radiance, Delhi
17. Indian Tender Journal, Delhi
18. Democratic World, Delhi
19. International Weekly, Delhi
20. Commercial Fortune, Delhi
21. Citizen Gazette, Delhi
22. University News, Delhi
23. Kurukshetra, Delhi
24. Yojna, Delhi
25. Indian Farming, Delhi
26. Third World Calling, Delhi

27. Science Master, Delhi
28. Surya India, Delhi
29. Productivity News, Delhi
30. Indian Management, Delhi
31. JCM Bulletin, Delhi
32. Indian Railway, Delhi
33. Lok Udyog, Delhi
34. Social Welfare, Delhi
35. Banker, Delhi
36. Indian Book Industry, Delhi
37. Swasth Hind, Delhi
38. By Word, Delhi
39. Intensive Agriculture, Delhi
40. Home Science, Delhi
41. AIPEF News, Delhi
42. Marketology, Delhi
43. Shikshak Sathi, Delhi
44. New Leaf, Delhi
45. Noida News, Delhi
46. Voice of the Week, Delhi
47. Seminar Reporter, Delhi
48. Call Beyond, Delhi
49. Competition ad Job Aid, Delhi
50. Journal of Inds. Research, Delhi
51. Facts For You, Delhi
52. Book Review, Delhi
53. Yoga & You, Delhi
54. Indian Journal of H P, Delhi
55. Panyview, Delhi
56. Indian Food Packers, Delhi
57. Economic & Business Review, Delhi
58. Irrigation & Power, Delhi
59. Productivity, Delhi
60. Energy Management, Delhi
61. Pratibha India, Delhi
62. Indian Personality, Delhi
63. Vidyut Bharti, Delhi
64. University Today, Delhi
65. University News, Delhi
66. Vipra Sandesh, Delhi
67. The Outer Side, Delhi
68. Industrial Scene, Delhi
69. Unity International, Delhi
70. Mid-day, Delhi
71. Indian Journal of Hospital Ph., Delhi
72. Marketology, Delhi
73. Kosher Khabar, Delhi
74. Kisan Feature, Delhi
75. Rising Nation, Delhi
76. Vidura, Delhi
77. Hansa Desh, Delhi
78. Utpadakta, Delhi
79. Amer Vijeta, Ghonda
80. National Unity, Delhi
81. Vyapar Bharti, Delhi
82. Bandematram, Delhi
83. Doorandesh, Delhi
84. Janyug, Delhi
85. Bharat Bhavna, Delhi
86. Lok Laher, Delhi
87. Swarajya Sandesh, Delhi
88. Ekta Sandesh, Delhi
89. Ek Nazar, Delhi
90. Vyapar Udyog Samachar, Delhi
91. Sainik Samachar, Delhi
92. Mukti Sangharsh, Delhi
93. Vipra Sandesh, Delhi
94. Arya Jagat, Delhi
95. Asli Bharat, Delhi
96. Nivada Sandesh, Delhi
97. Sarvadeshik, Delhi
98. The Page, Delhi
99. Korav Pandav, Delhi
100. Yuva Pukar, Delhi
101. Gramlok, Delhi
102. Puja Mantri, Delhi
103. Swatantra Jyoti, Delhi
104. Yojna, Delhi
105. Akaswani, Delhi
106. Prabhat Farishta, Delhi
107. Hindustan Samachar, Delhi
108. Bahujan Adhikar, Delhi
109. Amiba, Delhi
110. Bhilawal Sandesh, Delhi
111. Naya Khoon, Delhi
112. Propkar, Delhi
113. Rashtra Chaya, Delhi
114. Madhupriya, Delhi
115. Bal Bharati, Delhi
116. Unnat Krishi, Delhi
117. Arya Gazette, Delhi
118. Ajkal, Delhi
119. Dharmi, Delhi
120. Jeevan Sahitya, Delhi
121. Katha Lok, Delhi
122. Natrahin Kalyan, Delhi

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| 123. Palika Samachar, Delhi | 171. Kabir Path, Delhi |
| 124. Ramni, Delhi | 172. Nashabandi Sandesh, Delhi |
| 125. Samaj Kaiya, Delhi | 173. Swami Keshvanandayog Patra, Delhi |
| 126. Sarva Priya, Delhi | 174. Bharatiya Viklang, Delhi |
| 127. Sadbhavna, Delhi | 175. Awam, Delhi |
| 128. Saheli Samachar, Delhi | 176. Taj, Delhi |
| 129. Himalayaniwasi Aur Nisarg, Delhi | 177. Savera, Delhi |
| 130. Kheti, Delhi | 178. Jagat, Delhi |
| 131. Prajapati Jagat, Delhi | 179. Sher-E-Punjab, Delhi |
| 132. Mangal Parbhat, Delhi | 180. Hayat, Delhi |
| 133. Krishi Darshan, Delhi | 181. Arya Gazette, Delhi |
| 134. Madhur Lok, Delhi | 182. Kesar Kiari, Delhi |
| 135. Yog Mandir, Delhi | 183. Dawat, Delhi |
| 136. Udyog Vyapar Partrika, Delhi | 184. Akhbar-E-Nau, Delhi |
| 137. Pavitra Desh, Delhi | 185. National Ekta, Delhi |
| 138. Bugyal, Delhi | 186. Faryad, Delhi |
| 139. Modal Town Guide, Delhi | 187. Jai Jawahar, Delhi |
| 140. Arthwani, Delhi | 188. Awaz, Delhi |
| 141. Bal Sandesh, Delhi | 189. Darul Saltanat, Delhi |
| 142. Bhartiya Sanskriti, Delhi | 190. Lahreh, Delhi |
| 143. Hindi Viswa Sanskriti, Delhi | 191. Jarida Tarjuman, Delhi |
| 144. Amrit Kumbh, Delhi | 192. Mastana Jogi, Delhi |
| 145. Shiksha Samiksha, Delhi | 193. Huma, Delhi |
| 146. Vishaya Bastu, Delhi | 194. Om, Delhi |
| 147. Divyagya, Delhi | 195. Huda, Delhi |
| 148. Sanchetna, Delhi | 196. Shan-E-Hind, Delhi |
| 149. Anubad, Delhi | 197. Masihi Duniya, Delhi |
| 150. F T A D, Delhi | 198. Astana, Delhi |
| 151. Madur Kathayen, Delhi | 199. Asmat Jahan, Delhi |
| 152. Deerga, Delhi | 200. Payam-E-Taleem, Delhi |
| 153. Artha Sastri, Delhi | 201. Filmi Sitare, Delhi |
| 154. Bhartiya Rail, Delhi | 202. Pandarehvin Sadi, Delhi |
| 155. Dharm Chetra Kuruchetra, Delhi | 203. Bangala Desh Times, Delhi |
| 156. Yuva Janpaksh, Delhi | 204. Kitab Numa, Delhi |
| 157. Rajdhani Patrika, Delhi | 205. Haqiqat Byani, Delhi |
| 158. Star Sandesh, Delhi | 206. Hamari Zaban, Delhi |
| 159. Arya Jagat, Delhi | 207. In Dinon, Delhi |
| 160. Sri Aurbind Karmadhara, Delhi | 208. Aajka, Delhi |
| 161. Manav Udgat, Delhi | 209. Mashriqui Awar, Delhi |
| 162. Veer Kesari, Delhi | 210. Qari, Delhi |
| 163. Bal Jagat, Delhi | 211. Hal-E-Hind, Delhi |
| 164. Jaya Mahamana, Delhi | 212. Faisal Jadeed, Delhi |
| 165. Bairawa Jyoti, Delhi | 213. Panthak Samachar, Delhi |
| 166. Gulab Bharat, Delhi | 214. Jathedar, Delhi |
| 167. Rashtriya Lok Manas, Delhi | 215. Sevar, Delhi |
| 168. Arya Sandesh, Delhi | 216. Fathe, Delhi |
| 169. Sabhar Times, Delhi | 217. Educator, Delhi |
| 170. Amar Dilli, Delhi | 218. Pahredar, Delhi |

219. Panth Parkash, Delhi
220. Ganj, Delhi
221. Singh Sabha Reporter, Delhi
222. Panthik Charcha, Delhi
223. Qaumi Wangar, Delhi
224. Dooren Nerheon, Delhi
225. Kisan Mittar, Delhi
226. Vikendrit, Delhi
227. Arsee, Delhi
228. Prerna, Delhi
229. Gurmat Sagar, Delhi
230. Cursikh Sandesh, Delhi
231. Illustrated Qaumi Ekta, Delhi
232. Anmol Sahitya, Delhi
233. Female, Delhi
234. Apsi Vichar Prachar, Delhi
235. Daily Educator, Delhi
236. Manav Dharam, Delhi
237. Yojana, Delhi
238. Dehali Kanodiga, Delhi
239. Arvachin Sanskritam, Delhi
240. Sanskritamritam, Delhi
241. Gurmat Lok, Delhi
242. Nanak Sandesh, Delhi
243. Panthak Ekta, Delhi

MEDIUM

244. National Herald, Delhi
245. Patriot, Delhi
246. Week End Review, Delhi
247. Sun, Delhi
248. Career & Service News, Delhi
249. Peoples Democracy, Delhi
250. Indian & Foreign Review, Delhi
251. Film Mirror, Delhi
252. Detective, Delhi
253. Surya India, Delhi
254. Upper India Motorist, Delhi
255. Mid-Day, Delhi
256. Sandhya Times, Delhi
257. Dinman, Delhi
258. Madhu Muskan, Delhi
259. Sakshi, Delhi
260. Panch Janya, Delhi
261. Veer Arjun (Sandhya) Delhi
262. Sarika, Delhi
263. Khas Khabar, Delhi
264. Khel Bharti, Delhi

265. Yuvak Dhara, Delhi
266. Chitrekha, Delhi
267. Jagat, Delhi
268. Rang Bhoomi, Delhi
269. Panchjanu, Delhi
270. Sandhya Bharat, Delhi
271. Jeevan Tara, Delhi
272. Film Rekha, Delhi
273. Cricket Yug, Delhi
274. Qaumi Awaz, Delhi
275. Milap, Delhi
276. Pratap, Delhi
277. Nai Duniya, Delhi
278. Biswin Sadi, Delhi
279. Khatoon-E-Mashriq, Delhi
280. Ruby, Delhi
281. Science-Ki-Dunia, Delhi
282. In Dinon, Delhi
283. Jathedar, Delhi
284. Panth Parkash, Delhi
285. Garj, Delhi
286. Aks, Delhi
287. Punjab Digest, Delhi
288. Illustrated Qaumi Ekta, Delhi

BIG

289. Times of India, Delhi
290. Indian Express, Delhi
291. Hindustan Times, Delhi
292. Employment News, Delhi
293. Carrier & Competition Times, Delhi
294. Competition Refresher, Delhi
295. Hindustan, Delhi
296. Navbharat Times, Delhi
297. Punjab Kesari, Delhi
298. Saptahik Hindustan, Delhi
299. Mayapuri, Delhi
300. Filmi Kaliyan, Delhi
301. Kadambani, Delhi
302. Nandan, Delhi
303. Sushama, Delhi
304. Vigyan Pragati, Delhi
305. Cricket Samrat, Delhi
306. Parag, Delhi
307. Jansatta, Delhi
308. Filmi Duniya, Delhi
309. Shama, Delhi
310. Punjabi Digest, Delhi

[Translation]

N.D.M.C. Land and occupation certificate to Meridian Hotel, New Delhi

2318. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New Delhi Municipal Committee has given temporary occupation certificate to the recently constructed Meridian Hotel, New Delhi if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is a fact that several irregularities have been found after the inspection of the Hotel Building if so, the details thereof;

(c) the area of land made available by the New Delhi Municipal Committee to the Meridian Hotel, New Delhi, when this land was made available and the rate of licence fee charged therefore every year; and

(d) the amount of licence fee deposited so far and yet to be deposited by the Hotel?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) The temporary occupation certificates were granted by the NDMC for the taller block of the Meridian Hotel on 1.5.86 and for the low rise tower on 7.8.86. The NDMC had decided to grant temporary occupation certificate since the Chief Fire Officer, Delhi had granted a provisional 'No objection' certificate in April 1986 for the occupation of the Hotel building.

(b) A list of the deviations had objections noticed after inspection of the Hotel building by the N.D.M.C. is given in the Statement below:

(c) Land measuring 4.29 acres was made available to Meridian Hotel by the NDMC in instalments during the period from

15.6.81 to 28.9.81, at an annual licence fee of Rs. 2.68 crores per annum or 21% of the annual gross turnover of the Hotel business, whichever is more.

(d) The Meridian Hotel has deposited an amount of Rs. 2.68 crores as advance licence fee for the first year. Subsequently, they have been granted moratorium in the payment of licence fee falling due in the subsequent years upto November 1987. The accumulated licence fee for the period of moratorium shall be payable in 20 half yearly instalments along with interest. The first instalment is due only in December 1987. As such, no amount has become due for payment so far.

STATEMENT

1. NOC/Clearance from CE(E), NDMC regarding ESS/Transformer room etc. has not been submitted.

2. Party has not submitted the lift fitness certificate for another tower (lowrise tower).

3. Party has not submitted the clearance from Civil Aviation.

4. Party has not submitted the landscape plan.

5. Parking areas are not clear as such some temporary structures are existing in the parking place so that parking calculations cannot be checked. At some places in the basement the required height is not available due to providing service pipe lines.

6. Party has increased the area about 411.00 sq. mt. in upper area of the basement towards the service ramp in the rear set back and the same has been landscaped on top of it.

7. Party has installed the LPG tanks in the open space area within the set back line (south side).

8. In the high rise tower 2 nos. service floors were sanctioned, but as per site conditions party has converted the 2nd

service floor into Guest Room Floor and same has been taken in FAR. The height of the lower service floors in the both towers have been set to 3.08 mt. and in the low rise tower service increase floor, the service equipments have not yet been installed.

9. The top basement was sanctioned 1.50 mtr. below the ground level. At site, the same has been constructed at the ground level. Party of this basement meant for habitable purposes was pointed towards the FAR in the sanctioned plans. Major part of this basement meant for storage was not included into the FAR.

10. In the high rise tower some of the guest room floors have been furnished and at other floors interior furnishing work is in progress. In lower tower the finishing work is in progress.

11. As per the sanction plan the height of building was sanctioned 64.60 mtr. Now the height of this building is about 65.00 mtr. excluding the height of suspended restaurant which was already sanctioned beyond the permissible height of 64.60 mtr.

12. The size of the high rise tower has been increased to 49.75 mt. x 19.75 mt. from 47.79 mt. x 47.79 mt. with respect to the sanctioned plans, thus increasing the FAR.

13. The construction at site does not tally with the completion plans submitted wherein the FAR has been shown to be 149.1375 against 148.48 sanctioned. The exact FAR can be ascertained when party submits the corrected completion plans after appropriating the deviations at site and after obtaining the clearance from CFO regarding the refuge area etc.

[English]

Pressmen who Accompanied P.M. on his Visit to Vancouver

2319. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many pressmen accompanied Prime Minister on his visit to Vancouver, the region from which they were chosen and the languages which they represented;

(b) whether any pressmen representing Bengali, Marathi, Gujarati, Oriya or Assamese were included in the party; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Twenty five pressmen accompanied P.M. on his visit to Vancouver. Of these, one each was taken from P.T.I. and U.N.I. and of the rest, 13 were from Northern Region, 4 from Eastern Region, one from Western Region, and 5 from Southern Region. Of the 25 pressmen, 14 represented English language Press, 6 Hindi Press, 2 Urdu Press and one each Konkani, Malayalam and Tamil Press.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Telecast of News by Bangalore Doordarshan

2320. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any procedure is followed by Bangalore Doordarshan while selecting news items for each day;

(b) whether Bangalore Doordarshan has been rejecting the Press Releases of non-Congress(I) MPs, MLAs and telecasting only the press releases of Congress(I) MPs, MLAs and other leaders; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to ensure that Press Releases of VIPs are selected on the basis of the importance of subjects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Specific guidelines on news policy for broadcast media have been laid down to

ensure objectivity, impartiality and accuracy of newscast. As per these guidelines, each news story is judged strictly on the basis of its news value.

(b) No, Sir. The Press Releases by political parties, Members of Parliament, MLAs are included in the news bulletins purely on the basis of their news value in conformity with the News Policy Guidelines.

(c) Does not arise.

Contract for establishment of Fertilizer Projects to Italian firm Snamprogetti

2321. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Italian firm Snamprogetti was awarded contract for establishment of Vijaipur, Aonla, Jagdishpur and Kakinada fertilizer projects or their parts without inviting global tenders for the same; if so, the reasons therefore;

(b) how the other international offers for the same works compared with those of Snamprogetti for prices and merits; and

(c) in each case for how much amount the Italian firm has been signed, and the nature of work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). M/s. Snamprogetti have been awarded some portions of the contract for the establishment of Vijaipur, Aonla, Jagdishpur and Kakinada projects. For Thal and Hazira projects, selection of M/s. Snamprogetti was made on the basis of bids received from all the prequalified International Engineering Consultants. Their offer was found to be technically suitable and financially the lowest evaluated. It was envisaged that the technology so chosen would be used in the subsequent plants also. Accordingly consultancy services of M/s. Snamprogetti have been utilised for the establishment of these projects after taking into account all the relevant factors and past experience.

(c) The amounts payable/paid to M/s. Snamprogetti for their portions of the contract and the nature of work will be as follows:

Name of the Project	Rupee equivalent of amounts paid/payable (At current Rupees/US \$ exchange rate)	Nature of work
1	2	3
<i>Rs. in crores</i>		
VIJAIPUR	4.37	Basic design & limited supervision in detailed engineering in urea plant only.
AONLA	14.60	Detailed engineering supervision, procurement assistance and construction and commissioning supervision of Ammonia plant; Basic design & limited supervision in detailed engineering & construction of urea plant. Optimisation study of steam and power system. Limited consultancy in Over Dimensional Consignments (ODC) transportation.

1	2	3
JAGDISHPUR	27.39	Total responsibility of engineering services, comprising detailed engineering supervision for Ammonia, Urea, Offsites, procurement services of all equipment other than some imported equipment to be supplied by Snam, Construction & Commissioning Supervision.
KAKINADA (Nagarjuna Fertilizers)	32.94	Total responsibility of engineering services, comprising detailed engineering supervision for Ammonia, Urea & Offsites. Construction & Commissioning Supervision; procurement services of all equipment.

Link Between Pesticides and Death

2322. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Centre of Environment Technology, London and International Rice Research Institute, Manila have come to the conclusion that there exists a fatal link between pesticides and death;

(b) whether the two chemicals used as pesticides-organophosphate and organochlorine cause disastrous impact on human health;

(c) whether in Punjab 12 farmers were killed by use of these chemical pesticides; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction in this regard and the steps contemplated to prevent this hazard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) In an article, entitled "Insecticide use and increased mortality in rural central Luzon, Philippines", by

MICHAEL-E. LOEVIN SOHN of Centre for Environmental Technology. Imperial College London and International Rice Research Institute Los Banos, Philippines, published in the Lancet of June 13, 1987, the author has mentioned that in a major rice growing area of the Philippines, the study has shown certain factors suggesting casual link between unsafe use of highly toxic chemicals and increase of mortality in the age and sex class occupationally exposed.

(b) The Organophosphate and organochlorine compounds are used as pesticides to control pests and diseases in the plant. These pesticides are basically toxic in nature and can cause harm to human health if not used judiciously and in accordance with the prescribed dosages and in the prescribed manner or are abused.

(c) Only the Cane Deptt of Punjab has reported 4 deaths during 1986-87 and 1 death so far during 1987-88 from Dhuri and Navashahr Sugar Mill Area due to use of phorate/carbofuran.

(d) The Government has taken several safety precautions to prevent the hazards

due to the use of pesticides. These include the following:-

- (i) The Registration Committee constituted under the Insecticides Act, 1968, has registered only the safer formulations i.e., encapsulated granular formulations of extremely toxic pesticides like Carbofuran and phorate from the point of view of safety to the users.
- (ii) Labels and leaflets on the containers of pesticides is a mandatory requirement under the Insecticides Act and the rules framed thereunder, which, *inter-alia*, contain various instructions on safety precautions for the benefit of farmers. These labels and leaflets are printed in three languages, viz., Hindi, English and one of the Regional languages, for the benefit of extension functionaries as well as farmers to enable them to follow the required safety precautions in handling the pesticides.
- (iii) A coloured triangle is also incorporated on the labels and leaflets to indicate the category of toxicity of each pesticide. This helps the extension functionaries in imparting proper training to uneducated farmers on safe use of pesticides.
- (iv) The extension functionaries of the State Governments as well as Associations of the pesticide Industry organise training programmes on safe use of pesticides for the benefit of farmers and pesticide distributors.

All the registered pesticides, even those falling under the category of 'Highly Toxic pesticides' do not pose any risk to human health if they are used as per prescribed directions and with proper safety methods.

Guidelines to States for Implementation on NREP

2323. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines issued to the State Governments regarding the programmes to be taken up under National Rural Employment Programme; and

(b) whether the concept of formation of social capital by means of drought relief programmes had been kept in view while drawing these programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) According to the revised guidelines issued in August, 1987, works which result in creation of durable productive community assets can be taken up under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) as indicated in the Statement below.

(b) Assistance for drought relief is given separately and is not a part of the National Rural Employment Programme.

STATEMENT

List of works which can be taken up under National Rural Employment Programme.

1. Social forestry works.
2. Soil and water conservation works.
3. Minor irrigation works such as construction of irrigation wells, construction of intermediary and main drains and field channels etc.
4. Flood protection, drainage and water logging works.
5. Rural Water supply works and construction/renovation of village tanks for providing water for

- human use or cattle or for irrigation of pisciculture.
6. Irrigation wells and field channels on individual holdings of members of SC/ST and allottees of ceiling surplus lands etc.
 7. Construction of primary school buildings on high priority in those revenue villages which have primary school without buildings of their own.
 8. Land development and reclamation of waste lands or degraded land with special emphasis on ecological improvement in hill and desert areas.
 9. Augmenting existing ground water resources through micro-level ecological planning involving afforestation, Soil and moisture conservation and water management.
 10. Works benefiting SC/STs and freed bonded labourers. The individual and community works that can be taken up with the funds earmarked for taking up works exclusively benefiting members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are as under:
 - (i) Development of land allotted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
 - (ii) Social forestry works such as fuel wood and fodder plantations on lands owned by individuals SC and ST members.
 - (iii) Minor irrigation wells and group wells/bore wells to cover SC and ST holdings.
 - (iv) Drinking water wells for SC and ST bastis.

11. Land shaping, drainage, field channels etc. on private lands which are part of a project to improve the productivity of lands of small and marginal farmers.
12. Link roads satisfying the criteria of MNP.
13. Rural sanitary latrines.
14. Houses for the benefit of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers including Indira Awaas Yojana.

Increase in Desert Area

2324. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a considerable increase in the desert area in most of the States in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) Adequate quantified data to support the view that there has been considerable increase in desertification in most States of the country has not been generated so far.

(b) The question does not arise

Abolition of Octroi

2325. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have taken a decision to abolish octroi

(b) whether State Governments have been consulted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the name of States who have favoured/opposed the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government of India had appointed a Committee on Octroi which has completed its deliberations and its report is awaited.

(c) A list of States and Union Territories who have abolished Octroi and where octroi is still being levied is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

List of States who have abolished Octroi

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. Karnataka
5. Kerala
6. Madhya Pradesh
7. Nagaland
8. Sikkim
9. Tamil Nadu
10. Tripura
11. Himachal Pradesh
12. Manipur
13. Meghalaya
14. Arunachal Pradesh
15. Mizoram

Union Territories

1. Chandigarh
2. Dadra & Nagar Haveli

3. Lakshadweep

List of States where Octroi is being levied

1. Haryana
2. Jammu & Kashmir
3. Maharashtra
4. Orissa
5. Punjab
6. Rajasthan
7. Uttar Pradesh
8. West Bengal
9. Gujarat (A policy decision has been taken up to abolish the Octroi by August, 86)
10. Goa

Union Territories

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
2. Delhi
3. Daman & Diu
4. Pondicherry

Proposal to set up Disney Land at Hyderabad

2326. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for setting up a Disney Land at Hyderabad was turned down by Union Government and permission to import machinery and other equipments was not granted;

(b) whether the equipments and

machinery were offered free of cost by the non-resident Indians settled in USA; and

(c) if so, the reasons for rejecting the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (c). The Central Ministry of Tourism did not receive a formal proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for financial assistance for setting up a Disney Land at Hyderabad. However, a proposal was received from the State Government in respect of foreign exchange requirements and exemption from import duty for the equipment proposed to be imported for an Amusement Park. The State Government proposed to raise foreign exchange by selling house sites and ready-made houses to non-resident Indians who were to make available equipment of equivalent cost in foreign exchange. On examining the proposal, it was found that under existing rules, it would not be possible to set off sale of properties in Hyderabad to non-resident Indians against proposed investment by them in the project. The State Government were, therefore, advised to forward a revised proposal. They were further advised that the foreign exchange requirements of the project will be examined on its own merits, independent of the participation of non-resident Indians in the project and the question of customs duty exemption or concessions will arise only after the project proposal has been approved and the release of foreign exchange for the project agreed to.

Crop Insurance Scheme

2327. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Crop Insurance Scheme is being implemented satisfactorily by the General Insurance Corporation and its four subsidiary companies;

(b) whether the scheme is facing any strain due to drought conditions prevailing in many States; and

(c) the number of farmers so far benefited by the scheme, State-wise;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) is being implemented by the GIC in collaboration with State Governments on behalf of Government of India through its crop insurance cells located in various States/U.Ts. The premium income and losses are shared by Government of India and the concerned State Governments in the ratio of 2:1. The implementation of the scheme is satisfactory so far. However, the Government of India and State/U.T. Governments have been incurring big losses due to drought conditions prevailing in many States during the last 3 years.

(c) Number of farmers so far benefited by the scheme, State-wise and Season-wise are given in the statement below:-

STATEMENT

Crop Insurance Scheme

S. No.	State/U.T.	Kharif 1985	Rabi 85-86	Kharif 1986	Kabi 86-87	Kharif 1987 (As on 30-9-87)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
STATES						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8,34,600	89,109	4,83,800	1,41,280	98,900
2.	Assam	--	--	--	7,224	4,600
3.	Bihar	40,200	9,478	55,500	5,226	21,200
4.	Gujarat	2,39,800	25,900	3,86,500	48,885	2,48,800
5.	Karnataka	84,600	13,644	1,89,400	13,173	77,800
6.	Himachal Pradesh	--	--	1,900	2,004	800
7.	Kerala	21,700	26,139	26,900	22,400	8,100
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1,18,100	43,077	4,39,500	1,20,327	3,07,200
9.	Maharashtra	5,13,700	29,804	9,85,800	82,915	7,33,000
10.	Orissa	95,700	35,859	1,59,900	22,091	11,400

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Tamil Nadu	54,900	51,324	89,200	74,832	22,400
12.	Uttar Pradesh	3,78,500	7,94,778	4,01,900	3,35,948	69,600
13.	West Bengal	2,53,300	1,29,671	3,03,300	1,19,670	1,18,800
14.	Rajasthan	--	1,44,778	3,90,900	opted out of the scheme	
15.	Tripura	--	1,815	9,000	2,673	2,300
16.	J&K	--	--	--	--	23,200
17.	Manipur	--	--	--	--	8,800
18.	Meghalaya	--	--	--	--	300
19.	Goa	--	--	--	--	1,300
	U.Ts.					
20.	A. & N. Islands	400	--	300	--	300
21.	Pondicherry	900	1,588	1,000	693	600
22.	Goa, Daman & Diu	--	390	1,600	395	**
23.	Delhi		85	40	132	Negligible
Grand Total:		26,36,400	13,96,639	39,26,440	9,99,868	17,59,400

** --Included in State list.

Loans to State Governments for Minor Irrigation Schemes

2328. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have initiated a scheme to enable States to obtain loans to implement minor irrigation schemes through the nationalised banks;

(b) whether such loans have been advanced by the branches of the nationalised banks to Government of Bihar; and

(c) if so, the total amount advanced as loans to Bihar Government by the nationalised bank branches in Bihar during 1986-87?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of Duty Free Shops

2329. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up certain duty-free shops in the country;

(b) if so, their locations, State-wise and names of articles sold at these shops;

(c) whether the rates of articles sold at these shops have been fixed by Government;

(d) if so, the details of formula for working out the rate of each article;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether there is any proposal to open more shops during current financial year; and

(g) if so, the proposed locations thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). ITDC has set up Duty Free Shops at the departure and arrival lounges of the following International Airports:

<i>Location</i>	<i>State/UT's name</i>
Delhi	Union Territory
Bombay	Maharashtra
Calcutta	West Bengal
Madras	Tamil Nadu
Trivandrum	Kerala

In addition, a Tax Free Shop is located at Delhi.

A wide range of consumer and electronic goods are sold at these shop e.g. liquor, cigarettes, home appliances, perfumes, cameras, watches etc.

(c) to (d). The rates of articles sold in these shops is fixed by ITDC after taking into consideration the prices prevalent in such shops of neighbouring and European countries, landed cost, overheads, margin of profit, etc.

(f) and (g). During the current financial year, ITDC proposes to set up duty free shops as follows subject to clearance from the Central Board of Excise & Customs:-

<i>Name of Place</i>	<i>State</i>
Goa	Goa
Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh

Surplus Land under Urban Land Ceiling Act

2330. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total acres of urban surplus vacant land taken over by each State Government under the Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1976 during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the State Governments have not taken any steps in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

Relaxation in Tourism Rules to attract more Tourists

2331. SHRI LALITESHVAR PRASAD

SHAHI:

SHRI YASHWANTRAO

GADAKH PATIL:

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

SHRI KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

SHRI MAENDRA SINGH:

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLIK:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently relaxed various rules and regulations in order to attract more tourists to India;

(b) if so, the details of the bottlenecks cleared; and

(c) to what extent the flow of the foreign tourists to India is likely to be boosted through these relaxations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). In view of the comprehensive benefits from international tourism, Government have recently taken a number of measures to attract more tourists to India. For this purpose Government have streamlined frontier formalities and relaxed entry regulations. Facilities at international airports have been improved. Charters have been allowed to operate to Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Goa, Trivandrum and Bangalore. This year some additional flights were operated to Srinagar also. After the expansion of Bhubaneswar

airstrip, charters would be permitted to land at Bhubaneswar also. Similarly capacity within the country by air and surface has been augmented. For tourist centres which do not have airstrip even for small aircrafts convenient connections by helicopters have been introduced. Steps have been initiated to improve the quality of road transport by permitting the scheme of Rent-a-Car.

(c) As a result of these measures the number of international tourist arrivals to India during the first 10 months of the year have recorded a growth of 8.9%.

Scheme to provide inputs for Agriculture at reasonable prices

2333. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the recent price hike of fertilizers has affected the agriculture in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have any scheme to provide inputs for agriculture at reasonable prices; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) There has not been any recent increase in the prices of fertiliser and, therefore, the question of its effect on agriculture does not arise.

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

Study Group for Funding Housing Units

2334. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a study group to suggest and tap financial resources for funding housing units;

(b) if so, the main functions of the new body;

(c) whether the group would also watch the follow up action and have feed back on the implementation of the suggestions made; and

(d) the number of housing units to be funded State-wise and the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c). In the context of the setting up of the proposed National Housing Bank a study group has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Dy. Governor, Reserve Bank of India.

The terms of reference of the Study Group are as follows:--

- (i) To consider and suggest the type, structure, resources and role of new housing finance institutions to be set up keeping in view the role of the existing housing finance institutions. In doing so, the Group may take into consideration the design and functioning of housing finance institutions in other countries.
- (ii) To suggest how the co-operative housing finance institutions at the primary and apex levels should relate to the new institutions and the evolving housing finance system.
- (iii) To consider and suggest the role that could be played by the commercial banks in housing finance.
- (iv) To make recommendations regarding any other matters germane to the subject.

(d) Housing being in the State Sector, Social housing Schemes are implemented by the State Govts./Union Territory Adams. as per their requirements and plan priorities. Central financial assistance is given in the shape of 'block loans' and

'block grants' without being tied to any particulars scheme or head of development.

Marketing of coconut oil through NAFED

2335. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Agricultural Cooperative Federation of India Ltd. has started marketing of coconut oil through its outlets all over the country;

(b) if so, the total quantity purchased and marketed during 1986-87; and

(c) the details of its future plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) has not started marketing of Coconut Oil through its outlets all over the country. However, the Kerala State Coconut Development Corporation approached NAFED to explore the possibility for sale of their Keragem brand coconut in consumer packs in Delhi. The Corporation placed 3600 tins of 1 Kg. and 6000 Tins of 1/2 Kg. at the disposal of NAFED on consignment basis during 1986-87. NAFED however, could arrange sale of 388 Tins of 1 kg. and 1632 Tins of 1/2 Kg. oil.

(c) NAFED has no programme for marketing of Coconut Oil during 1987-88.

[Translation]

LPT Jagdalpur

2336. SHRI MANKURAM SODI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a low-power television transmitter was set up in Jagdalpur of Bastar district in Madhya Pradesh on 23 August, 1986 and whether complaints of its

being out of order are being received every month;

(b) whether old transmitter of some other centre has been installed at this low-power T.V. Centre and

(c) if so, the action being taken to remove the defects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir. Complaints about unsatisfactory performance of the transmitter were received from time to time, particularly during the period March 1987--July 1987.

(b) The low-power TV transmitter was removed and shifted from Poonch before being installed at Jagdalpur. The Transmitter was in good working condition at the time of its installation at Jagdalpur and even now has not outlived its normal life span.

(c) Certain components of the transmitter failed, resulting in interruptions in service during the period from March 1987 to May 1987 and transmission on reduced power upto July 8, 1987. These could not be replaced immediately due to their non-availability in the indigenous market. The faults were nevertheless rectified and the transmitter is reported to be providing generally satisfactory service, except for small periods during September and October 1987, when water seeped into the antenna system due to heavy rains. This has also since been attended to. Certain imported spares are on order and have been partially received.

[English]

Strengthening of agricultural information system

2337. DR. V. VENKATESH:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to

strengthen the agricultural information system to provide a quick and objective assessment of the extent of losses caused by drought and floods; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no proposal to modify the existing system of compiling data relating to losses caused by drought and floods.

Disaster preparedness programme in A.P.

2338. SHRI SRIHARI RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any representation from Andhra Pradesh for sanctioning a sum of Rs. 15 crores to implement the Disaster Preparedness Programme in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). In response to Government of India's suggestion for schemes for Disaster Preparedness to be included in the Seventh Plan, the Government of Andhra Pradesh submitted proposals for construction of cyclone shelters, provision of equipment and communication system and Bailey bridges. These proposals were in a very preliminary form for the purpose of formulating a Central Government Plan scheme for assistance to States for disaster preparedness. The details of the Central Government Plan schemes have not been finalised.

Non-toxic Herbal Pesticide

2339. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:

DR. V. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a non-toxic herbal pesticide has been discovered;

(b) if so, whether tests on the pesticide carried out in some parts of Maharashtra and Indore have been very favourable;

(c) if so, the details thereof, and

(d) if not, whether Government would take steps to go in for detailed tests on the pesticide?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). According to the available information, some tests have been conducted on 'Indiara' by Mahatma Phule Agricultural University, Bahuri, Indian Drugs, Research Laboratory, Pune, Serum Institute of India, Pune, and National Institute of Communicable Diseases, New Delhi. Under the said laboratory tests and also under limited field trials, the insecticide 'Indiara' has been found to be effective against some vegetable pests and also as mosquito larvicide.

To encourage further systematic and scientific trials on 'Indiara' by the entrepreneurs, the Registration Committee constituted under the Insecticides Act, 1968, has granted provisional registration to Messrs Heringer Bright Chemicals Private Ltd., Pune, for 'Indiara', in April, 1987.

Claims of discovery of other herbal insecticides have also come to notice but full details and authentic information about trials conducted and results thereof are not known. No insecticide can be manufactured till it is registered with the Registration Committee set up under the Insecticides Act, 1968.

Retrenchment of Staff employed in field publicity set up

2340. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to retrench the staff employed under the Field Publicity set-up;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) how Government propose to provide alternate employment to the staff so affected and save them from unemployment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) to c). No final decision has been taken in the matter of reorganisation of the Directorate of Field Publicity.

[Translation]

Schemes under IRDP and DPAP for drought affected areas

2341. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain new programmes have been chalked out for the areas which are continuously in the grip of drought for the last four years, under the IRDP and DPAP; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) and (b). No new programme under IRDP and DPAP has been specially initiated for areas which have suffered consecutive droughts for the last four years. However, the programme content of DPAP which covers 615 blocks in 91 districts of 13 States has been rationalised so as to sharpen its focus on drought proofing. It has been decided that the major thrust would now be on activities

relating to soil conservation, land shaping and development, water resources conservation and development, afforestation and pastures, fodder and grassland development which are not only harmoniously related to each other but together have the capability of making an impact on the environment. State Governments have been advised that these activities should account for atleast 75% of the annual allocation under the programme.

[English]

Fishermen Welfare Fund

2342. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have directed different States to set up Fishermen Welfare Fund and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken by States for the Welfare of fishermen; and

(c) the other measures taken for the upliftment and protection of fishermen from natural calamities like floods and cyclones?

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

(b) and (c). The Centrally Sponsored Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Active Fishermen to insure fishermen against death or permanent disability and partial disability has been implemented in States namely Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. States such as Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Orissa, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Manipur, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka and Jammu & Kashmir have taken steps to implement centrally Sponsored National Welfare Fund for Fishermen which provides

housing, drinking water supply, community hall and credit society to fishermen. A few States have their own schemes to grant loan/subsidy to acquire fishing craft and gear and to provide house. Reserve Bank of India had issued instructions to banks in regard to relief and rehabilitation assistance to persons including fishermen affected by natural calamities like floods, cyclones etc. This includes reliefs such as conversion and rescheduling of existing loan, condonation or waiver of shortfall in margin, relaxation in security criteria etc.

Development of sea beaches for tourists

2343. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked by the Centre for development of sea beach tourism during the Seventh Plan;

(b) the amount allocated to Orissa and other coastal States in the Seventh Plan for development of sea beach tourism; and

(c) the details of the steps taken for development of sea beaches in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The Central Ministry of Tourism has allocated an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs for the development of Beach Tourism during Seventh Plan.

(b) The Ministry does not allocate funds State-wise but scheme-wise.

(c) The Ministry has received proposals from the Government of Orissa for financial assistance for setting up Beach Resorts. These will be considered for financial assistance subject to the merits of proposals, availability of funds, *inter-se* priorities and clearance by the Inter-Ministrial Committee, authorized to lower the distance from 500 meters to 200 meters from the high tide line in respect of beach resorts.

Housing Advisory Council

2344. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to set up a housing advisory council; and

(b) if so, the details of organisation and functions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are yet to be finalised.

Damage to Orange crop by 'Kolshi' pest in Maharashtra

2345. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware that due to 'Kolshi' pest in the orange belt comprising of parts of Nagpur, Wardha and Amravati Districts of Vidarbha region in Maharashtra State the orange crop is damaged every year;

(b) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research has failed to combat the 'Kolshi' menace;

(c) whether the research conducted by the ICAR in this regard is completely unsatisfactory; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps Government proposes to take to combat this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The Government is aware of the incidence of Kolshi disease caused by whitefly infestation on orange plantation in Nagpur, Wardha and Amravati districts of Vidarbha region.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The Kolshi disease due to infestation by Citrus Whitefly has received full attention of ICAR. The following efforts have been made to combat this menace:-

(i) A team of experts visited Kolshi affected areas of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra during September, 1986 and a suitable control schedule was recommended based on research findings.

(ii) A full fledged National Centre on Citrus has been established at Nagpur to investigate various pest and disease problems of citrus in this area.

(iii) A special project has been sanctioned at Nagpur University to develop effective biological control method for Citrus Whitefly which could be integrated with existing chemical control measures.

(iv) A National Laboratory under All India Coordinated Research project on Biological Control is also studying natural enemies of Citrus whitefly for its biological control.

(v) A suitable chemical control schedule has been evolved for the control of Whitefly by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in collaboration with Punjab Rao Krishi Vidyapeeth.

(d) In view of reply to paras (b) and (c), the question does not arise.

Parity in prices of agricultural produce and industrial produce

2346. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether present support prices for agricultural produce offer adequate parity

with prices of industrial products that farmers buy;

(b) whether any study has been made between cotton prices that farmers get and the textile prices they pay;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) if there is no parity, whether agricultural prices would be raised to remunerative levels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) While making their recommendations on procurement/minimum support prices, the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) takes into account, *inter-alia*, changes in terms of trade between the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.

(b) and (c). No such study has been made between the cotton prices that farmers get and the textile prices they pay.

(d) The Government fixes remunerative prices for major agricultural commodities keeping in view the recommendations of the CACP, the views of the State Governments, the concerned economic Ministries as well as the Planning Commission.

[Translation]

Issue of duplicate ticket by Airlines

2347. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Airlines issue duplicate tickets in lieu of lost, unutilised open tickets for which refund has not been made; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No refund

or issuance of duplicate tickets is permissible in lieu of lost tickets for domestic flights. However, on lost international tickets refund/issuance of duplicate tickets is allowed against an Indemnity Bond.

(b) Lost domestic tickets are liable to be misused by way of travel, refund or reissuance, and the domestic airlines have no machinery to check such possible misuse. However, in the case of international tickets the identity of the passenger is subject to check at immigration counter and therefore the possibilities of fraudulent misuse are removed.

[English]

Indian Labourers in Middle East Countries

2348. SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Indian nationals are recruited by certain agencies for export of labour to the Middle East countries;

(b) if so, whether in quite a few cases the labour so sent out by the agencies has found itself stranded and faced with acute problems on arrival in those countries; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to ensure that the exported labour get suitable employment and are not subjected to harassment in those countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Only in a few cases, workers sent abroad have been stranded. The terms and conditions of employment are duly verified by Indian Missions abroad. In case of stranded workers, the matter is taken up by them with the foreign employers and the Local Governments.

[Translation]

**Assistance to M.P. for development of
Small and Medium Towns**

2349. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA:
Will the Minister of URBAN
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh
Government has requested for Central
assistance for development of small and
medium towns; and

(b) if so, the names of towns for which

financial assistance has been given so far,
separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Under
the Centrally sponsored Scheme of
Integrated Development of Small and
Medium Towns, 16 towns were sanctioned
for Madhya Pradesh till the end of the 6th
Plan and 8 more towns have been included
under the Scheme during 7th Plan.
Town-wise release of funds till date is given
in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Funds released to various towns in Madhya Pradesh under IDSMT (Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the town	6th plan	7th plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bilaspur	27.25	19.50	46.75
2.	Khajuraho	5.00	18.00	23.00
3.	Dewas	32.00	5.00	37.00
4.	Itrasi	36.30	9.00	45.30
5.	Rewa	12.40	30.00	42.40
6.	Katni	7.40	20.00	27.40
7.	Burhanpur	44.30	--	44.30
8.	Morena	3.00	20.00	23.00
9.	Donagargarh	4.00	31.00	35.00
10.	Rajnadgaon	33.00	--	33.00
11.	Balaghat	20.10	15.00	35.10
12.	Chindwara	17.59	--	17.59
13.	Harda	15.00	15.00	30.00
14.	Waidhan	10.00	20.00	30.00
15.	Guna	14.00	--	14.00
16.	Sidhi	16.00	15.00	31.00

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Hoshangabad	--	26.16	26.16
18.	Gadarwada	--	23.87	23.87
19.	Panchmarhi	--	23.76	23.76
20.	Amarkanatak	--	30.00	30.00
21.	Kota	--	15.40	15.40
22.	Shahdol	--	22.70	22.70
23.	Shander	--	10.00	10.00
24.	Mhow	--	13.54	13.54
Total		297.34	382.93	680.27

[English]

Skilled/ Unskilled Workers in Gulf Countries

2350. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of skilled and unskilled workers who have gone to the Gulf countries for employment during 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to publicise the availability of skilled Indian manpower and to check the decline in the recruitment of Indian workers in the Gulf countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Total number of Skilled and Unskilled workers who have gone to the Gulf countries for employment during 1985, 1986 and 1987 (upto September, 1987) is as follows:--

Year	Unskilled	Skilled
1985	51,416	1,06,331
1986	41,097	66,302
1987 (upto Sept., 1987)	36,708	43,422

(b) and (c). A Video Film depicting the availability of technically skilled Indian manpower has been produced and its copies are being sent to Indian Missions abroad for screening it before the prospective foreign employers, Chambers of Commerce and Industry etc. Minimum wages of the workers abroad have also been reviewed and revised from time to time.

Additional Boeing Flight between Jammu-Srinagar

2351. SHRI SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce an additional Boeing flight between Srinagar and Jammu;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be introduced; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal at present.

(c) Additional services on this sector are not proposed to be introduced due to shortage of B-737 aircraft operating capacity.

Implementation of schemes for unorganized labour

2352. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes pending implementation relating to the unorganised work force in the country; and

(b) the steps taken so far in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). There is no scheme, as such, which is pending implementation relating to the unorganised work force in the country. However, the 36th Session of the Labour Minister's Conference held on the 20th May, 1987 was devoted almost entirely to the problems of unorganised labour in which it was concluded, *inter-alia*, that in order to raise the status of unorganised labour it is essential to implement the labour laws which most closely concern them.

Model housing colonies by N.B.O.

2353. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Building Organisation has developed a design for model housing colonies for the poor at a low cost of Rs. 5000 per house;

(b) if so, whether such models would be displayed at various rural centres for demonstration purpose; and

(c) whether this would be part of the effort to eradicate homelessness in the year of shelter for the shelterless?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) The National Building Organisation (NBO) has put up through its Regional Housing Development Centres' clusters each of 20 low cost demonstration houses alongwith items of environmental

improvement like sanitary, latrines, smokeless chullahs, potable water-supply etc., for the poor in selected villages in different geo-climatic regions of the country. These houses have been constructed in different years starting from 1975-76 when the average cost of 20 sq. m. house was less than Rs. 5000 except for hilly regions and difficult areas. However, in 1987 the cost of these houses is estimated to be less than Rs. 6000/- for a durable kuccha house and Rs. 10,000 for pucca house except for hilly and difficult areas where the cost is less than Rs. 15,000/-

(b) NBO is taking up such cluster demonstration housing projects in more rural area.

(c) Projects to be taken up during the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (1987) are designated as such and are part of the efforts to eradicate homelessness.

[Translation]

HUDCO Assistance to Housing Boards/Cooperative Societies

2354. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given by 'HUDCO' to the Housing Boards and Cooperative Housing Societies during the last three years; and

(b) the State-wise details thereof, especially the amount given to Madhya Pradesh during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) During the financial years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 (upto 31.10.87) HUDCO has given financial assistance of Rs. 496.98 crores and Rs.

26.64 crores to Housing Boards and Co-operative Housing Societies respectively.

(b) The State-wise details are given in the Statement below. The amount given to

Madhya Pradesh is as below:

Housing Boards : Rs. 38.47 Crores.

Co-Operative :

Housing
Societies

STATEMENT

State-wise details of loan sanctioned by HUDCO to Housing Boards and Co-operative Societies during last three years i.e. since 1985-86 upto 31.10.87

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	Loan Sanctioned in crore rupees	
		Housing Boards*	Co-operative Societies**
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	17.86	0.85
2.	Assam	2.52	0.28
3	Bihar	17.33	1.55
4.	Gujarat	46.04	1.26
5	Haryana	13.31	--
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3.90	--
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.08	--
8.	Karnataka	51.40	--
9.	Kerala	70.82	4.05
10.	Madhya Pradesh	38.47	--
11.	Orissa	24.71	--
12.	Punjab	15.16	--
13.	Rajasthan	35.72	--
14.	Tamil Nadu	50.77	13.62
15.	Tripura	0.57	--
16.	Uttar Pradesh	80.50	--
17.	West Bengal	8.94	--

1	2	3	4
18.	Chandigarh	7.36	--
19.	Goa	0.44	--
20.	Meghalaya	0.74	--
21.	Pondicherry	6.34	0.40
22.	Delhi	--	3.40
23.	Maharashtra	--	0.99
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	--	0.24
		496.98	26.64

*Includes Rural Housing Boards also

**Includes Co-operative Societies sanctioned loan for Rural Housing also.

[English]

Letter of Intent for Gas-based Fertilizers Plant, Shahjahanpur

2355. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the letter of intent for gas-based fertilizers plant at Shahjahanpur has been renewed since it was first issued;

(b) whether Government have renewed the letter of intent on any specific conditions; and

(c) if so, whether these conditions have been fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) The Letter of Intent has been renewed three times.

(b) and (c). No specific condition had been imposed; however, while granting the second extension, the promoters were advised that further extension would not be granted unless speedy progress in

implementation of the project was made by them. Since better progress was reported, third extension was granted.

Construction of Glass Houses Under DDP

2356. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of glass houses (Green houses) are proposed to be constructed under the Desert Development Programme in the Ladakh District of J. and K.;

(b) if so, the total number of green houses proposed to be constructed alongwith plinth area and other specifications and cost involved for each green house;

(c) whether tenders have been floated with proper publicity for the said job and if so, the mode of publicity; and

(d) whether a tender has been accepted on a very high and exorbitant rate and if so, whether inquiry will be conducted for irregular acceptance of tender and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) and (b). The existing arrangement for administration of Desert Development Programme (DDP) is that while the Central Government determines the strategy and thrust areas of development, broad sectoral outlays and other relevant parameters of development schemes to be taken up and monitors the financial and physical achievements in key sectors, under the programme, it has been left to the State Government to formulate, sanction and implement appropriate schemes within the framework of guidelines issued by the Central Government from time to time. The State Government is, therefore, not required to approach the Central Government for approval of sectoral schemes and such matters as the number of green houses to be constructed, their specifications, cost and other details including issue of tender enquiries etc. are entirely within their competence. No information on these items are therefore maintained by the Government of India.

Allotment of land to Co-operative Housing Societies

2357. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Co-operative Group Housing Societies allotted land by the Delhi Development Authority during 1987;

1.	South & Central area	Rs. 450/-per sq. mtr.
2.	West & North Delhi except Rohini	Rs. 425/- " "
3.	East Delhi & Rohini	Rs. 400/- " "

(e) In accordance with the relevant provisions of the DDA (Disposal of Developed Nazul Land) Rules 1981, the land is allotted to the Cooperative Group Housing Societies at pre-determined rates

(b) the number of Co-operative Group Housing Societies registered in Delhi in 1983 which have applied to the Delhi Development Authority for allotment of land;

(c) the number of applications for allotment of land pending with Delhi Development Authority and since when;

(d) whether Government have fixed price for the land to be allotted to Co-operative Group Housing Societies; and

(e) if so, the criteria adopted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). About 1260 new Cooperative Group Housing Societies registered with the Registrar of Cooperative Societies have been sponsored by him to the DDA for allotment of land during 1983. The scheme for allotment of land is being formulated by the DDA in consultation with the other concerned agencies like the DESU, WS & SDU, etc. As soon as the scheme is finalised, applications for allotment of land from such societies will be invited through an advertisement in the Press. As such, no society has been allotted land by the DDA during 1987.

(d) The price fixed for the land to be allotted to Cooperative Group Housing Societies in various areas of Delhi/New Delhi w.e.f. 1-9-87 to 31-8-88 which is as under:--

which is fixed taking into account the following elements:--

1. Cost of Acquisition;
2. Cost of Development;

3. Cost of development of Master Plan green area;
4. Charges on account of development of green areas, zonal roads, urban village development; and
5. Additional charges for use and occupation.

Amendment of Land Reforms Acts

2358. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issue guidelines to the States and Union Territories to amend the Land Reforms Acts in their States on the lines of West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Act:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) In the consensus arrived at in the Revenue Ministers Conference held in 1985 and 1986, States have been advised to carry out investigations with the determined efforts of official machinery enlisting cooperation of local people, panchayats and voluntary organisations to unearth informal, concealed, clandestine tenancies, bring all such oral tenants and share-croppers on record excepting the specifically exempted categories confer ownership rights on them.

Constitution of committee to inspect the implementation of programmes under NREP and IRDP

2359. SHRI R. ANNANAMBI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to form a committee of Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assemblies to inspect the implementation of programmes under the NREP and IRDP;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) There is no proposal to form a Committee of Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assemblies to inspect the works under NREP/IRDP. Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assemblies are members of governing body of the concerned District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) and by virtue of this position they are expected to participate in the deliberations of these bodies.

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

Palm Oil Plantation cultivation in A.P.

2360. SHRI V. SOBHANADRESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coastal land in Andhra Pradesh along Bay of Bengal is quite suitable for oil palm plantation cultivation; and

(b) if so, whether Union Government are contemplating to take up a project to raise palm plantations in a big way in coordination with Government of Andhra Pradesh or to give assistance to a project sponsored by the Andhra Pradesh Government for raising palm trees in a big way along the coastal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Ministry of Agriculture has constituted a Working

Group to make an assessment of the potentialities of oil palm cultivation in India and to identify suitable areas for its cultivation. The Working Group is yet to finalise its report. Department of Biotechnology is contemplating to take up a demonstration project on oil palm in Andhra Pradesh.

Restrictions on marriage of Air-Hostesses

2361. DR. D.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any restrictions on Air-hostesses getting married;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Air-hostesses have protested against such restrictions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). Air-hostesses are not permitted to marry within 4 years of service.

(c) Some of the Air-Hostesses had filed a writ petition in the Supreme Court of India challenging the restriction requiring Air-Hostess to retire on marrying. This plea was, however, turned down. Besides, the Air India Cabin Crew Association in a conciliation before the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Bombay had raised the same issue.

Cancellation of Baroda-Delhi flight

2362. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently on two different occasions the Delhi bound flights of the Indian Airlines from Baroda were delayed for over 15 hours, each time due to punctured tyres;

(b) whether there were no spare tyres at Harni Airport and these have to be commissioned from Bombay; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to prevent occurrence of any such incident in future at Baroda?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) These isolated incidents occurred by co-incidence at Baroda Airport; and it is not considered feasible to equip every station with all types of spares.

Setting up of T.V. relay centre at Yanam in Pondicherry

2363. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESHWARA RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a television relay centre at Yanam in Pondicherry;

(b) if so, the range of the television relay centre; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The normal service range of a TV transmitter of this power rating is approximately 8 KMs.

(c) Establishment of the proposed Television Relay Centre at Yanam will depend upon the availability of the required transmitter equipment, infrastructural facilities and annual allocation of Plan resources.

Implementation of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986

2364. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986, is

not being properly enforced by the State Governments; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take for proper implementation of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). According to reports received, the State Governments are taking action to enforce the provisions of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986. They have also been addressed to send regular reports on the number of violations detected under the Act, prosecutions launched, penalties imposed etc. The implementation of the Act is being reviewed in the Labour Ministers' Conferences being held in the different regions.

Landslides in Sikkim

2365. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether landslides in Sikkim are regular feature;

(b) if so, the number of occasions on

which landslides took place during 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987?

(c) the extent of damages caused therefrom and the Central assistance provided to the victims; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to check land-sliding in Sikkim?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of major and minor landslides that occurred during the period 1984-87 ranged from 65 to 100 which include extension of old landslides.

(c) The slope failures on account of landslides cause damages to areas and infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, buildings, hydel power, irrigation and water supply projects and many categories of land, namely, agriculture, forest, community and wastelands. In response to the request for Central assistance, the following ceilings of expenditure have been approved for the State Government of Sikkim as per the details given below:--

<u>Year</u>	<u>Calamity</u>	<u>(Rs. in crores)</u>
1983-84	Flood/Landslides	1.97
1984-85	Flood	6.33
1985-86	Flood-1984-85	1.46
	Landslides	4.07
1986-87	Landslides	0.99
1987-88	Landslides/Heavy rains	4.21
Total		19.03

(d) The Central Government and State Government of Sikkim are implementing various programmes in the hill areas to tackle this problem. Protective engineering

works, stream bank training, afforestation etc., are undertaken. Some of the important programmes which help in ensuring stabilisation of the steep hill

slopes and in checking landslides in Sikkim are detailed below:--

- (i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects covering Teesta Catchment.
- (ii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayas.
- (iii) In addition, Border Roads Development Board undertake suitable works for tackling the landslide problems on road sides in Sikkim. Central Soil & Water Conservation & Research Institute under Indian Council of Agricultural Research is also working on stabilisation of hill slopes. This Institute has developed technology-package of practices which include gabion structures, check dams and planting of quick growing species to control the movement of debris with water.

Vayudoot Service for Kolhapur

2366. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start Vayudoot service to Kolhapur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). The airstrip at Kolhapur is being developed by the State Government. Vayudoot proposes to introduce a service to Kolhapur after the airport becomes operational.

Allotment of flats on priority basis under new pattern HUDCO Scheme, 1979

2367. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain flats under New Pattern HUDCO Scheme, 1979 have been allotted on priority basis so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof, category-wise and the reasons for according priority in each case;

(c) whether certain registered persons under New Pattern HUDCO Scheme, 1979 have been allowed change of floors and localities;

(d) if so, the details thereof, category-wise and locality-wise with reasons for such permission in each case;

(e) whether certain Counsellors have been appointed under this Scheme; and

(f) if so, the functions of the Counsellors:

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that, in order to give relief to such Public Servants who retired during the period from 15.12.79 to December 1985, priority allotments have been made to 1035 eligible registrants under the New Pattern Scheme, 1979 as detailed below:--

MIG	761
LIG	261
Janta	13
Total:	1035

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details for the period from 1.1.87 are given in the Statement below.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) A Counsellor has been made to sit in the Central Hall of D-Block Vikas Sadan, to guide the registrants/allottees step by step and to educate them.

STATEMENT

List of the persons who have been allowed change of locality/floor under New Pattern Scheme, 1979 w.e.f. 1.1.87 to 15.11.87 under M.I.C category

S. No.	Name	From	To	Reasons.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sh. Gurdial Sharma	2-B/E-16-Pkt. A Nand Nagri	12-B/Pkt.F Nand Nagri	Medical
2.	Smt. Ved Wati	91-A/A&B/ Gr.I Dilshad Garden	55-A/Blk-C Pkt. C Shalimar Bagh	Widow case
3.	Dr. D.P. Ahirwar	338-C/J&K Dilshad Garden	262-A/J&K Dilshad Garden	Medical
4.	Sh. M.C. Kaushik	1-84-C Dilshad Garden	265-A/J&K Dilshad Garden	Medical
5.	Sh. Ishwar Dass	166-D/J&K Dilshad Garden	256-A/J&K Dilshad Garden	Medical
6.	Sh. Bhag Singh	83-D/Gr. IV Dilshad Garden	115-A/J&K Dilshad Garden	Medical
7.	Dr. Dharam Paul	G-63-Z-2-I Dilshad Garden	146-A/J&K Dilshad Garden	Medical
8.	Sh. Shiv Lal Kalra	96-D/Gr.IV Dilshad Garden	383-A/J&K Dilshad Garden	Medical
9.	Sh. B.B. Gupta	64-D/J&K Dilshad Garden	163-A/J&K Dilshad Garden	Medical
10.	Sh. Prem Singh	258-D/J&K Dilshad Garden	268-A/J&K Dilshad Garden	Medical

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Sh. R.C. Singh	194-D/J&K Dilshad Garden	400-A/J&K Dilshad Garden	Medical
12.	Sarla Keereel	45-C/J&K Dilshad Garden	76-C/R Dilshad Garden	Medical
13.	Sh. M.C. Biswas	1-18-D Dilshad Garden	118-A/I Dilshad Garden	Medical
14.	Sh. Bishan Swaroop Gupta	221-C/Pkt. F, Nand- Nagri	217-A/Pkt. F Nand Nagri	Medical
15.	Smt. Ram Dulari	505/KG-I Vikaspuri	377/KG-I Vikaspuri	Medical
16.	Sh. Chandra K. Gandhi	558/KC-I Vikaspuri	374/KG-I Vikaspuri	O.T.A
17.	Sh. P.K. Aggarwal	51-D/A&B/ Gr.II Dilshad Garden	69-A/A&B/ Gr.II Dilshad Garden	Medical
18.	Sh. Ravindra Swamy	11-B/Pkt. F Nand Nagri	56-A/Pkt. F Nand Nagri	Medical grounds of Allottee's parents
19.	Sh. Manohar Lal Ganotra.	119-C/ Gr. IV Dilshad Garden	12-A/A&B/ Gr. II Dilshad Garden	Medical grounds of allottee's parents.

List of the persons who have been allowed change of locality/floor under new pattern scheme 1979 w.e.f. 1.1.87 to 15.11.87 under LIG category

S. No.	Name	From	To	Reason
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sh. Ashok K. Jain	77-D/ Mansarover Park	562/V Mansarover Park	Medical

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Sh. D.C. Mehandiratta	190-D/Ty-E Nand Nagri	A-118-B Nand Nagri	Medical
3.	Sh. Madanjeet Singh	4-D/Type-IV Zafrabad	38-B/Pkt.B Type-I Zafrabad	Medical
4.	Smt. Kamla Devi	E-143-C Dilshad Garden	47-A/Type.III-A Jhilmil	Medical
5.	Sh. Shanti Lal Dutta	26-D/Type-I Zafrabad	15-A/B-III Zafrabad	Medical Grounds

List of the persons who have been allowed change of flood/locality under Janata category of new pattern scheme 1979 w.e.f. 1.1.87.

S.No.	Name of the applicant	Change allowed from	Change allowed to	Reasons for change
1.	Smt. Veera Devi	Paschimpuri, Pkt. GH-6	Paschimpuri, Pkt. BG-6	Medical grounds

Scarcity of drinking water in Madhya Pradesh

2368. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central team to evaluate the scarcity of drinking water was sent to Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the team;

(c) whether a proposal to combat drinking water scarcity has been submitted by the Madhya Pradesh Government and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the amount proposed to be given to tackle the drinking water supply scarcity in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-

OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). Government of Madhya Pradesh submitted a memorandum seeking central assistance *inter-alia* for various drinking water programmes in the area affected by drought during 1987. The State Government sought central assistance of Rs. 114.50 crores as per following details.

	UPTO MARCH, 1988	APRIL-JUNE 1988
Plan	84.10	22.40
Non-Plan	5.00	3.00
Total:	89.10	25.40

A Central Team visited the State from the 21 to the 24th September, 1987, for an on-the-spot assessment of the situation.

On the basis of the recommendations of the Central Team and High Level Committee on Relief, ceilings of expenditure of Rs. 13.37 crores for 1987-88 and Rs. 5.16 crores for 1988-89 have been approved for implementation of drinking water programmes in drought hit areas.

[Translation]

Construction and allotment of shops by D.D.A.

2369. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of shops constructed by the Delhi Development Authority during 1985-86 and 1987;

(b) the number of shops allotted out of them during the last three years, yearwise and the number of shops allotted to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) whether the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribes have been allotted shops in less number than required under the policy laid down by Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN

DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Solar powered DE-Salination Plants

2370. DR. G. VIJAY RAMA RAO. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds have been allocated as ad-hoc assistance for supply of drinking water in drought affected States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the amount released will be utilised for setting up of efficient, solar powered DE-salination plants also?

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

(b) A statement showing funds allocated as ad-hoc assistance for supply of drinking water in drought affected states is given below.

(c) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

Ad-hoc assistance sanctioned to drought affected States

State	Ad-hoc assistance amount (Rs. in crore)	Amount sanctioned for purchase of rigs (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	3.00	0.43
2. Gujarat	8.00	1.66
3. Haryana Pradesh	2.00	0.70

	1	2	3
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1.50	--
5.	Jamru & Kashmir	1.50	0.30
6.	Karnataka	2.50	0.33
7.	Kerala	1.00	0.23
8.	Madhya Pradesh	4.00	2.17
9.	Maharashtra	2.00	1.72
10.	Nagaland	1.00	--
11.	Orissa	1.40	1.63
12.	Punjab	1.50	0.70
13.	Rajasthan	13.00	2.73
14.	Tamil Nadu	1.50	1.45
15.	Uttar Pradesh	7.50	0.53

Acute Shortage of Milk and Ghee

2371. DR. C.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an acute shortage of milk and milk products like butter and ghee still persists in several parts of the country, especially in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to ease the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). There has been fall in the availability of milk and milk products during the last few months due to wide-spread drought conditions. However, there are indications that the situation is improving now.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to ease the situation include (a) liberalisation of procurement prices, (b) augment availability of liquid milk, (c) peg down the sale price of popular brands of butter like Amul, (d) import of skimmed milk powder and butter oil, (e) promulgation of regulatory measures to control manufacture of milk products and (f) increase fodder production by offering incentives to small and marginal farmers.

[Translation]

I.T.D.C. Office at Lucknow

2372. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether an office of India Tourism Development Corporation Limited was opened in 1983 at Lucknow;

(b) if so, the reasons for closing the office; and

(c) the time by which the office will again start functioning in Lucknow?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c). No Sir. However Government of India Tourist Office, Lucknow was opened in 1983. This office was closed in 1986 due to administrative compulsions. At present there is no proposal to re-open the Government of India Tourist Office at Lucknow.

[English]

Low Wages to Mine Workers

2373. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that workers working in mines are paid very low wages;

(b) whether any steps are being taken to increase the wages of these workers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). The wages, etc., of the workers are governed by notifications under the Minimum Wages Act, settlements and awards, etc. The rates of minimum wages for the employees in 33 scheduled non-coal mining employments were last revised by the Central Government in October, 1986. These wage rates are revised keeping in view the recommendation of the Labour Ministers' Conference held in July, 1980 that minimum wages should be reviewed and revised, if necessary, once at least in two years or on a rise of 50 points in the consumer price index number, whichever is earlier. The proposal for further revision of these rates is yet to be finalised.

Cultivation of Oil Palm

2374. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any long-term plan has been prepared for exploration of the prospect for cultivation of oil palm in suitable areas in different States to meet the rising demand for oil; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Ministry of Agriculture has constituted a Working Group to make an assessment of the potentialities of oil palm cultivation in India, to identify suitable areas for its cultivation, and to examine all issues in this regard.

Allocation of Funds for Houses for Landless Rural Labourers

2375. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated and spent on the houses for the landless rural labourers during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) the amount allocated and spent during the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the allocations are fully borne by the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement (state-wise & year-wise) indicating amount allotted and spent under the scheme of the Allotment of House-sites-cum-Construction Assistance for Rural landless Labour during the last 5 years i.e. from 1982-83 to 1986-87 and also amount allocated during the current year i.e. 1987-88 is given below. Details regarding

expenditure during 1987-88 are being collected.

(c) and (d). Housing being a State subject, all the social Housing Schemes are implemented by the State

Government/U.T. Admns. However, the Union Government only gives plan assistance in the form of block loans and grants for implementing State sector schemes to augment States' own resources.

STATEMENT

Rural House sites-cum-house construction assistance scheme.

(Rs. in lakhs)

States/UTs	1982-83		1983-84		1984-85		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
	Outlay	Actual exp.	Outlay	Act. exp.	Outlay	Act. exp.	Outlay	Act. exp.	Outlay	Act. exp.	Outlays	Anti. exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1. Andhra Pradesh	1700	2727	6200	5800	5800	5799	5250	5432	4800	8400	5380	
2. Arunachal Pradesh	25	--	40	4.50	50.00	7.61	--	--	30	50	45	
3. Assam	150	73	250	234.85	275	275	250	250	250	250	250	
4. Bihar	220	220	247	203	200	140	250	195	250	250	250	
5. Goa	10	6.59	5	2.97	12	34.62	6	19.92	12	32	15	
6. Gujarat	630	549	720	716.84	703	1021*	750	530.35	850	850	965	
7. Haryana	111	77	106	24	111	99	65	44.85	90	90	106	
8. Himachal Pradesh	0.70	0.95	1	1	--	--	--	1.46	1	1.25	20	
9. Jammu and Kashmir	20	2	20	23	15	6	50	15.00	35	35	38.50	
10. Karantaka	1485	1613	1590	1679	1302	2045	1500	1305.38	1773	1773	1828	

173	Written Answers		AGRAHAYANA 2, 1909 (SAKA)										Written Answers		174
11. Kerala	210	133	314	116	847	239	200	147.98	149	175	180				
12. Madhya Pradesh	346	454	450	450	500	580	506	536.11	525	525	600				
13. Maharashtra	1246	1077	--	258	266	450	250	393	450	450	566				
14. Manipur	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--				
15. Meghalaya	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	1.96	--	3	4				
16. Mizoram	--	0.30	--	1	--	5	7	5	10	5	12				
17. Nagaland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--				
18. Orissa	57	57	100	60	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
19. Punjab	244	285	255	311	156	100	74	71.20	69	69	69.77				
20. Rajasthan	110	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	110	110	125				
21. Sikkim	--	--	--	4	--	4	--	10	--	8	--				
22. Tamil Nadu	250	1414	928	1115	1030	290	300	300	300	300	75				
23. Tripura	35	38	30	30	40	35	35	45.95	50	50	60				
24. Uttar Pradesh	387	364	362	254	230	917	310	597.25	510	530	475				
25. West Bengal	225	225	200	105	175	115	108	85.66	95	95	95				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.A&N Island	--	--	0.50	--	0.50	--	--	7	--	7	--
2.Chandigarh	--	--	--	--	--	70.50	--	4	--	--	--
3.D&N Haveli	2	1.50	0.45	0.78	13.50	0.78	2	1.84	1.70	1.70	1.90
4. Delhi	5	10.50	17	14.68	12.00	18.83	10	16.57	17	45	30
5.Daman & Diu	--	--	--	--	@	@	@	@	@	@	--
6.Lakshadweep	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7.Pondicherry	19.43	18.85	25	28.21	27	32.12	25	20.48	40	18.70	32
Total/UTs	2643	30.85	52.95	43.67	53.00	122.23	37	45.89	58.70	72.40	63.90
Grand Total	7488.13	9221.69	11960.95	11536.83	11971	11468.46	10148	10284.60	10517.70	14223.65	11323.17

@Included in Goa = Actual expenditure

*Anticipated

Research Studies and Training Programmes at NIRD

2376. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the output of the faculty of Human Resource Development since last two years in terms of Research Studies and Training Programmes at the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad; and

(b) how many out of them were sponsored by the NIRD and the outside agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) and (b). The requisite information is given below:

		1985-86		1986-87	
		Sponsored by		Sponsored by	
		NIRD	Outside Agencies	NIRD	Outside Agencies
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(i)	Research Studies Completed	--	4	1	--
(ii)	Research Studies in Progress	5	--	4	--
(iii)	Training Programmes Organised	9	3	7	2

House sites to SC and ST Families

2377. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1885 on 3rd August, 1987 regarding house sites to SC and ST families and state:

(a) whether the information from the remaining States has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). The States of Himachal Pradesh & Karnataka have since

furnished the information which is as follows:

Number of SC/ST families allotted House-sites during 1986-87

	SC	ST
Himachal Pradesh	253	2
Karnataka	9492	4068

The State Governments of Assam, J&K, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tripura have not yet furnished the requisite information.

House-sites to SC and ST families

2378. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the

Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families provided with house-sites during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): A statement indicating (State-wise) the number of SC/ST families provided with house-sites during the last 3 years i.e. 1984-85, 1985-86 & 1986-87 is given below.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of SC/ST families provided with house-sites from 1984-85, 1985-86 & 1986-87	
		SC	ST
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,13,519	1,32,844
2.	Assam	N.A.	7467
3.	Bihar	47,787	4,807
4.	Gujarat	15,870	16,296
5.	Haryana	13,544	2,148
6.	Himachal Pradesh	253@@	2@@
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.
8.	Karnataka	1,09,513	4,068
9.	Kerala	5,472	474
10.	Madhya Pradesh	47,148	47,977
11.	Maharashtra	4,000*	1,600*
12.	Orissa	30,913	34,730
13.	Punjab	0—	—
14.	Rajasthan	28,581**	12,611**
15.	Tamil Nadu	1,33,383@	2,803@
16.	Tripura	N.A.	N.A.
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1,31,786	4,295
18.	West Bengal	11,110	4,836

Note: Scheme is not in operation in Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab and Sikkim.

N.A.: Not Available

* Information for the years 1985-86 & 1986-87 not received.

** Information for the year 1985-86 not received.

@ Information for the year 1984-85 not received.

@@ Information for the year 1986-87 only.

Shortage of Pilots in IA

2379. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of pilots in Indian Airlines; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) At present there is shortage of pilots in Indian Airlines.

(b) Does not arise.

AI Flights to Middle East and America

2380. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India proposes to increase its flights to the Middle East and to America; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). The present capacity available with Air India is fully utilised. Therefore, until more capacity becomes available, additional flights to Middle East and to America cannot be undertaken.

Study on Newspaper Circulation

2381. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of

INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made to determine the newspapers/publications that are most widely read among the businessmen in the country; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the study and the particulars of the top three most widely read dailies and the three most widely circulated publications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Surplus Land to Landless

2382. SHRI ANIL BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total ceiling surplus land vested with the State Governments as on 31st October, 1986 Statewise;

(b) the acreage of ceiling surplus land taken possession by the State Governments as on 31 October, 1986 Statewise;

(c) the land distributed as on 31 October, 1986 state-wise; and

(d) the total number of beneficiaries and the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe out of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Surplus Land to Landless

Name of State/UT	Area declared surplus	Area taken possession	Area distributed	No. of Beneficiaries	Scheduled Caste Beneficiaries		Scheduled Tribe Beneficiaries	
					Area	Number	Area	Number
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A.P.	1092232	479903	359397	282886	170082	130220	58943	53872
Assam	598415	524690	380860	336606	30895	30818	37576	26988
Bihar	327769	228539	211633	237684	120480	141142	25966	25712
Gujarat	237694	144620	107226	24619	60182	9317	26791	11599
Haryana	383130	110004	109782	38852	42718	14266	--	--
H.P.	284046	281454	3340	4400	2305	2934	2934	261
J&K	456000	450000	450000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Karnataka	297617	151976	114670	26270	60262	15371	2648	707
Kerala	124470	88393	60596	115422	22905	48509	4904	6576
M.P.	301011	203317	138135	48358	32926	14194	60105	18873
Maharashtra	705149	601567	587427	125237	144816	37183	83367	24926

Manipur	1652	1338	1309	326	5	3	25	15
Orissa	170458	151546	140367	116639	44979	40409	58480	43203
Punjab	295522	102652	99177	25516	40623	9735	--	--
Rajasthan	608625	542473	391822	72295	128410	26670	39679	10256
Tamil Nadu	165361	155996	123317	96821	47458	42849	114	77
Tripura	2011	1929	1562	1314	209	235	426	314
Uttar Pr.	505920	481736	343158	285969	235040	196848	2043	1511
West Bengal	1189039	1107665	830769	1697572	NA	633031	NA	325126
D&N Haveli	8957	7527	4893	2262	38	17	4853	2244
Delhi	1151	1139	318	520	277	361	--	--
Pondicherry	2301	1142	922	1118	575	715	--	--
Total	7758530	5819606	4460680	3538686	1185185	1394827	406059	552260

NB : NA = Not Available

Handing over of second Channel of TV at Calcutta to State Government

2383. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to hand over the second channel of T.V. at Calcutta to the State Government;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The operation and maintenance of broadcasting network in the country is a responsibility assigned under the Constitution to the Central Government. The Government is firmly of the view that the provision was so incorporated by the framers of the Constitution in their wisdom.

Installation of AIR/TV Transmitters in Himachal Pradesh

2384. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the latest progress in the installation of radio stations and T.V. transmitters in various places in Himachal Pradesh as on 30 June, 1987; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken alongwith target dates for the installation of each one of the radio stations and T.V. transmitters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a):

ALL INDIA RADIO

The 7th Plan of AIR includes setting up of new radio stations at Kasauli, Dharamshala, Kinnaur, Lahul Spiti, Kulu and Hamirpur in Himachal Pradesh. Out of these, sites for the proposed radio stations at Kasauli, Kulu and Lahul Spiti are available. The State Government has also agreed to hand over the site at Dharamshala. Although sites have been identified for the studio and transmitter set up at Kinnaur and Hamirpur, the same are yet to be handed over by the State Government to AIR. Meanwhile, the building work for the transmitter at Kulu is nearing completion. The construction of the building on sites which are in possession of AIR, is expected to commence during 1988.

DOORDARSHAN

The 7th Plan of Doordarshan includes establishment of a TV Studio Centre alongwith a high power (1 KW) transmitter at Shimla in replacement of the existing low power transmitter, 100 W TV transmitters one each at Mandi, Bilaspur and Dharamshala, 2x10W TV transmitters one each at Chamba, Hamirpur, Kalpa, Keylong and Una and a transposer at Solan in Himachal Pradesh. TV transmitter at Mandi was commissioned in March, 1987. Meanwhile, sites for TV Centre Shimla and transmitters at Dharamshala, Bilaspur, Chamba and Hamirpur have been identified and orders/letter of intent for equipment placed for all centres.

(b):

ALL INDIA RADIO

The matter regarding the early handing over of sites has been taken up with the State Government so that civil works could be planned. The expected target dates of the radio stations are as follows:

Scheme		Target date
1		2
1.	2x5 KW FM transmitter at Kasuali	March, 1990
2.	Radio Station at Dharamshala	March, 1990

	1	2
3.	Radio Station at Kinnaur	September, 1990
4.	Radio Station at Lahul Spiti	September, 1990
5.	Radio Station at Kulu	March, 1990
6.	Radio Station at Hamirpur	August, 1991

DOORDARSHAN

While the 100 W TV transmitter at Mandi has since been commissioned into service, the TV Centres at Bilaspur, Chamba and Hamirpur are expected to be commissioned during 1987-88. The completion of the remaining projects would depend upon annual allocation of funds and availability of equipment and other infrastructural facilities.

Publicity to Programme to fight drought situation

2385. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Doordarshan, AIR and Directorate of Field Publicity have undertaken any comprehensive programme to educate the rural masses about the significance and implementation steps taken by the Government to fight the drought situation;

(b) if so, the review of the activities of the Field Publicity Units and the respective regions under their jurisdiction; and

(c) if not, whether any such programme is proposed to be chalked out and undertaken at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Regional Offices of Directorate of Field Publicity are required to submit

fortnightly reports in respect of their regions to the headquarters of the Directorate for review. The regional offices of the Directorate have been associated with the state level Rural Advisory Committees on media, set up by the Union Ministry of Agriculture to publicise decisions for maximising foodgrains production in Rabi, 1987 to compensate for losses in the Kharif season due to unprecedented drought in various parts of the country as well as promote public confidence and help maintain the price line. Talking Points relevant to local conditions have also been formulated to be used by the field publicity units to disseminate information at the grass root level. Success stories of outstanding performance by farmers are passed on to the AIR/Doordarshan for appropriate use.

(c) Does not arise.

Selection of Pressmen to Accompany P.M. on Foreign Tours

2386. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the basis for selection of pressmen to cover Prime Minister's foreign tours;

(b) by whom they are selected; and

(c) if the selection is done by a Committee, its composition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) A party of Media professionals of standing accompany the Prime Minister to cover

such tours for their journals and agencies. In selecting the members of the party, the criterion is the best possible coverage. Due weightage is given to persons with expertise in covering PM's engagements and interest of representation to regions and languages.

(b) and (c). The selection is made by the PM's Office in consultation with the Ministries of Information and Broadcasting and External Affairs.

Stand-by planes with Vayudoot

2387. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have stand-by planes with Vayudoot;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures taken when a flight is cancelled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to have stand-by aircraft for Vayudoot. In order to cater to the large number of stations linked by it, Vayudoot has fully stretched its aircraft capacity. Keeping expensive aircraft as stand-by equipment would not be economically viable at this stage.

(c) Besides taking preventive measures

like improved maintenance and provision of some cushion in timings, the following remedial actions are taken when a flight is cancelled:

(a) Re-scheduling of flights

(b) Clubbing of flights

(c) Making alternative arrangements for transportation of passengers.

Dues against Meridian, Bharat and Prominent Hotels

2388. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount due towards Meridian Hotel, Hotel Bharat and Prominent Hotels (P) Limited, New Delhi as moratorium amount and also as interest;

(b) the payments received from each one so far; and

(c) what are the penalty clauses in the Licence Agreements in case of default and whether any action has been taken thereunder; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The NDMC have reported that the amount due from these hotels towards licence fee and interest thereon for the moratorium period are as follows:--

Sl. No.	Name of the hotel	Licence fee due	Interest due
(i)	Maridien Hotel	Rs. 13.40 crores	Rs. 5.56 crores
(ii)	Bharat Hotel	Rs. 5.80 crores	Rs. 2.00 crores
(iii)	Prominent Hotel	Rs. 1.28 crores (both licence fee & interest)	

(b) The NDMC have reported that the Meridian Hotel, Bharat Hotel and Prominent Hotel have deposited advance licence fee of Rs.2.68 crores, Rs 1.45 crores and Rs.21.08 lakhs respectively as licence fee for the first year.

(c) The NDMC have provided in the licence deed that in the event of any default the licensee shall be liable to pay interest at 15% per annum. The licence deed also provides in the event of failure by the licensee to make payment the

NDMC can revoke/cancel the licence with immediate effect. However, the NDMC have stated that since moratorium has been granted upto November, 1987, no action has been taken against the hotels under these terms of the licence agreement.

Setting up of Gas-based Fertilizer Plants in Tripura

2389. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:
SHRI R.P.DAS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to set up a gas-based fertilizer plant in Tripura keeping in view the huge gas reserves in that State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which this project will start functioning; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) There is no proposal, at present, to set up a gas-based fertilizer plant in Tripura because the production capacity already installed is more than adequate to meet the demand for nitrogenous fertilizers in the north-eastern region.

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

Cases of Gas Leakage from Chemical and Industrial Plants

2390 SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of gas leakage from the chemical/industrial plants in the country since the Bhopal Gas tragedy, till date;

(b) the number of persons affected and

the number of persons who died as a result thereof;

(c) the names of the units in which the incidents occurred;

(d) the compensation paid to the affected persons;

(e) the main causes of the leakage; and

(f) the details of action taken against the companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of Lok Sabha.

Water Supply to Problem Villages of Karnataka

2391. SHRI H. N. NANJE COWDA:
SHRI S. M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka have requested for financial help for providing safe drinking water to problem villages in Karnataka;

(b) if so, whether any scheme in this regard has been submitted by the State Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the total number of problem villages in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, in order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in implementing Rural Water Supply Schemes, the Government of India provides financial assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) to all States which are implementing rural water supply programme under the State sector

Minimum Needs programme (MNP). Schemes to be implemented under ARWSP are scrutinised by the Government of India from the technical point of view. During 1987-88, 291 rural water supply schemes for 291 partially covered villages at an estimated cost of Rs.1.69 crores have already been approved for implementation under ARWSP in Karnataka. Further, 3218 schemes for 3218 partially covered villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.20 crores have recently been submitted by the Government of Karnataka.

(d) At the beginning of the Seventh Plan period (1.4.1985) there were 17294 uncovered problem villages in Karnataka. According to reports received from the State, during 1985-86, 1986-87 and upto October, 1987, 15070 problem villages have been covered (including partial coverage). As such, as on, 31.10.1987, there are 2218 uncovered problem villages in Karnataka.

Shrimp Farming in Konkan Coast

2392. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Institute of Oceanography, Goa has expressed the view that Konkan coast-line offers potent scope for shrimp farming;

(b) if so, how much Kharland is available and types of shrimp and fish that can be cultivated; and

(c) the efforts made to explore the potentiality of marine food?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The surveys conducted by the National Institute of Oceanography have also indicated that the Konkan Coast holds scope for shrimp farming.

(b) The estimated potential of Brackish water (Kharland) areas in Maharashtra is 14450 ha. Shrimp such as Tiger prawn and

White prawn and fish such as Chanos, Mullet and Etroplus are some of the important species amenable for culture in the brackish water areas.

(c) Some of the steps made to explore the potentiality of brackish water lands in Maharashtra for production of marine shrimp and fish through culture are as follows:

- (i) A Shrimp Hatchery at an estimated cost of Rs. 23.10 lakhs for construction at Badapokharan was sanctioned in March, 1980 under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
- (ii) A Brackish Water Fish Farm at an estimated cost of Rs. 24.78 lakhs at Asangaon and another at an estimated cost of Rs. 31.80 lakhs at Ansure were sanctioned in March 1985 and January 1986 respectively.
- (iii) Marine Products export Development Authority, Under the Ministry of Commerce have established a Regional Office at Alibagh in Maharashtra to provide technical inputs to the prospective farmers intending to take up brackish water shrimp/fish farming.

Strike threat by Trade Unions

2393. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the joint front of 10 trade unions has called for a strike on All India basis to press their 18-Point Charter of Demands;

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

(c) the action taken to settle the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Government have no information in the matter.

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

United Metropolitan Transport Authority for Metro Cities

2394. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high-power committee appointed by Government regarding the Mass Rapid Transit System in the Capital, has recommended the setting up of a Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority for all the metropolitan cities to take an overall and integrated view of the total transport system; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Task Force set up to recommend the Mass Rapid Transit System for Delhi has recommended setting up of a Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority for Delhi to consider urban transport in its totality and achieve proper integration.

(b) The recommendations of the Task Force are being examined in consultation with all concerned.

Representation from FFI Regarding Recognition of Cinema as Industry

2395. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation has recently been received from the Film Federation of India to recognise cinema as an industry;

(b) if so, the grounds advanced by the FFI in support of their demand;

(c) the reaction of Government with respect to each of their demands; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The grounds/reasons advanced by the Film Federation of India in support of their demand are:-

(i) Cinema is a major industry in India, involving fairly high level of investment;

(ii) The film industry engages a significant number of people of semi-skilled, highly skilled and creative variety;

(iii) Industrial relations, industrial disputes, Industrial fiscal laws are fully applicable to cinema industry; and

(iv) By declaring film industry as an industry, it can get (a) access to institutional finance and (b) concessional Electricity Tariffs and certain concessions in income tax.

(c) and (d). The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, applies to industrial undertakings consisting of factories where a manufacturing process is carried on. The film producing activity does not involve any manufacturing process, and, therefore, it cannot be declared as an industry under the provisions of the said Act. Besides, it is not considered desirable to subject this activity to the rigours of industrial licensing by bringing it under the purview of the Act. However, under Section 2(c) of the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964, the following activities relating to film production have been held to be industrial concerns for assistance from Industrial Development Bank of India:

(i) The production of motion picture films provided that in addition to shooting of films, the concern develops and processes the film itself without entrusting the work to a third party.

(ii) Audio-dubbing of cinema films.

(iii) Multiple copying of feature films in video cassettes.

*[Translation]***News item Captioned "Global Bidding must for Tech. Imports: I.D.B.I."**

2396. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item published in the Financial Express dated 8 October, 1987 under the caption "Global Bidding must For Tech. Imports:I.D.B.I.";

(b) whether the per tonne production cost of Naphtha and natural gas based urea has been estimated to be more than five to seven times higher by Industrial Development Bank of India;

(c) if so, whether suggestions have been given to Government regarding import of technology, engineering and plants and machinery from other countries for setting up of fertilizer factories; and

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

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

(b) to (d) In the review of fertilizer industry made by IDBI, it has been mentioned that "in future, investment cost per annual tonne of urea for grass root projects based on naphtha or natural gas is likely to be 5 to 7 times higher than the actual investment cost (per tonne) of naphtha based plants which came into production in the mid-seventies". In this context, it has also been mentioned that the procedure of International Competitive Bidding (ICB) for import of technology, engineering and equipment may be adopted. Even though no specific suggestions have been made to the Government in this behalf, ICB procedures are being followed in all the new fertilizer plants with a view to securing best possible prices for imported capital equipment, etc.

*[English]***Workshop on Rural Development**

2397. SHRI M.RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 3-day workshop on rural development was held in the capital on 25 October, 1987;

(b) the names of the participants;

(c) the nature of discussions held; and

(d) the recommendations made to Government, if any, and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) No Workshop on Rural Development was held on the 25th October, 1987.

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

Development of Historical Places for Tourism

2398. SHRI M. RAGHUNA REDDY:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of historical places in each State which are likely to be developed during the next three years to attract tourists; and

(b) funds allocated for the purpose for the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). The Central Ministry of Tourism does not allocate funds either Statewise or place-wise. Financial assistance for development of tourist infrastructure at various tourist centers in the country is considered on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments, subject to availability of funds, merits of the proposal and inter-se priorities.

Establishment of State Housing Finance Corporation

2399. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to advise the State Government to establish a State Housing Finance Corporation to solve the housing problem of the economically weaker sections of the society in the country;

(b) whether any assistance will also be provided to those State Government which establish such corporation in their State : and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereto?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c). In the context of setting up of the National Housing Bank the Reserve Bank of India has constituted a study group to examine in detail and suggest the structure of housing finance institution as is appropriate and also to define their functions and inter-relationship.

[Translation]

Promotion of Horticulture in Hill Areas of U.P.

2400. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central scheme for the development and promotion of horticulture on the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh has been approved;

(b) if so, whether this scheme will be implemented with foreign assistance; and

(c) if so, the amount provided to the State Government under this scheme so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two projects namely, Indo-Italian Project for Development of Temperate Climate Fruits and Indo-Dutch Mushroom cultivation Project are implemented with foreign assistance.

(c) Under these projects no financial assistance is provided by the Government of India.

Setting up of T.V. Relay Centre at Lohaghat in Pithoragarh District of Uttar Pradesh

2401. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up of a television relay centre at Lohaghat in the Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh during this Plan period;

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

(c) if not, the steps being taken by Government to provide television facilities in this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present, parts of Pithoragarh

district of Uttar Pradesh receive TV service from the 100 W TV transmitter functioning at Pithoragarh. Extension of TV service to the remaining uncovered parts of the country including those of Pithoragarh district can be carried out only in a phased manner depending upon future availability of resources for this purpose.

Mushroom Research and Development Centre

2402. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for establishing any branch of Mushroom Research and Development Centre of Himachal Pradesh in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

[English]

Concessions to Hotel Industry

2403. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have granted a series of concessions to the hotel industry;

(b) whether the State Governments have also followed suit;

(c) if so, the concessions granted by the Centre as well as the States to the hotel industry; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Governments/Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Meghalaya, Kerala, Arunachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Bihar, Tripura, Goa, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Administration have declared tourism as an industry and the State Government of Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal have declared hotels as an industry.

(c) and (d). Government have offered several incentives/concessions to the hotel industry. These include exemption from the MRTP Act in the matter of both new projects and expansion of existing hotels; income tax holiday to new hotels; higher depreciation allowance; central subsidy for construction of new hotels in specified backward areas; interest subsidy on hotel loans advance by IFCI; Foreign Exchange Incentive Quota for overseas advertising/publicity, promotional tours, import of provisions and equipment including vehicles (upto two each year); concessional custom duty on a number of items imported by hotels for actual use and priority in the allotment of telephone/telex connections.

Hotels in the States/UTs which have declared Tourism/Hotels as an industry, are entitled to various concessions/incentives as available to other industries. Among others, these cover capital and interest subsidy on loans advanced by the State Financial Corporations/Scheduled Banks, subsidy on the preparation of feasibility reports for projects and training of manpower resources; exemption/reduction of stamp duty/registration fee/ octroi duty; and making available land, water and electricity at concessional rates. These State Governments also ensure the supply of building materials on a priority basis and grant a subsidy on power generating sets.

Crisis in Karnataka Film Industry

2404. SHRI S.M.GURADDI:
SHRI S.B.SIDNAL:

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

(a) whether film industry in Karnataka is facing crisis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Union Government propose to give financial assistance to Karnataka Government to help the film industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). Production of films in India is almost wholly in the private sector. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting are not aware of any crisis in the film industry in Karnataka.

(c) No, Sir. The Government do not have any scheme for providing financial assistance to State Governments to help the film industry.

(d) Does not arise.

Panel for various posts in I.A.

2405. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of candidates were called for test and interview by Indian Airlines for various categories of posts during the last one year and they were finally included in the panel of selected candidates;

(b) whether the candidates included in the panel of selected candidates have since been absorbed and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reasons for issuing fresh advertisements without exhausting the panels;

(d) whether any representations have been received against the injustice being done to unemployed candidates; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The panels of selected candidates have not been exhausted partly due to non-availability of vacancies and partly due to ban on recruitment.

(c) Due to non-availability of adequate number of selected candidates to fill reserved vacancies, such advertisements are issued by Indian Airlines.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The apprehension in the representation that the new selection being done for the categories for which panels have been formed in 1986 will adversely affect the chances of those on the panel, is not based on facts.

Large-sized Fertilizer Plants in A.P.

2406. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has represented to Union Government that the State should be allowed to construct large sized fertilizer plants using gas as feed stock; and

(b) if so, the response of Union Government for the purpose of enabling Andhra Pradesh Government to tap and utilise the gas resources in Krishna and Godavari Basins?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, a proposal has been received from M/S. Godavari Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. (a joint venture of Govt. of Andhra Pradesh and Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd. for setting up an Ammonia/Urea plant in Andhra Pradesh. It will be examined on merits.

Visit of World Bank Chief to Anand

2408. DR.G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank President visited Anand (Gujarat); and

(b) if so, the purpose of the visit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The World Bank President visited Anand on 8.11.1987 in order to familiarise himself with the working of the National Dairy Development Board and the Cooperative Milk Project.

Tea Garden Owners Defaulting in P.F. Payment

2409. SHRI MANIK SANYAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the tea gardens owners are defaulting in payment of Provident Fund dues;

(b) if so, details of the defaulting employers; and

(c) the steps being contemplated to force the erring employers to restrain from such lapses and arrange early payment of Provident Fund dues?

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

(b) A statement giving the names of tea gardens which were in default of provident fund dues of over rupees one lakh is given below.

(c) The EPF authorities are generally taking the following steps, for recovery of arrears:--

- (i) Issue of Revenue Recovery Certificates under section 8 of the EPF Act;

(ii) Filing of prosecutions cases against defaulters under section 14 of the EPF Act;

(iii) Filing of prosecution cases against exempted establishments under section 14(2A) of the EPF Act;

(iv) Filing of complaints under section 406/409 IPC;

(v) Levying of damages under section 14B of the EPF Act.

STATEMENT

Names of establishments engaged in Tea Industry which were in default of P.F. dues amounting to Rs. 1 lakh and above as on 31-3-1987.

UN-EXEMPTED ESTABLISHMENTS:

S.No.	Name of the establishments	Provident Fund in arrears (Rs.in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)

N.E. REGION:

1. Fatikeherra T.E.Tripura.	4.27
2. Hire Cherra T.E.	1.84
3. Mohanpur T.E.	1.57
4. Marticlerra T.E.	1.76
5. Saral T.E.	1.13

KERALA REGION:

1. M/S Ponmudi Tea Estate -Ponmudi P.O.Trivandrum	7.72
2. M/S Ranimudi Estate	1.70
3. M/S Kolikanam Estate	3.91
4. M/S Manjumally Estate	2.92
5. M/S Thengakal Estate	2.17
6. Granby Estate	1.36

1	2	3	1	2	3
7.	Pambanoor Estate	2.19	11.	Ukany Tea Estate, Darjeeling,	2.33
8.	Thungamally Estate	1.50	12.	Pashok Tea Estate, Darjeeling,	5.11
9.	Nellikai Estate	1.52	13.	Pandom Tea Estate, Darjeeling,	5.13
10.	Mount Estate	1.94	14.	Potong Tea Estate, Darjeeling	1.57
11.	M/S Arthala Tea Estate Manjeri	4.24	15.	Poobang Tea Estate, Darjeeling,	1.50
12.	M/S Pasumalai Estate	3.52	16.	Ramshai Tea Estate, Jalpaiguri,	1.82
<i>Tamil Nadu Region:</i>			17.	Rangmock Tea Estate, Darjeeling,	9.10
1.	Umbilimslay Estate, Soaforth P.O.	1.02	18.	Satali Tea Estate, Darjeeling,	8.57
2.	M/S Torracco Estate, Naduvattam P.O. Nilligiris	1.01	19.	Singoll Tea Estate Darjeeling,	2.67
<i>WEST BENGAL REGION:</i>			20.	Sonali Tea Estate Jalpaiguri,	8.73
1.	Ambari Tea Estate, Jalpaiguri,	1.23	21.	Vah-Tukvar Tea Estate, Darjeeling,	3.12
2.	Dhatpara Tea Estate, Jalpaiguri,	2.62	22.	Gayaganga T.E, Darjeeling,	1.81
3.	Chandmani Tea Estate, Siliguri,	9.73	23.	Salim Hill T.E.	5.46
4.	Demdima, Jalpaiguri,	25.13	24.	Testa Valley T.E.,	3.71
5.	Kumari Tea Estate, Jalpaiguri,	8.26	25.	North Tukover T.	2.27
6.	Kerala Valley Tea Estate, Jalpaiguri,	11.44	26.	Tunhdsng T.E.	3.05
7.	Looksan Tea Estate, Jalpaiguri,	7.44	27.	Chongtong T.E.	23.82
8.	Majerdabari Tea Estate, Jalpaiguri,	6.46	28.	Rahimpore T.E.	2.70
9.	Moondakot Tea Estate, Darjeeling,	4.65	29.	Joybirpara T.E.	5.65
10.	Nurbang Tea Estate, Darjeeling	1.71	30.	Makrapara T.E.	4.93

1	2	3
31.	Gopalpur T.E.	4.70
32.	Atal T.E.	2.94
33.	Manjha T.E.	5.41
34.	Toonbari T.E.	3.90
35.	Sachindra Ch. T.E.	1.53
36.	Naxal bari T.E.	12.24
37.	Matigara T.E.	3.71
38.	Kadambini Tea Estate	2.01
39.	M/S Bamandange/ Toondu T.E.	7.09
40.	M/S Bhembobari T.E.	6.10
41.	M/S Gielle T.E.	11.56
42.	Shikarpur T.E.	0.58
43.	Cooch Behar T.E.	2.64
44.	Cedar T.E.,	6.81
45.	Ambootia Tea Estate	11.15

Simplification of procedure for payment of P.F. dues to retiring employees

2410. SHRI MANIK SANYAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that because of the court rulings, the defaulting employers are often allowed to deposit the statutory P.F. money in instalments and in this process total P.F. account is not being cleared by the employers and the individual workmen badly needing immediate settlement go on waiting for a long time on this score;

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

(c) whether Government are contemplating any suitable measures by way of

amending the existing P.F. laws so that the retiring workmen may get their due P.F. money in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA):

(a) yes, Sir. There have been some such instances;

(b) The EPF authorities generally prefer appeals against the orders which affect the interest of the subscribers adversely and seek suitable modifications; and,

(c) This is a continuous process. The EPF Scheme is amended, as and when necessary, to further simplify the procedure for payment of provident fund dues.

Shortage of Bullocks for Ploughing

2411. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

SHRI R.M. BHOYE:

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to acute famine a large number of cattle heads have perished and the farmers find a shortage of bullocks to plough their fields;

(b) if so, whether in view of above, Government propose to ban slaughter of cattle so that the needs of agriculturists can be met; and

(c) what other alternatives Government have to meet the shortage of ploughing cattle in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) No, Sir. No such reports have been received from the States/U.Ts.

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

Conversion of lease hold system into free hold

2412. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased

to state whether the scheme to convert lease hold system to fee hold has since been finalised in Delhi and other Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The question of conversion of lease hold system into free hold in Delhi is still under consideration.

Social protection against occupational diseases

2413. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting was recently organised in Delhi by the International Social Security Association on social protection against occupational diseases;

(b) if so, the outcome of the meeting;

(c) whether it would help to augment the schemes to provide social security to the workers against health hazards;

(d) if so, the approximate number of workers, both in rural and urban areas, likely to be covered;

(e) the schemes already being implemented and their coverage; and

(f) the new schemes proposed to be introduced for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir. A Seminar was organised by the International Social Security Association recently in New Delhi.

(b) and (c). In the Seminar, there was an exchange of information and knowledge on the subject of occupational diseases. However no specific schemes were discussed.

(d) In view of the above, does not arise.

(e) and (f). There is no scheme on occupational disease. The ESI Corporation is

however contemplating setting up hospitals for occupational diseases.

[Translation]

New method to grow paddy

2414. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore has recently developed a new and cheap method of growing paddy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken for its exploitation and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) No, Sir. The reported new technique is still under experimentation.

(b) The reported technique consists of growing an exotic leguminous green manure plant *Sesbania rostrata* in the field and ploughing it in before growing paddy. *Sesbania rostrata* is an exotic plant and its adaptability as a green manure plant in various rice growing regions of the country, its potential for nitrogen fixation and nitrogen substitution for the rice crop are being investigated.

(c) The technique is still under experimentation.

[English]

Amendment to Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986

2415. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have

decided to amend the child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Closure of Directorate of field Publicity Offices in Kerala

2416. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to close down the regional and unit offices of the Directorate of Field Publicity in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). No final decision has been taken in the matter of reorganisation of the Directorate of Field Publicity.

Financial Assistance to Coconut Growers

2417. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coconut Development Board has a scheme for providing financial assistance to coconut growers owing less than two hectares of land for expansion of area under coconut plantation as well as for replanting and rejuvenation of diseased trees;

(b) if so, the total amount being given to growers;

(c) the extent to which the amount has been disbursed under this scheme so far; and

(d) the details of the future plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DE-

PARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the scheme of Expansion of Area under Coconut, an amount of Rs. 3,000/- per hectare is being given as subsidy. For rejuvenation of diseased and unproductive coconut trees, a subsidy of Rs. 75/- per diseased tree cut and removed is provided.

(c) Under the scheme of Expansion of Area under Coconut, a total amount of Rs. 208.90 lakh has been disbursed as subsidy since 1982-83. Under the scheme of rejuvenation of diseased trees, an amount of Rs. 97.00 lakh representing 50% share of the Board has been released for control of rootwilt disease in Kerala and Tamil Nadu and Tatipaka disease in Andhra Pradesh.

(d) The target under the scheme of Expansion of Area under Coconut is to cover 4000 hectares in the next two years at a cost of Rs. 119.260 lakh as subsidy. For rejuvenation and improving productivity of the rootwilt affected holdings in Kerala, the target proposed is 10,000 hectare at a cost of Rs. 56.775 lakh, of which the share of the Board would be Rs. 28.388 lakh.

Development of Coconut in Kerala

2418. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Centrally sponsored scheme for development of coconut is in operation in Kerala;

(b) if so, the total amount spent thereon so far; and

(c) the details of the work done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) The Coconut Development Board is currently operating four schemes under the Plan for development of coconut in Kerala.

There is no Centrally sponsored scheme of Government of India at present for development of coconut.

(b) During the Sixth Plan and three years of the Seventh Plan, a total amount of Rs. 338.00 lakh has been spent for coconut development in Kerala.

(c) The details of work done under these four schemes under implementation in Kerala are given below:--

1. *Production and distribution of T X D hybrid seedlings:*

50,000 hybrid seedlings are produced and distributed annually. The Seventh Plan outlay is Rs. 40.878 lakh, of which, the share of the Board is Rs. 20.439 lakh.

2. *Establishment of hybrid seed garden for production of D X T hybrids:*

A 200 hectare hybrid seed farm is being established for production of D X T hybrids. The Seventh Plan outlay is Rs. 26.310 lakh, of which, Rs. 13.155 lakh is the share of the Board.

3. *Project for providing irrigation facilities to coconut growers:*

Financial assistance limited to Rs. 1000/- per pumpset has been given to coconut growers for installing 2700 pumpsets. The Seventh Plan outlay is Rs. 23.750 lakh, of which the share of the Board is Rs. 11.875 lakh.

4. *Integrated farming in coconut small holdings in Kerala for productivity improvement:*

This scheme was sanctioned in 1987, and envisages coverage of 10,000 hectares involving replanting of senile and diseased palms, intensive manuring, multi-specie cropping and development of irrigation facilities at an outlay

of Rs. 56.775 lakh, of which the share of the Board will be Rs. 28.308 lakh during the Seventh Plan.

Demand for Additional Flight between Delhi-Bangalore

2419. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present flight between Bangalore-Delhi and Delhi-Bangalore is full every day;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is a demand for one more flight between Bangalore and New Delhi (to and from); and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to start a morning flight from Delhi to Bangalore and an evening flight from Bangalore to Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The existing aircraft capacity adequately meets the traffic demands on this sector.

Effective 15.11.1987, Indian Airlines' flight No. IC-403/404 is operating in the morning to the following timings:

Depart.	Delhi	0900
Arrival	Bangalore	1130
Depart.	Bangalore	1220
Arrival	Delhi	1450

IA flights between Delhi and Port Blair

2420. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any direct Indian Airlines flight between Delhi and Port Blair;

(b) if not, whether there is any proposal to start a direct flight between Delhi and Port Blair; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to connect Delhi with port Blair via Calcutta with connecting flights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Presently there is no such proposal under consideration.

Demand for Ramayana TV serial in Foreign Countries

2421. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great demand for Ramayana serials in foreign countries;

(b) whether Government have taken the complete rights of the Ramayana serials; and

(c) whether Government propose to translate the dialogues into English and other regional languages to facilitate people to understand this great serial?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) Government is aware of a demand for the serial 'Ramayana' from the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation. No authentic information is available about the demand for the serial in other countries.

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

Basic facilities in slum areas

2422. DR. V. VENKATESH:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:
SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to undertake a programme for providing basic facilities in slum areas in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the cost involved;

(c) whether the provision made during the current financial year; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). Delhi Administration has launched a massive programme of construction of toilet-cum-bath complexes and providing civic amenities like Community Water hydrants, street lightning in the periphery, drainage in the periphery from hydrants, dhalaos, at an estimated cost of Rs. 50 crores in the Seventh Plan in a bold bid to improve the overall environs of slums in the whole of the Territory of Delhi.

(c) During the current financial year Rs. 3 crores have been provided for facilities in the Jhuggi Clusters and Rs. 5.5 crores for Environmental Improvement in Urban Slums. Additional funds are being made available from Delhi Administration through inter-sectoral adjustments/reappropriation from within the annual plan outlay of Delhi Administration.

(d) Emphasis is on setting up of Community Toilet-cum-Bath complexes. These complexes will be maintained round the clock on the basis of "pay & use" culture. Only male adult members are required to pay 20 paise entry charge for using toilets and having a bath; women and children will be allowed to use the facility free. 480 W.Cs and 192 baths covering 36,000 people have been constructed and 926 W.Cs and 370 baths are under construction which will benefit another 70,000 people.

Flights from Kutch

2423. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there is no direct flight to Delhi from Saurashtra and Kutch regions;

(b) whether while coming to Delhi from these regions passengers have to go to Bombay; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to introduce direct flights to Delhi from the regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Indian Airlines will consider connecting Delhi and Rajkot via intermediate stations on a limited frequency basis, once additional aircraft capacity is inducted into its fleet.

Foodgrains production in Tamil Nadu

2424. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the foodgrains production in Tamil Nadu is decreasing due to continuous drought prevailing for the last three years in the state;

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government to improve the foodgrains production in the State; and

(c) whether some initiatives have been taken to improve the irrigation potential in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Table below gives estimates of production of foodgrains in Tamil Nadu during the past four years ending 1985-86:

Year	Production (in lakh tonnes)
1982-83	48.3
1983-84	61.8
1984-85	69.0
1985-86	75.6

It would be seen from above that production of foodgrains in Tamil Nadu has been showing a generally increasing trend. Estimates for 1986-87 are under finalisation.

(b) In order to increase the production of various crops, the following strategy has been advocated for adoption;

- (i) Involvement of Extension Experts of fertiliser Industry to promote use of fertilisers, their participation in farmers' training programmes at the village level and active association in disseminating messages for maximising agricultural production;
- (ii) Scientific management of water resources and ensuring judicious use of scarce water at critical stages of crop growth;
- (iii) Diversion of area from high water consuming crops to low water intensive crops like pulses through extension media;
- (iv) Optimal use of agricultural inputs and ensuring quick availability of credit and conversion of short-term loans to medium-term loans in drought affected areas; and
- (v) Quickening the pace of implementation for full utilisation of funds under various programmes like Small and Marginal farmers' Programme, National Oilseeds Development Programme, National Water Shed Development Programme, Oilseeds Thrust Programme, etc.

(c) Irrigation projects are planned, funded, implemented and maintained by the State Governments and Central assistance is provided in the shape of block grants and loans. The ultimate irrigation potential of Tamil Nadu from major, medium and minor irrigation sources has been estimated at 3.9 million hectares. Out of this, a potential of about 3.19 million hectares has been created upto the end of the Sixth Plan in 1984-85 (cumulative). The target set for creation of additional

irrigation potential in the Seventh Plan is 0.133 million hectares.

Contract labour in fire clay mines

2425. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have prohibited the employment of contract labour in the fire-clay mines;

(b) if so, whether this has been done with the consultation of the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board; and

(c) the extent to which such a prohibition will complicate the unemployment problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA):

(a) and (b). The Central Government, on the recommendation of the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board, have prohibited employment of contract labour in the following works in Fire-Clay mines vide Notification No. So. 553 dated 4.2.1987, published on 28.2.1987.

- (i) Over burden removal;
- (ii) Raising and stocking of Fire-Clay;
- (iii) Loading and transportation; and
- (iv) Dewatering of mines.

(c) When a notification under Section 10 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and

Abolition) Act, 1970 is issued only the employment of contract labour is prohibited. The work continues, and is done by the employees of the principal employer.

New hybrid varieties of paddy

2426. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of improved hybrid strains of paddy developed by ICAR and its affiliate institutes during the year 1986-87;

(b) the salient features of these strains; and

(c) the percentage by which food production is expected to increase through these improved strains during the year 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No hybrid rice has been developed. However, during 1986-87, twenty improved rice strains have been released in different States.

(b) The salient features of these improved strains are given in the Statement below.

(c) The estimated increase in rice production through the adoption of improved strains will be around 10-15% over the present level.

STATEMENT

Salient features of improved rice strains released in 1986-87

State	Varieties	Ecosystem	Special features
Gujarat	GR 102	Irrigated	Scented, resistant to brown plant hopper, sheath blight, blast.
Himachal Pradesh	Himalaya 741	Upland	Cold tolerant, resistant to blast.
Karnataka	Mandya Vijaya IET 7191	Irrigated	Resistant to blast
		Irrigated	Resistant to blast.

1	2	3	4
Kerala	Bhagya	Upland	Moderately resistant to sheath blight
	Onam	Irrigated	Moderately resistant to sheath blight
	Rasmi	Irrigated	Resistant to gall midge, stem borer brown plant hopper.
	Swarna Prabha	Irrigated	Moderately resistant to Brown plant hopper gall midge sheath blight.
Maharashtra	ACK-5	Upland	Tolerant to moisture stress and chlorosis.
Punjab	PR 108	Irrigated	Moderately resistant to sheath blight, white backed plant hopper.
	IR 109	Irrigated	Resistant to bacterial leaf blight and white beaked plant hopper.
Tamil Nadu	ASD 16	Irrigated	Tolerant to salt, brown plant hopper and sheath rot.
	TPS 2	Irrigated	Resistant to brown plant hopper, leaf folder, gall midge, bacterial leaf blight.
Uttar Pradesh	Narendra 80 Pantdhan 6	Irrigated Irrigated	Early, Tolerant to bacterial leaf, blight resistant to blight sheath blight
	Ashwani	Upland	Tolerant to moisture stress.
West Bengal	Kiran Mandira	Upland Lowland	Tolerant to moisture stress. Resistant to bacterial leaf blight, sheath blight, blast and tolerant to submergence.
	Jogen	Lowland	Resistant to bacterial leaf blight, sheath blight, blast and tolerant to submergence.
	Sebita	Lowland	Resistant to bacterial leaf blight, sheath blight, blast and tolerant to submergence.

Delinking of press from, big business houses

2427. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU:
PROF. PARAG CHALIHA:

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

(a) whether Press Commission has recommended to delink the press from the big business houses;

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the recommendations; and

(c) the names of the big business houses owning major newspapers, periodicals and journals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). The Action Taken Report on the Recommendations of the Second Press Commission was laid on the Table of the House on 18.7.1986. The Commission emphasised the need for insulating the press from the dominating influence of other business interests in order to enable it to become a vehicle of free thought and expression. The Commission suggested delinking of ownership of press from business houses and also stressed the need for diffusion of ownership and control of newspapers. While the Government appreciate the recommendations made by the Commission in this regard, the problem continues to evade solution due to legal, constitutional and other complexities involved.

(c) A Statement is given below as per available information.

STATEMENT

(List of Big Business Houses owning dailies and periodicals as on 31.12.1986)

1. Bennett Coleman & Co. Ltd.

- | | | |
|-----|--|------------|
| 1. | Times of India, English Daily, Bombay. | |
| 2. | --do-- | New Delhi. |
| 3. | --do-- | Ahmedabad. |
| 4. | --do-- | Bangalore. |
| 5. | --do-- | Patna. |
| 6. | Economic Times, English Daily, Bombay. | |
| 7. | Evening News of India, English Daily, Bombay. | |
| 8. | Economic Times, English Daily, Calcutta. | |
| 9. | --do-- | New Delhi. |
| 10. | Navbharat Times, Hindi Daily, Bombay. | |
| 11. | --do-- | New Delhi. |
| 12. | Maharashtra Times, Marathi Daily, Bombay. | |
| 13. | Sandhya Times, Hindi Daily, New Delhi. | |
| 14. | Navbharat Times, Hindi Daily, Patna. | |
| 15. | Economic Times, English Daily, Bangalore. | |
| 16. | Times of India, English Daily, Jaipur. | |
| 17. | Navbharat Times, Hindi Daily, Jaipur. | |
| 18. | Illustrated Weekly of India, English Weekly, Bombay. | |
| 19. | Dharmayug, Hindi Weekly, Bombay. | |
| 20. | Dinaman, Hindi Weekly, New Delhi. | |
| 21. | Youth Times, English Fortnightly, Delhi. | |
| 22. | Film Fare, English Fortnightly, Bombay. | |
| 23. | Femina, English Fortnightly, Bombay. | |

24. Indrajal Comics, English Weekly, Bombay.
25. --do-- Malayalam Weekly, Bombay,
26. --do-- Hindi Weekly, Bombay.
27. --do-- Bengali Weekly, Bombay.
28. Madhuri, Hindi Fortnightly, Bombay.
29. Science Today, English Monthly, Bombay.
30. Parag, Hindi Monthly, New Delhi.
31. Sarika, Hindi Fortnightly, New Delhi.
32. Economic Times, Annual, English Annual, Bombay.
33. Maharashtra Times, Marathi Annual, Bombay.
34. Career & Competition Times, English Monthly, New Delhi.
35. Khel Bharati, Hindi Fortnightly, New Delhi.
36. Indrajal Comics, Tamil Weekly, Bombay.
37. --do-- Kannada Weekly, Bombay
38. Vama, Hindi Monthly, New Delhi.

II. Express Newspapers.

(a) Indian Express Newspapers (Bombay) Ltd.

1. Lok Satta, Marathi Daily, Bombay.
2. Indian Express, English Daily, Bombay.
3. --do-- New Delhi.
4. --do-- Chandigarh.
5. --do-- Ahmedabad.
6. Financial Express, English Daily, Bombay.
7. Jan Satta, Hindi Daily, Delhi.
8. Samkaleen, Gujarati Daily, Bombay.
9. Sunday Standard, English Weekly, Bombay.
10. --do-- Chandigarh.
11. --do-- Ahmedabad.
12. --do-- New Delhi.
13. Sunday Loksatta, Marathi Weekly, Bombay.
14. Loka Prabha, Marathi Weekly, Bombay.
15. Screen, English Weekly, Bombay.
16. --do-- Madras.
17. Chitra Rang, Marathi Weekly, Bombay.
18. Financial Express, English Daily, New Delhi.
19. --do-- Madras.

(b) Indian Express, (Madurai) Ltd.

1. Indian Express, English Daily, Bangalore.
2. --do-- Cochin.
3. --do-- Madras.
4. --do-- Madurai.
5. --do-- Vijayawada.
6. --do-- Hyderabad.
7. Dinamani, Tamil Daily, Madurai.
8. --do-- Madras.
9. Indian Express, English Daily, Vizianagaram.
10. Sunday Standard, English Weekly, Bangalore.
11. --do-- Cochin.
12. --do-- Madras.
13. --do-- Madurai.
14. --do-- Vijayawada.
15. --do-- Hyderabad.

16. Dinamani Kadir, Tamil Weekly, Madras.
17. Cinema Express, Tamil Fortnightly, Madras.
18. Kannada Prabha, Kannada Daily, Bangalore.

(c) *Andhra Prabha Ltd., Vijayawada.*

1. Andhra Prabha, Telugu Daily, Vijayawada.
2. --do-- Hyderabad.
3. --do-- Bangalore.
4. --do-- Vizianagaram.
5. Andhra Prabha Illustrated Weekly, Telugu Weekly, Madras.

(d) *Traders Private Ltd.*

1. Janasatta, Gujarati Daily, Ahmedabad.
2. Lok Satta, Gujarati Daily, Baroda.
3. Janasatta, Gujarati Daily, Rajkot.
4. Nutan Gujarat, Gujarati Weekly, Ahmedabad.
5. Chandni, Gujarati Fortnightly, Ahmedabad.
6. Rang Tarang, Gujarati Fortnightly, Ahmedabad.
7. Rang Prabha, Gujarati Weekly, Rajkot.

III. Hindustan Times, English Daily, New Delhi.(a) *Hindustan Times Ltd.*

1. Hindustan Times, English Daily, New Delhi.
2. Hindustan, Hindi Daily, New Delhi.
3. Hindustan Times, Evening News, English Daily, New Delhi.
4. Overseas Hindustan Times, English Weekly, New Delhi.
5. Weekend Review, English Weekly, New Delhi.
6. Saptahik Hindustan, Hindi Weekly, Delhi.
7. Nandan, Hindi Monthly, New Delhi.
8. Kadambini, Hindi Monthly, New Delhi.
9. Hindustan, Hindi Daily, Patna.
10. Hindustan Times, English Daily, Patna.

(b) *Bihar Journals Ltd.*

1. Search Light, English Daily, Patna.
2. Pradip, Hindi Daily, Patna

IV. Malayala Manorama, Co., Ltd.

1. Malayala Manorama, Malayalam Daily, Kottayam.
2. --do-- Calicut.
3. --do-- Cochin.
4. Malayala Manorama, Malayalam Weekly, Kottayam.
5. The Week, English Weekly, Cochin.
6. Malayala Manorama Year Book, English Annual, Kottayam.
7. --do-- Malayalam Annual, Kottayam.

Pioneer Ltd.

1. Swatantra Bharat, Hindi Daily, Lucknow.

2. Pioneer, English Daily, Lucknow.
3. --do-- Varanasi.
4. Swatantra Bharat Suman, Hindi Weekly, Lucknow.

VI. Statesman Ltd.

1. Statesman, English Daily, Calcutta.
2. --do-- New Delhi
3. Sunday Statesman, English Weekly, Calcutta.
4. Statesman Weekly, English Weekly, New Delhi.

VII. V.S. Dempo & Co. Ltd.

1. Nav Hind Times, English Daily, Panjim.
2. Navaprabha, Marathi Daily, Panjim.

VIII. Sanmarg Pvt. Ltd.

1. Sanmarg, Hindi Daily, Calcutta.

Norwegian aid for fisheries

2428. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Norway is assisting in the
development of any fisheries project in
Orissa; and

(b) if so, the extent of assistance made
during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DE-
PARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-
OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRI-
CULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Agreement with Norway for
implementation of a programme for Socio-
Economic Development of Fishermen
Communities in the Kasafal area of Bala-
sore district of Orissa was signed in Octo-
ber, 1985. State Government of Orissa
have so far submitted a reimbursement
claim of Rs. 57.02 lakhs.

**Development of Historical places in
Orissa for Tourism**

2429. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased
to state:

(a) the historical places of tourist im-
portance identified in Orissa for develop-
ment during the Seventh Plan to attract
more tourists; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIN-
ISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). The
Central Ministry of Tourism does not allo-
cate funds either Statewise or place-wise.
However, during the Seventh Plan, the
Ministry has sanctioned the following fi-
nancial assistance to the Government of
Orissa for development of infrastructure at
places of historical importance:--

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned
1.	Open Air Theatre at Konark	7.10
2.	Yatri Niwas at Konark	29.25

In addition, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs in favour of the Archaeological Survey of India for provision of toilet and drinking water facilities at Bhubaneswar and Konark.

Development of Nandan Kanan, Orissa

2430. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop Nandan Kanan, Orissa;

(b) whether any proposal has been received by Union Government from Orissa Government for the development and expansion of Nandan Kanan to attract more tourists; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to implement the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Central Ministry of Tourism has received a proposal from the Government of Orissa for provision of Tourist Cottages and Shikaras at Nandan Kanan. The proposal is for 1988-89, and will be examined for financial assistance subject to merits of the proposals, availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

Construction of International Airport at Bhubaneswar

2431. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have

sanctioned the construction of an International Airport at Bhubaneswar;

(b) if so, the progress made in the acquisition of land; and

(c) the total area proposed to be acquired stating the details of the cultivable land owned by private individuals; Government land, waste land and land owned by Government establishments coming under the runway and dangerous zones (villages), area-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir.

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

Development of beaches for Tourism

2432. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking steps to develop Sea beach tourism;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are any constraints of environment pollution in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Ministry of Tourism has provided the following financial assistance to various State Governments during the VII Plan so far for development of beach tourism:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Amount sanctioned	Amount released	Year of released
1	2	3	4
1. Two Beach Cottages at Ganpatipule, Maharashtra	8.77	5.00	1986-87

	1	2	3	4
2.	Beach Resort at Velneshwar, Maharashtra	34.10	10.00	1986-87
3.	Water Sports at Kovalam, Kerala	17.31	15.00	1986-87
4.	Development of Beach Resort at Kappad, Kerala	46.69	8.00	1986-87
5.	Construction of 8 Beach Cottages at Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu	13.36	10.00	1985-86
6.	Tourist Complex at Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu	25.21	5.00	1987-88
7.	6 Single and 6 double bedded cottages at Rishikonda, Andhra Pradesh	20.80	5.00	1985-86
8.	Haveli Cottages at Ahmedpur Mandvi Beach, Gujarat	21.02	10.00	1985-86
9.	25 Beach Cottages at Nargole, Gujarat	30.17	5.00	1985-86
10.	Tourist Cottages and Lodge at Digha, West Bengal	40.17	20.00	1985-86
11.	Cafeteria at Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu	6.02	2.00	1987-88

(c) and (d). In order to safeguard the beaches from environmental pollution, permission to construct beach resorts is accorded only if the project is located beyond 500 metres of the high tide level except for beaches at Goa, Kovalam, Mahabalipuram and Puri-Konark where construction is allowed upto a limit of 200 metres from the high tide level, subject to a number of safeguards, and with the prior approval of the Inter Ministerial Committee.

News captioned "DDA Mein Lakhon Rupaye ki Jarsion ki Dhandhali"

2433. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

DR. G. S. RAJHANS:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a press news item captioned "DDA mein lakhon rupaye ki jarsion ki dhandhali." Appearing in the Nav Bharat Times dated 25th October 1987;

(b) If so, whether it is a fact that the jerseys procured by the DDA from the different agents are substandard and even the colouring of the jerseys have been faded; and

(c) The facts thereof and action proposed to be taken against the responsible officials?

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

(b) DDA have denied this.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

[Translation]

Regularisation of daily wage workers in DDA

2434. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of daily wage workers working in Delhi Development Authority as on 31st October, 1987;

(b) the number of the workers out of them working for three, five and ten years separately; and

(c) the action being taken to regularise them?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) 2601.

(b) The break-up is as follows:

The no. of workers working for: -

3 years	5 years	10 years
2448	115	3

(c) The D.D.A. considers the regularisation of its Daily Wage workers subject to the availability of vacancies and the requirement of the organisation.

[English]

Inclusion of Coconut in the list of Oilseeds

2435. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the

Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government proposed to consider to include coconut in the list of oilseeds; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Coconut is a perennial plantation crop, used for various purposes and deserves specific and separate attention.

Out of Turn Allotment of Government Accommodation

2436. SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a certain percentage of Government Accommodation in Delhi is allotted on out of turn basis;

(b) the number of such out of turn allotments of residential units made during the last one year; and

(c) whether any complaints have been received in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There is no fixed percentage.

(b) 507.

(c) Complaints as and when received are looked into immediately.

Development of Walled City of Delhi

2437. SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN:

DR. D. N. REDDY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme had been proposed some time back for the re-development of the Walled City of Delhi known as Shahjahanabad;

(b) whether the people living in this area are facing acute civic and health problems due to heavy congestion; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to provide relief to the residents of this area?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) An action plan for Urban Renewal of the Walled City having broadly the following components which has been approved in principle by the Government is expected to provide relief to the residents of this area:--

- (i) Commercial decongestion;
- (ii) Upgrading of physical and social infrastructure;
- (iii) Traffic and Transportation Management and Regulation;
- (iv) Conservation and restoration of historical buildings; and
- (v) Revitalisation of residential areas.

Action to implement the above scheme has already been initiated.

[Translation]

Fault in AIR Station, Patna

2438. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :
SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Patna Station of A.I.R. is often off the air for long spells and no link is established between the studio and the transmitting station;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and since when the station started being off the air; and

(c) the steps taken to rectify the fault and the time by which it is likely to be rectified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There was a cable fault between the studio and transmitter of the All India Radio Station at Patna. This has already been rectified by the P&T authorities. During the period of the fault, programmes were broadcast directly from the Emergency studio of the transmitter without any deviation in the radio service.

Distribution of Minikits to farmers in Uttar Pradesh

2439. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of minikits distributed among the small and marginal farmers of Uttar Pradesh has been reduced this year;

(b) the reasons for reducing the number of minikits when there is a shortage of pulses and oilseeds due to drought conditions;

(c) whether distribution of fertilizers and agricultural implements which used to be provided free of cost alongwith minikits has also been stopped; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At the first instance, due to reduction in the over all plan funds layouts, the State

Government of Uttar Pradesh was provided with lesser plan allocation against the normal allotment under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to small and Marginal Farmers for increasing Agricultural production. However, full allocation have been provided under the scheme for pulses development and additional allocation under oilseeds development to meet the State needs.

(c) and (d). During the Seventh five year plan period there is no provision for free distribution of fertiliser and implements along with seeds minikits under the scheme.

(English)

Model Fishermen Villages

2440. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to, state:

(a) whether there is any scheme undertaken by Union Government to develop model fishermen villages;

(b) If so, since when the scheme has been in force and other details thereof;

(c) whether the scheme is being implemented in the State of Goa also; and

(d) if so, the achievements made in Goa under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Centrally Sponsored 'National Welfare Fund for Fishermen' was approved in March, 1987 to provide housing, drinking water, community hall/workshed and credit society in 62 fishermen villages all over the country with an outlay of Rs. 400 lakhs during the Seventh Plan. The pattern of sharing expenditure would be 50:50 basis between Centre and State/UT Government.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Administrative approval for Rs.6,31,200 has been issued by the Government of India for developing one fishermen village in Goa providing 100 houses 5 tubewells and one community hall. Government of India have released Rs. 3,15,600 during the current year 1987-88. Government of Goa have selected the site for implementation of the scheme.

Development of Coconut Plantation

2441. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coconut Development Board have chalked out any scheme for giving assistance to Goa for development of Coconut plantation in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) Yes, Sir. The Coconut Development Board is implementing two scheme in Goa.

(b) Under the scheme of 'Expansion of Area under Coconut', the Board is giving subsidy at the rate of Rs.3,000 per hectare for fresh planting of coconut to growers possessing more than half hectare and less than two hectares of land suitable for coconut culture. Under the other scheme of 'Providing assistance for irrigation facilities to coconut growers', a subsidy of Rs. 1,000/- or one-fourth of the total expenditure, whichever is less, is being provided for digging wells/installing pumpsets.

[Translation]

Vayudoot Link for Korba

2442. DR PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to link Korba city, with Vayudoot service or by any other air service; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). Subject to availability of aircraft capacity and infrastructure Vayudoot has plans to operate to Bilaspur during the current financial year. Vayudoot has already conducted a survey flight to Bilaspur. There are no plans to airlink Korba which is in close proximity of Bilaspur.

[Translation]

Educated Unemployed

2443. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN:
DR.CHINTA MOHAN
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of graduate and postgraduate educated unemployed on the live registers of employment exchanges in the country, State-wise and the total number of technical and the non-technical out of them indicating the male and female-

wise break-up thereof as on 30 October, 1987;

(b) the States where this number is the maximum and minimum;

(c) the total number of persons falling in the backward class category, State-wise;

(d) the per month average of providing employment to such educated unemployed registered, State-wise; and

(e) the programme of Government to solve this serious problem of unemployment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA):(a)(b) and (d) A statement giving the latest available information as on 31 December, 1986 is given below.

(c) Information is not maintained for backward class category separately.

(e) Among the various employment generation programmes of the Government spelt out in the Seventh Five Year plan document, the scheme for providing self-employment to educated Youth is specially meant for the educated (Matric and above).

STATEMENT

Number of Graduates (including Post-Graduates) on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31.12.1986 and their average number placed in Employment during 1986.

Sl. State/Union		Graduates and Post-Graduates on Live Register as on 31st December, 1986							
No.	Territory	Technical@		Non-Technical		Total		Average	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11382	673	147384	36621	158766	37294	157	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
3.	Assam	449	29	37036	12266	37485	12295	27	
4.	Bihar	4704	130	248642	15085	253346	15215	26	
5.	Goa	186	79	2387	2171	2573	2250	9	
6.	Gujarat	3270	412	33553	20747	40823	21159	109	
7.	Haryana	1664	88	25766	15067	27430	15155	136	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	800	31	17350	6310	18150	6541	54	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	536	1	9157	3360	9693	3361	5	
10.	Karnataka	8900	623	73449	27325	82349	27948	80	
11.	Kerala	3040	2325	49512	52326	52552	54651	216	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5906	323	129811	52337	135717	52660	180	

13. Maharashtra	10672	1206	168225	57242	178897	58448	371
14. Manipur	1217	122	13676	6266	14890	6388	6
15. Meghalaya	28	--	819	822	847	882	5
16. Mizoram	14	--	1179	339	1193	339	14
17. Nagaland	40	3	415	174	455	177	5
18. Orissa	1962	135	89438	14900	91400	15035	240
19. Punjab	1586	256	43206	28649	44792	28905	46
20. Rajasthan	3813	89	88335	19130	92148	19219	523
21. Sikkim*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22. Tamil Nadu	3182	2123	140885	69113	144067	71236	593
23. Tripura	43		3435	3058	3478	3058	7
24. Uttar Pradesh	14712	240	402801	63528	417513	63768	250
25. West Bengal	4771	314	304838	57633	309579	97947	145
UNION TERRITORY							
26. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	57	4	500	423	557	427	7
27. Chandigarh	825	367	11383	6792	12208	7159	35
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
29.	Delhi	8443	1115	46495	45366	54938	46481	201
30.	Daman & Diu @	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31.	Lakshadweep	11	--	42	--	53	--	--
32.	Pondicherry	481	79	4637	1848	5118	1927	2
All India Total:		92664	10767	2098353	659158	2191017	669925	3447

Note:--1. *No Employment Exchange is functioning in these States.

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

3. @Figures included in Goa State.

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

5. @@@ Information relates to graduates in Engineering, Medicine, Veterinary & Agriculture.

6. All the job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.

Elite Orchard

2444. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government had sent any proposal to the Union Government for setting up an 'Elite Orchard' in the State'

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the reasons for delay in clearing the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). A letter for setting up of elite garden at Babai farm in Madhya Pradesh through State Farms Corporation of India Ltd. was received from Vice Chairman, State Planning Board, Madhya Pradesh in 1985.

(c) Due to financial constraints, it was not possible to establish it in Madhya Pradesh.

GPF Arrears in Maharashtra

2445. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the names of establishments in Maharashtra which have not deposited the

employees contribution to the Employees Provident Fund and are in arrears of more than rupees five lakhs as on 31 March 1987; and

(b) the efforts made to recover these arrears by the Provident Fund Commissioner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The requisite information is given in the statement below.

(b) The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner had taken the following action to realise the EPF dues from the defaulting establishments during the year 1986-87:--

- (i) 2,165 Revenue Recovery Certificates were issued under section 8 of the EPF act;
- (ii) 828 prosecutions were launched under section 14 of the EPF act;
- (iii) 140 FIRs were filed for prosecution of employers under section 406/409 IPC;
- (iv) Penal damages amounting to Rs. 217.89 lakhs were levied under section 14-B of the act, for belated payments.

STATEMENT

The names of Unexempted establishment in Maharashtra which had defaulted in Payment of employee's share of E.P.F. dues and were in arrear of more than Rs.5 lakhs as on 31.3.1987.

S.No.	Name of the establishments	Provident Fund in arrears (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	M/S. Bradbury Mills Ltd.	132.52
2.	New India Rayon Mills Ltd.	13.84
3.	Fuel Injections Ltd.	7.76

1	2	3
4.	Globe Auto Elec.Ltd.	9.36
5.	Dhule Textile Mills.	7.56
6.	India United Mills.	70.78
7.	Bharat Textile Mills.	14.95
8.	Digvijay Textile Mills.	10.82
9.	Saksaria Cotton Mills.	12.25
10.	New Kaiser-I-Hind Mills.	16.15
11.	Hind Cycle Ltd.	19.52
12.	Nanded Textile Mills.	6.50
13.	Jam Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	15.73
14.	Shivraj Fine Art Litho Works.	9.44
15.	Simplex Woollen Mills.	11.29
16.	Kishco Mills Pvt. Ltd.	6.73
17.	Dynacraft Machine Co.Ltd.	8.63
18.	Palghar Rolling Mills Co.Ltd.	6.53
19.	Menon & Menon Pvt.Ltd.	8.59
20.	Amravati Growers Co-op.Spg.	11.75
21.	Bhandari & Porwal Engg. (Ogle Glass Work).	30.21
22.	F.D.C.M.Ltd.	5.98
23.	Stretch Fibres (I) Ltd.	7.7

[English]

Central Welfare Fund for Agricultural Workers

2446. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee of Members of Parliament set up by Government on unor-

ganised sectors of rural Labour favoured a Central legislation and Central Welfare Fund for agricultural workers in the country; and

(b) if so, the action Union Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) A Sub-Committee of the

Parliamentary Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Labour was constituted for studying and reporting on the problems of unorganised workers in Agriculture Sector. The above Sub-Committee has not yet submitted its recommendations/report.

(b). Does not arise.

[Translation]

Allocations for Drinking Water Supply Schemes

2447. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds are allocated to State Governments by the Union Government under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme;

(b) whether population criteria was given priority in the formula evolved earlier by Union Government for making allocations for drinking water supply schemes;

(c) whether Government have made some changes in the formula in consultation with the Planning Commission;

(d) if so, the details of the changes made in the formula; and

(e) how far the changed formula is likely to solve the problem of drinking water supply in the desert areas and the details in this regard?

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

(b) Central Assistance under the ARWSP till 1986-87 was allocated to the States/U.Ts. on the basis of the following criteria:--

- (i) 50% weightage being given to the rural population in a State;
- (ii) 20% weightage being given to the area of the State;

(iii) 20% weightage being given to the incidence of poverty in the State; and

(iv) 10% weightage being given to the number of problem villages spilled over from the Sixth Plan period.

The allocation on the basis of the above formula was subject to the provision of atleast an equal amount by the State Government under the State Sector MNP for rural water supply.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The revised criteria for allocation of funds under ARWSP to States/U.Ts. applicable from 1987-88 is as under:--

- (i) 35% weightage being given to the rural population in the States/U.Ts.
- (ii) 20% weightage being given to the rural area of the State/U.T.
- (iii) 20% weightage being given to the incidence of poverty, and
- (iv) 12.5% weightage being given in terms of areas and 12.5% in terms of population to meet the special requirement of State/UT covered under Drought Prone Areas Programme, Desert Development Programme, Hill Area Development Programme and Special Category Hill States.

The total amount worked out for a State shall be subject to the matching provision being made by the State Government under the State Sector MNP. Out of the funds allocated on the above basis, an amount upto 10% can be utilised for operation and maintenance of assets created, quality improvement and purification of drinking water supply subject to the ceiling of matching grant provided by the States out of the MNP provision and subject to the condition that the amount will not be diverted for creation of capital assets.

(e) Apart from the funds allocable in accordance with the above formula, 5% of the

Annual Plan allocation is allocated to meet the requirement of special areas suffering from chronic drinking water problem due to hot and cold Eco-systems, in the five States of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. The share of each of these five States is allocated in proportion to the percentage of population covered under Desert Development Programme. The condition of matching contribution by the States under the State Sector MNP is not applicable for the above allocation.

Effect of Famine and Floods on IRDP

2448. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the adverse effect of famine and floods of this year in the country on the Integrated Rural Development Programme;

(b) the concrete steps taken by Union Government to lessen the adverse effect; and

(c) whether the number of the people living below the poverty line has increased due to floods and famine this year and if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) to (c). A series of steps have been taken to assist borrowers affected by drought and flood. Some of the important steps taken are as under:

(1) Credit support for second sowing or alternative short duration crops.

(2) Loans for fodder cultivation, treating them as crop loans.

(3) Conversion of short-term loans into medium term loans.

(4) Loans for production of seeds.

(5) Expeditious disposal of loan applications for minor irrigation, pumpsets etc.

(6) In the case of farmers affected by drought for three or more years in succession, recovery of principal and interest to be deferred for two years or till the next normal year, if it occurs earlier. No penal interest or compounding of interest on the postponed loans is to be effected. In all other cases in affected area, recovery of instalment due during current year to be extended by one year.

(7) Grant of consumption loans to small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections. Limit for consumption loans extended from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500.

(8) Financial support for setting up fair price shops for essential commodities.

Though floods and drought condition would have adversely affected the people on the margin of poverty line, no assessment of the number of persons have slipped below the poverty line on account of these natural calamities has been made.

Construction of Civil Airport at Jodhpur

2449. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no civil airport at Jodhpur;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the time by which steps to construct a civil airport at Jodhpur will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). There is no civil airport at Jodhpur. However, there is an airport at Jodhpur belonging to the Indian Air Force. The National Airports Authority is maintaining a civil enclave at this airport for civil flights.

(c) There is no plan to construct a separate civil airport at Jodhpur.

[English]

Involvement of poets in production of programmes at Doordarshan Kendra, Jalandhar

2450. Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Urdu, Punjabi and Pahari poets of the States of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh are associated and involved in the production of various programmes including poetic symposia at Doordarshan Kendra, Jalandhar;

(b) if so, the names of poets of each

language from the two States who are associated with the programmes and the frequency of the involvement; and

(c) if not, whether the poets and other literatures would be associated and involved regularly in these programmes in consultation with the Akademies of Language, Art and Culture in their States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are given in the Statement below.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

STATE	LANGUAGE	NAME OF THE POET	DATE OF TELECAST
1	2	3	4
PUNJAB	PUNJABI	Kashmir Kadir	3.1.87
		Harsharan Bedi	3.1.87
		Kum. Manjit Indra	3.1.87
		Deepak Jatoti	3.1.87
		Harnam Singh Joshila	7.2.87
		Santokh Singh Safari	3.1.87
			17.10.87
		Biba Balwan	7.2.87
		Mohan Singh Wafa	7.2.87
			15.2.87
		Smt. Sarvand	7.2.87
		Kuldeep Kalpana	7.2.87
		Randhir Singh Chan	7.2.87
			19.8.87
			21.11.87
		Harbhajan Singh	16.2.87
		Dr. Jagtar	16.2.87
			5.3.87
			4.4.87
		Avtar Jaura	16.2.87
			21.3.87
			11.4.87
			11.7.87
		Dr. Ravinder	7.3.87
		Rakesh Raman	7.3.87
		K.S. Sandhu	7.3.87
			16.5.87
		Shaukat Dhanwani	7.3.87

1	2	3	4
		Harbhajan Halwarvi	7.3.87
			18.9.87
		Amrik Aman	7.3.87
			16.5.87
		Parminder Jeet	3.1.87
			7.3.87
			18.7.87
			18.9.87
		Ajaib Singh Hundal	16.5.87
		Charan Das Charan	16.5.87
		A.S. Pardesi	16.5.87
		Balwinder Saini	16.5.87
		Surinder Gill	16.5.87
		Balbir Singh Gill	20.6.87
		Murshid Buttarvi	20.6.87
		Narinder Pal Singh Sekhon	20.6.87
		Gharib Singh Aman	20.6.87
		Raj Dullar	20.6.87
		Ajit Kumar	20.6.87
		Harjinder Pardesi	20.6.87
		Hardyal Sagar	20.6.87
		Dalbir Singh Pritam	20.6.87
		Harbhajan Singh Hami	20.6.87
			17.10.87
		S.S. Lal Padhianvi	6.7.87
			18.7.87
		Kuldeep Singh Makkar	18.7.88
		Swaran Deep Savi	18.7.87
		Sant Sandhu	20.7.87
		Surjit Patar	18.2.87
			4.3.87
			6.4.87
			4.5.87
			5.6.87
			13.6.87
			6.7.87
		Shamsher Singh Soz	21.3.87
		Ulfat Bajwa	21.3.87
		A.S. Pardesi	21.3.87
		G.M. Bajaj	21.3.87
		Gurbhajan Gill	21.3.87
		Pal Kaur	19.7.87
		Harphool Singh	15.8.87
		D.R. Dhwan	3.1.87
			15.8.87
		Jaspal Singh Zirvi	3.1.87
		Ajit Singh Pardesi	3.1.87
			15.8.87
		Sher Singh Sindhu	7.2.87
			18.9.87
		Surjit Rampuri	3.1.87
			18.9.87

1	2	3	4
		Siriram Aras	18.9.87
		Kanwar Imjaj	18.9.87
		Gurdial Singh Roshan	18.9.87
		Shiv Bhatti	18.9.87
		Principal Takht Singh	17.10.87
		Rajkumar Sakolia	17.10.87
		Surjit Noor	17.10.87
		Jagir Gurdaspuri	17.10.87
		Balwinder Singh	17.10.87
		Mahinderdeep Grewal	17.10.87
		K.K. Rishi	17.10.87
		Surjit Sokhi	21.11.87
		Harbhajan Singh Mangat	21.11.87
		Mohinder Diwana	21.11.87
		Didar Singh Didar	21.11.87
		Balkaran Singh Suffi	21.11.87
		Pritam Singh Kala	21.11.87
		Ravinder Sodhi	19.7.87
	URDU	Om Prakash Soni	26.2.87
			18.3.87
			15.4.87
		Harbhagwan Shaad	18.3.87
			1.4.87
			20.5.87
		Ramlal Nabhvi	18.3.87
			1.4.87
			6.5.87
			20.5.87
			1.6.87
		Mehar Gera	1.4.87
			4.4.87
			16.5.87
			17.6.87
			20.6.87
		Jeenat-Ul-Javed	29.4.87
		Syed Kausar Ali	29.4.87
		Prem Kumar Nazar	4.4.87
			1.7.87
		Tara Singh Sagar	4.4.87
		K.P. Mishra	4.4.87
		Zahid Abrol	4.4.87
		R.S. Kausar	4.4.87
		Krishna Adeeb	4.4.87
		Puran Singh Hunnar	4.4.87
		Prem Paras	18.4.87
		M.M. Dass Manzoor	18.4.87
		George Sweet Masoom	18.4.87
		Franklin Majboor	18.4.87
		Sushil Akhtar	18.4.87
		Samuel A. Singh	18.4.87
		Alfred Gopal Singh	18.4.87
		Johar Akhtar Rahi	18.4.87

1	2	3.	4
		Edwin Das Waquif	18.4.87
		Zakir Hussain Naqvi	6.5.87
			29.7.87
		Durga Das Nayyar	3.6.87
		Mohammad Rafi	3.6.87
		Khalid Kaifaid	3.6.87
		Rajinder Nath Rahibar	17.6.87
		Sardar Masih	18.4.87
		Yunus Masih	18.4.87
HIMACHAL PRADESH	PUNJABI	Nil	
	URDU	Dharam Pal Aaqil	29.4.87 3.6.87
	PAHARI	Madhukar Bharti	10.1.87
		Deepak Sharma	10.1.87
		Bhagar Ram Musaffir	10.1.87
		Ashwani Kumar Garag	10.1.87
		Peeush Guleri	10.1.87
		Sansar Chang	10.1.87
		Roop Unetma Nirdosh	10.1.87
		Khem Raj Gupta	5.7.87
		Tej Singh Pawar	5.7.87
		Shameem Jain	5.7.87
		Dr. Anita Sharma	5.7.87

A.I.R. and T.V. Transmitters in Himachal Pradesh

2451. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any delay in the installation of television transmitter and the radio station planned in Himachal Pradesh during the Seventh Plan especially at Hamirpur; Bilaspur and Una;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether any concerted effort would be made by Government to eliminate delay and ensure their early installation at these three places and start the work during the financial year 1987-88; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MIN-

ISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) to (c).

DOORDARSHAN

The 7th Plan of Doordarshan includes setting up of a large number of TV transmitters throughout the country. These are being set up, in a phased manner, depending upon supply of equipment, availability of infrastructural facilities and yearly allocation of funds. Based on these factors, TV transmitters at Bilaspur and Hamirpur have been scheduled for commissioning during 1987-88 and that at Una during 1988-89. Progress of implementation of these projects is being regularly monitored.

ALL INDIA RADIO

The 7th Plan of AIR includes setting up of radio stations at Kasauli, Dharamsala, Kinnaur, Lahul Spiti, Kulu and Hamirpur in Himachal Pradesh.

The setting up of the proposed radio station at Hamirpur has been delayed due to non availability of land. The State Government has now promised to hand over the site at an early date. The construction of the building is likely to start after one year of the handing over of the site. Subject to early handing over of the site to AIR, the proposed radio station at Hamirpur is expected to be ready in 1991.

Loss in production of vegetables and fruits due to drought

2452. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to drought the production of vegetables and fruits has been affected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the details of the effect on the export of agricultural products during the current year so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Due to drought the production of some of the vegetables and fruits has come down. Production estimates of such of the vegetables and fruits which are forecast crops, are not yet due to from the States.

(c) It is early to estimate the effect of drought on the export of agricultural products during the current financial year.

Lease hold system of the DDA

2453. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether at present there is a widespread practice of sale/purchase of DDA properties under power of attorney, whereby the sellers/buyers avoid both the 50 percent of the profit due to the D.D.A.

and the 8 per cent transfer of property tax due to the Delhi Administration; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to stop this practice resulting in loss to the public exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) There have been cases of underhand sale/transfer of DDA properties on the basis of Power of Attorney. Such transactions are neither reported to Government nor to DDA but whenever such transactions come to the notice, action is taken as per terms and conditions of the lease.

(b) In order to curb such illegal transactions and protect the general public, Government is considering the amendment of the Lands (Restrictions on Transfer) Act, 1972.

Implementation of Rural Development Programmes

2454. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various programmes intended to help the weaker sections in rural areas have not been implemented satisfactorily;

(b) whether the evaluation of the work done from January to March this year has shown that the programmes under the Integrated Rural Development Programme has helped only 30 per cent of the beneficiary families to cross the poverty line; and

(c) the achievements made under the IRDP programmes from April onwards this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) The major programmes which are intended to help the weaker sections in rural areas under the

Department of Rural Development are Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Em-

ployment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). These Programmes have been implemented satisfactorily, as would be evident from the following table:

	1986-87	
	Target of coverage	Achievement
IRDP	35,00,000 (families)	37,47,269 (families)
NREP (Employment generation) (million mandays)	290	392.95
RLEGP (million mandays)	236.44	305.37

(b) The Concurrent Evaluation Report for January-March, 1987 for the Integrated Rural Development Programme revealed that at the national level in about 59% cases, old beneficiaries had crossed the poverty line of Rs. 3,500 and about 12% beneficiaries the revised poverty line of Rs. 6,400.

(c) Under IRDP in 1987-88 (Beginning April, 1987) the States/UTs had utilised about Rs. 244.94 crores by October 1987, credit mobilisation was Rs. 381.83 crores and had assisted 15.25 lakh families during the same period.

Recovery of dues by land and development office, New Delhi

2455. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of parties from whom the Land and Development Office, New Delhi has to recover Rs. 1 lakh or more and since when the sum is due in each case;

(b) the reasons for which so much dues accumulated; and

(c) the steps taken and proposed to recover these dues?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Compensation paid to villagers of South Delhi on acquisition of land

2456. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred under the acquisition plan including compensation paid to villagers of 9 villages in South Delhi notified for acquisition; and

(b) the number of the palatial mansions and also those under construction which fall in the areas of Chhatarpur, Tughlukabad and Deoli Villages the takeover of which has been stalled and how many of them are unauthorised and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). Compensation to the extent of Rs. 99.03 crores was assessed for the acquisition of land recently acquired in 13 villages of South Delhi. About Rs. 9 crores has been paid so far as compensation to the villagers in respect of the land of which the possession has been taken over. The question of

stalling the acquisition proceedings of mansions does not arise.

Harassment to Tribal Women working as iron ore loaders

2457. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports regarding tribal women working as iron ore loaders being harassed by contractors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) The Report mentions the non-payment of due wages to the women workers engaged in iron ore loading in railway sidings; non-availability of drinking water and creches; non-maintenance of registers; non-payment of bonus, gratuity, provident fund; deprivation of earned leave, casual leave, maternity leave; non-provision of toilets; and sexual harassment.

(c) The Ministry of Labour deputed one of its officers to enquire into the complaint. A report based on the enquiry has been submitted. The State Governments of Bihar and Orissa have been asked to offer their comments on the report so that further action in the matter can be taken.

Loss to coconut trees due to drought in Tamil Nadu

2458. SHRI P. ANNANAMBI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to recent drought in Pollachi in Tamil Nadu thousands of coconut trees and the groundnut plants were spoiled;

(b) what action has been taken by

Union Government to help the agriculturists; and

(c) whether any special funds have been allocated to the Tamil Nadu Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is essentially the responsibility of the State Government to render relief. The Government of India has approved a ceiling of expenditure for Rs 1.20 crores for agricultural input subsidy to farmers affected by drought in Tamil Nadu.

[Translation]

Residential plots in Chandigarh

2459. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the residential plots in Union Territory of Chandigarh are on lease for 100 years;

(b) whether Government are considering the request of lease-holders to convert the said residential plots into freehold i.e. on ownership basis; and

(c) if so, the time by which the demand of leaseholders will be met by taking a decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). The question of converting the lease hold system in Chandigarh into free hold has been examined. Government feels that taking such a long-term policy decision during the present transitional stage will not be appropriate.

[English]

Opening of Casinos

2460. DR. B.L. SHAILESH:
SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to permit the opening of casinos in the country on selective basis for foreigners only;

(b) if so, whether these will be in the private or public sector and the places where these will be located; and

(c) whether these casinos will be run with Indian money only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir.

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

Post-Harvest Technology Institute

2461. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research propose to set up a "Post-Harvest Technology Institute" in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research propose to set up a Central Institute of "Post Harvest Engineering and Technology" during Seventh Five Year Plan period.

(b) The proposed Institute would conduct and coordinate the basic and applied research work leading to the development of post harvest technologies appropriate at

rural threshold. A 'Site Selection Committee' has been constituted to recommend suitable site(s) for locating this Institute.

Strengthening of A.I.R. and Doordarshan

2462. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the committees, their constitution and the time fixed for submission of their reports for strengthening the All India Radio and Doordarshan;

(b) whether Government have not implemented the recommendations of the committees regarding more autonomy to A.I.R. and Doordarshan; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) No Committee has been constituted for the strengthening of AIR/Doordarshan in the recent past;

(b) and (c). The Working Group on Autonomy for Akashvani and Doordarshan which submitted its report in 1978 had recommended that an autonomous national trust should look after Akashvani and Doordarshan. The Government after carefully considering the above recommendations had decided not to set up an autonomous body for Akashvani and Doordarshan because such an organisation is not necessary to enable these media units to discharge their basic objective viz., serving the people.

T.V. Relay Centres set up during 1985-86 and 1986-87

2463. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the new television centres set up during 1985-86 and 1986-87; and

(b) the time by which these will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

CASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) TV transmitters were set up at the following places:

1985-86	1986-87	
Neyveli	Satara	Damoh
Korba	Bettiah	Udipi
Khandwa	Proddutur	Darjeeling
Nazira	Jagdulpur	Bhawanipatna
Singrauli	Bhuj	Pilani
Poonch	Hassan	Minicoy
Ukhrul	Rawatbhatta	Diphu
Darbhanga	Madikeri	Kavaratti
Bombay (Channel II)	Ballia	
	Mandi	

(b) These are already functioning.

Own your Milch Animal Scheme

2464. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to launch "own your milch animal scheme" to stabilise milk production in the country to benefit the small and marginal farmers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether credit facilities are also proposed to be arranged through Nationalised bank for the purpose and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons, therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). There is no proposal to launch a separate scheme like "Own your milch animal scheme". However, there are a number of programmes through which farmers including small and marginal are encouraged to own and raise dairy animals and thereby augment their income and stabilise milk production in the country.

Refinance assistance is given by National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) with credit facilities from cooperative/ commercial/regional fu-

ral banks for schemes for purchase of milch animals. Subsidy for purchase of animals is also available under Integrated Rural Development Programme. Subsidy for rearing of cross-bred heifers is available under the Centrally-sponsored Scheme "Special Livestock Breeding Programme".

Funds to North-Eastern Hill States under NREP, IRDP and Rural Housing Programme

2465. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts allotted for the North-Eastern Hill States under N.R.E.P., IRDP and Rural Housing Programme during 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(b) whether Union Government are aware that these funds have not been properly utilised;

(c) the number of houses and school buildings constructed in these areas since 1986; and

(d) the steps contemplated to provide houses to all the poor people and school buildings in all the villages in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) and (b) Statement

I indicating the amount allocated to North-Eastern States (i.e. Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura) under National Rural Employment Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme and Indira Awaas Yojana during 1986-87 and 1987-88 together with expenditure is given below. There are no serious complaints of funds not having been utilised properly.

(c) Statement II indicating the number of houses constructed and primary school

buildings in the North-Eastern States during 1986-87 and 1987-88 is given below.

(d) Besides the houses constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana, 10% of the funds have been earmarked for works directly benefiting SCs/STs which includes construction of houses for them. Construction of Primary School buildings in those revenue villages which have Primary schools without building is also accorded higher priority.

STATEMENT-

Amount allocated and expenditure thereof under National Rural Employment Programme/Integrated Rural Development Programme and Indira Awaas Yojana

Sl. No	State	1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)					1987-88 (Rs. in lakhs)				
		Central assistance/ allocated/ released	State share	Total	Expenditure*	Central assistance* allocated	State share	Total	Expenditure* (as per reports received so far)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	37.89	--	37.89	37.69	36.06	--	36.06	6.59		
2.	Assam	509.25	341.08	850.33	1352.38 @@	859.82	512.00	1371.82	532.28		
3.	Manipur	61.54	41.56	103.10	89.78	46.50	28.00	74.50	40.94		
4.	Meghalaya	35.06	21.00	56.06	84.41 @@	65.46	39.00	104.46	36.28		
5.	Mizoram	37.66	--	37.66	37.93 @@	34.06	--	34.06	5.37		
6.	Nagaland	65.57	43.00	108.57	96.12	53.35	31.00	84.35	48.50		
7.	Tripura	101.40	73.93	175.33	218.52 @@	139.68	84.00	223.68	185.90		
II. Indira Awaas Yojana (cent per cent funded by Central Government)											
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.00	--	10.00	1.56	10.00	--	10.00	0.78		
2.	Assam	251.00	--	251.00	NR	251.00	--	251.00	NR		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Manipur	14.00	--	14.00	NR	14.00	--	14.00	NR
4.	Meghalaya	19.00	--	19.00	NR	19.00	--	19.00	1.53
5.	Mizoram	10.00	--	10.00	2.00	10.00	--	10.00	NR
6.	Nagaland	15.00	--	15.00	20.03 @@	15.00	--	15.00	80.61
7.	Tripura	42.00	--	42.00	90.80 @@	42.00	--	42.00	NR
III. Integrated Rural Development Programme									
1.	Assam	628.30	628.30	1256.60	1901.34 @@	682.58	682.58	1365.16	235.50
2.	Manipur	77.41	77.41	154.82	284.51 @@	64.57	64.57	129.14	76.73
3.	Meghalaya	104.08	104.08	208.16	435.08 @@	96.48	96.48	192.96	11.13
4.	Mizoram	180.68	--	180.68	300.79 @@	160.00	--	160.00	123.36
5.	Nagaland	131.64	131.64	263.28	145.20	84.00	84.00	168.00	39.38
6.	Tripura	73.38	73.38	146.76	372.11 @@	76.56	76.56	153.12	188.74

*Central assistance and Expenditure under NREP and Indira Awaas Yojana includes the value of foodgrains.

@/@Expenditure is more than allocation as a result of utilisation of utilised balance of previous years additional releases.

N.R. Not reported.

STATEMENT II

The Houses and Primary School Buildings constructed during the years 1986-87 and 1987-88

Sl. No.	State	School building constructed during		House constructed	
		1986-87	1987-88 (on the basis of reports received so far)	1986-87	1987-88 (on the basis of reports received so far)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	--	1	10
2.	Assam	606	93	30	201
3.	Manipur	13	7	--	--
4.	Meghalaya	87	54	156	16
5.	Mizoram	42	5	27	--
6.	Nagaland	97	2	182	1181
7.	Tripura	209	42	1208	--

Insurance cover for Coconut and Banana crops

2466. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are contemplating to bring coconut and banana crops under Crop Insurance Scheme;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Inclusion of other crops under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) would be considered after gaining

more experience in respect of the crops already covered thereunder. However, the implementing States may frame their own Schemes for extending insurance coverage to other crops out of their own budgetary resources for which they can obtain reinsurance cover from the General Insurance Corporation of India, the terms & condition of which could be finalized between the Government of India and the concerned State Government.

Setting up of TV relay centre at Amlapuram

2467. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESHWARA RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a T.V. relay centre at Amlapuram;

(b) if so, the time by which the T.V. relay centre at Amlapuram is likely to be set-up; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present, parts of East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh receive TV service from the High Power (10 KW) TV transmitter at Vijayawada and 100 W TV transmitters at Kakinda and Rajahmundry. In view of constraint of resources during the Seventh Plan, extension of TV service to the remaining uncovered parts of the district, including Amlapuram can be possible only under the future plans for TV expansion in the country.

Setting up of de-salination plants in the country

2468. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESHWARA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up de-salination plants to convert sea water into drinking water; and

(b) if so, the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in fare by Vayudoot

2469. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESHWARA RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times Vayudoot have increased its fare during the last one year;

(b) the reasons for the increases;

(c) whether any quota has been fixed for Members of Parliament in Vayudoot; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) There has been only one increase in the fares of Vayudoot during the last one year.

(b) The fare was increased to off-set the following:--

(i) increase in maintenance costs;

(ii) hike in navigational charges;

(iii) increase in ground support and other overhead costs; and

(iv) appreciation of Duetsche Mark which resulted in the increased acquisition cost of Domiers.

(c) and (d). There is a quota of 2 seats for Members of Parliament and VIPs on Vayudoot flights emanating from the base stations i.e. Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad and Bombay.

Vayudoot service for Ratnagiri during rainy season

2471. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Vayudoot' service to Ratnagiri was started in 1984;

(b) whether it works six days a week in its full capacity load;

(c) the reasons for discontinuing the said service during rainy season; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to make available Vayudoot service to Ratnagiri throughout the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, sir. Vayudoot services to Ratnagiri were introduced on 5.2.85.

(b) Vayudoot is carrying 14 passengers at an average to Ratnagiri on its six days a week service.

(c) and (d). The non-availability of navigational aids at the State owned airfield at Ratnagiri and the strong cross winds do not permit Dornier operations during monsoon.

Indian airlines services for Ratnagiri and Kolhapur

2472. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start the Fokker Friendship air services to Ratnagiri and Kolhapur;

(b) whether any provision for converting the existing airstrip at Ratnagiri into regular airport has been made; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be taken in hand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The air strip at Ratnagiri belongs to the Government of Maharashtra. During the Seventh Five Year Plan period,

no provision has been made by the National Airports Authority for the development of Ratnagiri airstrip.

Development of Beach in Konkan, Maharashtra

2473. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the picturesque beach in Konkan, Maharashtra selected by Union Government for developing as a tourist attraction centre;

(b) the priority fixed for developing the tourist centre in Konkan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c). On the basis of the proposals received from the Government of Maharashtra, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned financial assistance for the following beach tourism projects in the Konkan Region which are likely to be completed during the 7th Plan period:--

		(Rs. in lakhs) Amount sanctioned
1.	Beach Cottages at Ganpatipule	8.77
2.	Beach Resort at Velneshwar	34.10

Amendment to the Urban Land Ceiling Act

2474. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI:
PROFESSOR PARAG CHALIHA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to amend the provision of existing Law on the Urban Land Ceiling;

(b) the reasons for tardy implementation of the Act;

(c) when this proposal is likely to be brought before parliament; and

(d) what are the impediments that came in the way of early solution of the existing lacunae in the Urban Land Ceiling Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The State Governments and Union Territories Administrations, in which the Act is in force, have from time to time brought to the notice of the Central Government, certain practical and procedural difficulties in the implemen-

tation of the Act. The Government is considering the revision of the Act with a view to making it more effective. The amending Bill would be introduced as soon as a final decision is taken in the matter and procedural formalities are completed.

Priority list under new pattern HUDCO Scheme, 1979

2475. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6477 on 13 April, 1987 regarding priority list under New Pattern Hudco Scheme, 1979 and state:

(a) whether the priority list has now been made available to the registered persons through sale;

(b) if so, the details of procedure for sale of this booklet;

(c) if not, the action Government propose to take to bring out this booklet;

(d) whether some converttees in each category have been allotted priority numbers;

(e) if so, the details and reasons thereof; and

(f) the time by which all the converttees will be allotted priority numbers?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The DDA has reported that it is still under process of printing.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Registrants who got their registration converted from lower category to higher category prior to preparation of priority list have been provided with priority number. The registrants who got their registration converted after the preparation of priority

list have not been provided priority numbers.

(f) It is proposed to be done by Delhi Development Authority shortly. However, it is not feasible to lay down any time limit.

Helicopter service between Jammu-Vaishnodevi

2476. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for recruitment of staff in Pawan Hans Limited with present strength, category-wise;

(b) whether helicopter service between Jammu and Vaishnodevi shrine has been introduced;

(c) if so, the details of this service viz. charges, frequency, accommodation capacity and place of operation in each direction and category of people benefited by this service;

(d) whether there is any proposal to link some more places with copter service;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) While the manpower requirement in Pawan Hans has been worked out on the basis of the work load, the actual recruitment is made in accordance with the approved recruitment rules. The categorywise strength as on 1.11.87 is as under:--

Management Cadre	--	29
Flying Crew	--	74
Engineers	--	13
Technicians/Helpers	--	206
Support Staff	--	75

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The service on the route Jammu-Sanjichat-Katra-Sanjichat-Katra-Jam

mu operates with the frequency of one flight on Mondays and Thursdays and two flights per day on the other days of the week. The service is likely to cater to the old and infirm persons as well as those

who wish to economise on time.

The passenger load allowed is equivalent to 9 passengers and the sector fares on this service are as follows:--

JAMMU-SANJICHAT	:	Rs. 450/-
JAMMU-SANJICHAT-JAMMU	:	Rs. 855/-
KATRA-SANJICHAT	:	Rs. 225/-
KATRA-SANJICHAT-KATRA	:	Rs. 428/-
KATRA-JAMMU	:	Rs. 225/-

(d) to (f). Subject to availability of suitable helipads, plans are afoot to provide airport-city service in Calcutta & Bombay. Pawan Hans is also in the process of conducting feasibility survey for providing helicopter service between Renugunta and Tirupati.

[Translation]

Construction/Allotment of Shops in Rohini Markets

2478. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority has constructed a market in each block in Rohini colony; and

(b) if so, the time by which the shops in these markets are likely to be allotted and the criteria to be adopted for the allotment thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Convenient shopping centres are being constructed by the Delhi Development Authority in each block of Rohini as the occupation by the allottees progresses.

(b) Shops in five shopping centres in Avantika have already been auctioned/allotted. The construction of 13 convenient shopping centres is in progress and is likely to be completed by Delhi Development Authority within six months. Thereafter, these will be put to auction/allotted. The criteria for allotment of these shops is that certain prescribed percentages of the shops in each market are kept reserved for allotment to Scheduled Caste/Tribe handicapped persons, freedom fighters ex-servicemen etc. and the rest are disposed of through open auction.

Development of fish and prawn farm in Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh

2477. SHRI SHRIHARI RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop fish and prawn farms in Kakinada sea coast of Andhra Pradesh under Centrally sponsored schemes and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) Yes, Sir. Two projects under Centrally Sponsored Scheme on "Integrated Brackishwater Fish Farm Development" have been sanctioned to develop fish and prawn farms in Kakinada sea coast of Andhra Pradesh. The first project-Polekurru (Phase I) with an outlay of Rs. 26.75 lakhs to cover an area of 50 hectares and the second project Polekurru (Phase II) with an outlay of Rs. 12.60 lakhs to cover an area of 25.2 hectares were sanctioned in December, 1983 and January, 1986 respectively.

(b) Does not arise.

**Irregular Flight between
Delhi-Gwalior-Guna**

2479. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of days on which the Delhi-Gwalior-Guna flight of Vayudoot was regular since its inception;

(b) the number of days this flight reach Guna late by more than one hour;

(c) the number of days it did not operate for Guna;

(d) the reasons thereof; and

(e) the action being taken to make it regular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Sabha.

[English]

HUDCO loan to Gujarat for housing

2480. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new housing projects for loans submitted to HUDCO by Gujarat State and the number of projects given sanction for loan during 1985-86 and 1986-87; and

(b) the project-wise amount of the loan sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

	1985-86	1986-87
(a) New Housing Projects received by HUDCO from various agencies of Gujarat.	54	160
Housing Projects Sanctioned to various agencies of Gujarat.	58	75

(b) The details of the project-wise amount of loan sanctioned by HUDCO to Gujarat State for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given in the Statements I & II below.

STATEMENT-I

11/17/87

1985-86

13:27:47

Directory of Schemes
(Period 1.4.85 to 31.3.86)

STATE-GJ	AGENCY:-	TYPE:-	CITY:-	Start-Sch:-3000	End-Sch:- 5000						
S.No.	Scheme No.	Scheme Type	Scheme Name	State/Agency Code	City	Project Cost	Loan amount	Dwelling units	Plots	Other units	Flags status
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	3853	U H	HIG HSG Sch. for Freedom Fighter	GJ/GHB	Wadaj Ahmedabad	142.04	68.40	114	0	0	F
2.	3900	RH	Rural HSG Sch. at Panchmahal	GJ/GLLHHB	Panchmahal	75.00	37.50	1500	0	0	F
3.	3902	U H	LIG Hsg. Sch. at Central Sector Wadaj	GJ/GHB	Ahmedabad	6.24	4.64	32	0	0	F
4.	3903	U H	MIG Housing Sch. at Central Sector Wadaj	GJ/GHB	Ahmedabad	14.33	9.97	48	0	0	F
5.	3907	RH	R.H.S. Landless Labour	GJ/GLLHHBG	Gandhinagar	75.00	37.50	1500	0	0	F
6.	3915	RH	RHS for Landless Labourers	GJ/GLLHHB	Panchmahal	75.00	37.50	1500	0	0	F
7.	3916	RH	RHS Landless Labourers	GJ/GLLHHBG	Kheda	91.75	45.87	1835	0	0	R
8.	3917	RH	R.H.S. Landless Labourer	GJ/GLLHHBG	Surendranagar	100.00	50.00	2000	0	0	F

1	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
9.	3921	RH		GJ/GLLHHB	Junagadh	100.00	50.00	2000	0	0	F
10.	3961	UH	Low Cost Hs. Sch. Cmpitt. Urban 1985	GJ/GHB	Surendranagar	53.88	40.40	400	0	0	F
11.	3988	RH	R.H.S. in Flood Affected Distt	GJ/GRHB	Junagadh	50.00	25.00	1000	0	0	F
12.	3996	RH	Rural Hs. Sch. for LL in Flood affected Distt.	GJ/GRHB	Bhavnagar	50.00	25.00	1000	0	0	F
13.	3997	RH	Rural Hs. Sch. for LL in flood efe. Distt.	GJ/GRHB	Bhavnagar	50.00	25.00	1000	0	0	F
14.	3998	RH	Rural Housing Scheme for Landless Labour	GJ/GRHB	Amreli	50.00	25.00	1000	0	0	F
15.	3999	RH	R.Hsg. Sch. for LL in Flood affected Distt.	GJ/GRHB	Junagadh	50.00	25.00	1000	0	0	F
16.	4000	RH	Hsg. Sch. at Jamnagar	GJ/GRHB	Jamnagar	50.00	25.00	1000	0	0	F
17.	4001	RH	R.H.S. in Flood Affected Distt.	GJ/GRHB	Jamnagar	50.00	25.00	1000	0	0	F
18.	4002	RH	R.Hsg. Sch. for LL Flood affected dist.	GJ/GRHB	Jamnagar	50.00	25.00	1000	0	0	F
19.	4003	RH	RHS for Landless Labourers	GJ/GLLHHB	Panchmahal	75.00	37.50	1500	0	0	F
20.	4018	UH	UH-A Hsg. Sch. at Vadodara	GJ/GHB	Vadodara	8.03	5.99	68	0	0	F
21.	4059	UH	MIG-II Hsg. Sch. at Nadiad	GJ/GHB	Nadiad	35.72	23.34	72	0	0	F
22.	4060	UH	MIG-II Hsg. Sch. at Petlad	GJ/GHB	Petlad	58.38	39.03	120	0	0	F
23.	4076	UH	LIG HSG Sch. at Baroda	GJ/GHB	Baroda	26.24	19.64	132	0	0	F

24.	4081	U H	MIG II Sch at Veraval for Ind. Rayon Copn.	GJ/GHB	Veraval	27.34	18.26	56	0	0	W
25.	4082	U H	MIG I Sch for Indian Rayon Corpn. Veraval	GJ/GHB	Veraval	45.20	32.18	152	0	0	W
26.	4083	U H	LIG HSG Sch. at Sec. L% Gandhi Nagar	GJ/GHB	Gandhinagar	33.93	24.50	180	0	0	F
27.	4101	U H	LIG H S At Eastern Sector, Wadaj, A.bad	GJ/GHB	Ahmedabad	97.91	71.53	504	0	0	F
28.	4105	RH	RHS for Landless Lab. in Sabarkantha	GJ/GLLHHB	Sabarkantha	63.56	28.89	1651	0	0	F
29.	4146	RH	RHS for LL in Ahmedabad Gujarat	GJ/GLLHHB	Ahmedabad	83.66	37.04	2117	0	0	R
30.	4147	RH	RHS for LL in Valsad Distt.Proj	GJ/GLLHHB	Vaisad	51.57	22.84	1305	0	0	F
31.	4161	U H	MIG II for Freedom Fighters at Bhavnagar	GJ/GHB	Bhavnagar	5.86	3.91	12	0	0	F
32.	4162	U H	LIG HSG. Sch. at Surendranagar	GJ/GHB	Surendranagar	4.58	3.18	24	0	0	W
33.	4189	U H	MIG Flats at Surendranagar	GJ/GHB	Surendranagar	23.92	15.94	48	0	0	F
34.	4190	U H	HIG HSG Sch. at Tarasmiya, Bhavnagar	GJ/GHB	Bhavnagar	54.44	33.22	60	0	0	F
35.	4191	U H	HIG Hsg. Sch. at Surendranagar	GJ/GHB	Surendranagar	6.18	3.60	6	0	0	F
36.	4196	RH	Rural Hsg. Sch. for Landless Labourers	GJ/GLLHHB	Sabarkantha	93.00	46.50	1860	0	0	F
37.	4197	RH	Rural Hsg. Sch. for Landless Labourers	GJ/GLLHHB	Kutch	51.10	25.55	1022	0	0	F
38.	4198	RH	Rural Hsg. Sch. for Landless Labourers	GJ/GLLHHB	Gandhinagar	59.05	29.52	1181	0	0	F
39.	4199	RH	Rural Hsg. Sch. for Landless Labourers	GJ/GLLHHB	Vadodara	88.30	44.15	1766	0	0	F
40.	4200	RH	Rural Hsg. Sch. for LL in Kheda	GJ/GLLHHB	Kheda	110.80	55.40	2216	0	0	F

1	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
41.	4327	UH	Comp. H.S. of 280 Units in Survey No. 280	GJ/GSCB	Devnagar	37.45	29.51	280	280	0	F
42.	4238	UH	Comp. H.S. of 144 TS. at Gadapura	GJ/GSCB	Baroda	20.89	16.21	96	96	0	F
43.	4240	UH	252 MIG-II Houses	GJ/GHB	Bhavnagar	125.69	83.76	252	252	0	F
44.	4260	UH	UH 'A' Scheme at Bapunagar	GJ/GHB	Ahmedabad	28.80	21.60	0	0	0	F
45.	4275	SH	R.H.S. for Staff of GMDC	GJ/GNDC	Bharuch	69.23	47.19	92	0	0	F
46.	4291	UH	36 MIG H.S. at Nadiad	GJ/GHB	Nadiad	35.56	21.38	36	0	0	F
47.	4292	UH	72 LIG/UH'B' H.S. at Godhra	GJ/GIDC	Godhra	14.37	10.78	72	0	0	F
48.	4293	SH	Rental HSG. Sch.	GJ/GIDC	Sarigam	187.361	31.07	384	0	0	B
49.	4294	SH	R.A.S.	GJ/GIDC	Vapi	73.07	51.14	132	0	0	
50.	4295	SH	Rental H.S. at Chhatral	GJ/GIDC	Chhatral	51.75	36.22	96	0	0	
51.	4428	UH	LIG-I HS at Gotri Baroda (only SPTRCTR)	GJ/GHB	Baroda	139.67	197.02	127	1088	0	
52.	4440	UH	LIG H.S.	GJ/GRHB	Hatijan	87.60	74.46	292	0	0	G
53.	4441	UH	LIG-II H.S. at Pawdisara	GJ/GHB	Surat	59.31	49.97	240	0	0	A
54.	4442	UH	LIG-I TS. at Lambha	GJ/GSCB	Ahmedabad	167.16	142.09	840	0	0	F
55.	4443	UH	LIG units at Mandvi Kutch	GJ/GHB	Kutch	4.64	3.43	24	0	0	F
56.	4445	UH	LIG-I H.S. at Vadodara	GJ/GRHB	Vadodara	15.80	13.43	79	0	0	G

57.	4515	PL	Proposal for sanction of Package	GJ/GSCHFS	908.67	629.08	2593	0	0	F
58.	4516	UH	LIG KUH 'B' H.S.	GJ/GRHB	81.12	61.78	416	0	0	
TOTALS					4345.15	2374.11	410312	1716		

STATEMENT-II

Directory of Schemes (Period 1.4.86 to 31.3.87)

State:-GJ		Agency	Type	City:-		State/Agency Code	City	Project cost	Loan amt.	Dwelling units	Plots	Other units	Flags status
S. No.	Scheme No.	Scheme Type	Scheme Name	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	4444	UH	LIG-I & EWS at Lambha	GJ/GSCB	Ahmedabad	102.55	90.15	624	0	0	CGI F		
2.	4446	UH	CHS at Saiyajipura Uadodhara	GJ/GSCB	Saiyajipura Uadodh	139.41	121.47	816	0	0	CGI F		
3.	4555	RH	EWS RHS in Dt. RJKTMHN & Smd. Nagar Gujarat	GJ/GRHB	RJKT MHN & SRNDNG	36.00	18.00	600	0	0	CG		
4.	4556	RH	EWS RHS in Dt Bhavnagar S. Nagar & Ahmedabad Gujarat	GJ/GRHB	Ahmedabad	60.00	30.00	1000	0	0	CG		
5.	4557	RH	Rural Hsg Sch. at Sabarkantha Kheda Ahme.	GJ/GRHB	Rural Areas	60.00	30.00	1000	0	0	CG		
6.	4558	RH	EWS RHS in Dt. S. Ngr Ahmdbd & Bhavngr Gjt.	GJ/GRHB	S. Naa Ahmdbd & Bhv	60.00	30.00	1000	0	0	CG		
7.	4559	RH	EWS RHS in Dt. Vddr Bhrcj & Pnchmhl Gujrat	GJ/GRHB	Vddr Bhrcj & Pnchm	60.00	30.00	1000	0	0	CG		
8.	4561	RH	EWS RHS Dt. Khnd G. Ngr & Ahmdbd PRJ No. 43	GJ/GRHB	Ahmedabad	60.00	30.00	1000	0	0	CG		
9.	4562	RH	EWRSRH in Dt. Vlsd Surt & Bhrcj Gujarat	GJ/GRHB	Valsd Surt & Bahrn	60.00	30.00	1000	0	0	CG		

10.	4563	RH	EWSR HS in Dt. Khnd Pnch Mhl & Sbrkntn Gjrt	GJ/GRHB	Khnd Pnch Mhl SBRK	60.00	30.00	1000	0	0	CG
11.	4564	RH	EWSR HS in Sngr Ahmdbd & Bhvnggr Gjrt	GJ/GRHB	Sngr Ahmdbd & Bhv	60.00	30.00	1000	0	0	CG
12.	4565	RH	EWSR Rural HS in Dt Ahmdbd Sngr & Bhvnggr	GJ/GRHB	Ahmdbd S. Ngr & Bhv	60.00	30.00	1000	0	0	CG
13.	4566	RH	EWSR HS in Dt. Jmnggr Jngdh & Amrli Gujarat	GJ/GRHB	Jamnggr	36.00	18.00	600	0	0	CG I
14.	4567	RH	EWS RHS in Dt. Mhns Bnkskntn & Kutch Gjrt	GJ/GRHB	Mhns Bnkskntn & Kt	60.00	30.00	1000	0	0	CG
15.	4571	RH	EWSR HS in Khnd & Alsdt Dt. Dprt P.J. No. 32	GJ/GRHB	Khera	31.70	15.85	634	0	0	CG
16.	4572	RH	EWSR HS in Gjal S. Ngr & Mhn Dt. P.J. 33	GJ/GRHB	Rt Jg Al S. Ngr & M	8.45	4.23	169	0	0	CG
17.	4585	UH	MIG-I HS at Sector 24 Gandhinagar	GJ/GHB	Gandhinagar	94.17	68.28	192	0	0	CB F
18.	4586	UH	HIG HS at Gandhinagar Sector 7 Gujarat	GJ/GHB	Gandhinagar	69.94	41.96	66	0	0	CB F
19.	4587	UH	MIG-I TS at Dwarka Gujarat	GJ/GHB	Dwarka	23.59	17.10	46	0	0	CB F
20.	4588	UH	MIG-I at Bhuj Gujarat	GJ/GHB	Bhuj	161.82	117.28	304	0	0	CB F
21.	4593	UH	EWS-II HS at Lambha Ahmedabad PH. 3B	GJ/GSCB	Ahmd	145.41	130.87	986	0	0	CGI F
22.	4594	UH	MIG-I HS at Pandesara Surat	GJ/GHB	Surat	184.08	131.18	324	0	0	CB F
23.	4602	UH	EWS-II TS at Lambha PH-AA	GJ/GSCB	Ahmd	136.65	122.90	936	0	0	CGI F

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
24.	4732	RH	LIG HS at Sanand Dst. Ahmedabad	GJ/GRHB	Ahmd	20.10	17.09	67	0	0	CG
25.	4757	RH	RHS for Landless Labourer in Dt. Pijno	GJ/GRHB	Gujarat	50.00	25.00	1000	0	0	CG
26.	4758	RH	RHS for Landless Labourer Prj. No. 5	GJ/GRHB	Amreli	50.00	25.00	1000	0	0	CG
27.	4815	UH	LIG-II HSG Sch at Anandnagar Bhavnagar	GJ/GHB	Bhavnagar	17.96	13.47	60	0	0	CGI
28.	4835	PL	Coop Hsg Soc at Daff. Place Ahmd	GJ/GSCHFSL	Ahmd	303.77	209.31	947	0	0	BMF
29.	4846	SH	82 Ex & Ext of Qurts at Panandhro	GJ/GMDC	Panandhro	125.60	87.92	82	0	0	CB
30.	4847	SH	Rent Hs Sch for Police Personnel Bhijj	GJ/GSCC	Bhijj.	69.21	48.45	72	0	0	CM
31.	4867	UH	MIG HS at Sect. 13 Gandhinagar Gujarat	GJ/GHB	Gandhinagar	39.91	28.95	84	0	0	CB
32.	4868	UH	Migi Gr. 'C' at Sect. 24 Gandhinagar	GJ/GHB	Gandhinagar	87.84	59.04	192	0	0	CB
33.	4869	UH	HIG HSG Sch. at Pandesara Surat	GJ/GHB	Surat	54.04	32.42	36	0	0	CB
34.	4870	UH	EWS-II HS at Gotri Baroda	GJ/GHB	Baroda	41.01	30.75	276	0	0	CGI
35.	4871	UH	MIG-I HS at Ranip Ahmedabad	GJ/GHB	Ahmd	63.36	45.72	144	0	0	CB
36.	4872	UH	MIG-II HSG. Sch. at Eastern Sect. Wadaj	GJ/GHB	Ahmd	77.65	56.29	120	0	0	CB
37.	4873	UH	MIG II HS at Eastern Sector Wadaj	GJ/GHB	Bhvng	124.00	89.90	192	0	0	CB
38.	4874	UH	LIG Hsg Sch at Tarsamiya Bhavnagar	GJ/GHB	Nhvng	77.97	53.21	240	0	0	CG
39.	4875	UH	MIG II HSG Sch. at Eastern Sect Wadaj	GJ/GHB	Ahmd	159.94	115.96	204	0	0	CB

40.	4876	U H	MIG II H. Sch at East Sect. Wadaj Ahmedabad	GJ/GHB	Ahmd	195.12	141.47	270	0	0	CB
41.	4899	RH	LIG HS for Fisherman in Junagarh Amreli	GJ/GRHB	Junagarh	72.00	36.00	600	0	0	CG
42.	4900	RH	LIG II Hsg. Sch. at Dashrath Vadodara	GJ/GRHB	Dashrath	18.60	15.81	62	0	0	CG
43.	4919	U H	LIG at Sachin at Surat	GJ/GSCB	Surat	59.06	50.20	312	0	0	CG F
44.	4920	U H	240 LIG HSG Sch at Jamnagar	GJ/GHB	Jamnagar	68.55	57.75	240	0	0	CG
45.	4921	U H	EWS HSG Sch. at Rundh near Surat	GJ/GRHB	Rundh	45.00	40.50	300	0	0	CG I
46.	4922	U H	LIG II HS at Ider Distt. Sabarkantha	GJ/GRHB	Sabarkantha	45.77	38.90	182	0	0	CG I
47.	4942	U H	LIG HSG Sch at Sachin Surat GJ.	GJ/GSCB	Sachin	92.98	79.03	360	0	0	CG F
48.	4971	U H	MIG II HSG Sch at Hagaiwad Valsad Distt.	GJ/GH	Valsad	112.09	73.82	176	0	0	CBO
49.	4972	U H	MIG I at Gorwa Aroda	GJ/GH	Aroda	50.20	36.39	96	0	0	CB
50.	4992	PL	Vibhushwarpark Coop Hsg Sociranip	GJ/GSCHFS	Ahmd	250.80	185.07	803	0	0	OBMI F
51.	5004	RH	Rural HSG Sch for LL Proj I Amreli	GJ/GLLHHB	Amreli	78.00	39.00	1300	0	0	CG
52.	5005	RH	Rural HSG Sch for LL proj I in Ahmedabad	GJ/GLLHHB-	Ahmedabad	150.00	75.00	2500	0	0	CG
53.	5006	RH	Rural HSG Sch for LL Proj. V in Bharuch	--do--	Bharuch	150.00	75.00	2500	0	0	CG
54.	5012	U H	LIG HSG Sch at Pandesara Surat Gujarat	GJ/GHB	Sura	25.49	21.49	150	0	0	CG O
55.	5022	U H	LIG II HSG Sch at Wankaner, Guj.	GJ/GHB	Wankaner	20.43	17.21	75	0	0	CG I
56.	5023	U H	HIG HSG Sch at Sola Rd Westn Sect. Wadaj	GJ/GHB	Wadaj	230.77	138.46	180	0	0	CB

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
57.	5024	U H	HIG Hsg Sch at Sola Rd West Sect Wadaj	GJ/GHB	Wadaj	237.90	142.74	180	0	0	CB
58.	5027	U H	LIG II H/S at Varvada, Mehsana Distt.	GJ/GRHB	Varvada Sidhapur	8.10	6.88	27	0	0	CG
59.	5028	U H	LIG II HS at Ranchharda Distt. Mehsana	GJ/GRHB	Mehsana	36.60	31.11	122	0	0	CG
60.	5029	U H	LIG II at Anthol Vadodara Dt. Vadodara	GJ/GRHB	Vadodara	67.50	57.38	225	0	0	CG
61.	5030	U H	LIG II Hsg Sch. at Sachin Surat Part V	GJ/GSCB	Surat	61.98	52.68	240	0	0	CB O
62.	5033	U H	LIG II HSG Sch. at Gorwa Baroda	GJ/GHB	Baroda	152.12	95.58	536	0	0	CG
63.	5034	U H	576 EWS 'B' + 120 EWS 'A' T/S at Sachin IV	GJ/GSCB	Surat	101.97	91.77	696	0	0	CG I
64.	5035	U H	S&S and EWS II HSG Sch. at Sacjom Surat	GJ/GSCB	Surat	41.36	38.47	192	250	0	CG I
65.	5036	U H	LIG HSG Sch at Uttarsanda Nadiad Kheda	GJ/GRHBGSC	Kheda Surat	12.00	10.20	40	0	0	CG I
66.	5055	U H	MIG II HSG Sch at Wadaj Ahm	GJ/GHB	Ahmd	169.02	122.54	216	0	0	CB
67.	5056	U H	MIG II HSG Sch at Wadaj West Sectt. Ahmd	GJ/GHB	Ahmd	139.21	100.92	192	0	0	CB
68.	5057	U H	MIG II HSG Sch at Pandesara Surat Gujarat	GJ/GHB	Surat	150.13	106.98	192	0	0	CB
69.	5058	U H	MIG II HSG Sch at Pandesara Surat	GJ/GHB	Surat	162.54	115.84	208	0	0	CB
70.	5059	U H	EWS II HSG Sch Savarkundala GJ	GJ/GHB	Savarkundala	7.38	6.64	50	0	0	CG
71.	5083	U H	High Hsg Sch at Gorwa Baroda	GJ/GHB	Baroda	199.04	119.42	168	0	0	CB
72.	5084	U H	MIG I HSG Sch st Palitana	GJ/GHB	Palitana	9.50	6.88	20	0	0	CB

73.	5120	U H	LIG II HSG Sch at Jamnagar GJ.	GJ/GHB	Jamngr	52.00	43.90	180	0	0	G
74.	5121	U H	LIG II HSG Sch at Gorwa Baroda	GJ/GHB	Baroda	32.36	27.40	108	0	0	CG I
75.	5122	U H	LIG II HSG Sch at Anandnagar, Bhavnagar	GJ/GHB	Bhvng	53.61	45.50	180	0	0	CG
Total						6484.21	4479.77	34901	250	0	

Criteria for acceptance of films

2481. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly set up Council for Public Service Communication under the chairmanship of the Director-General, Doordarshan has laid any clear-cut criteria for acceptance of such films for telecast by the Doordarshan which aim at educating and orienting the masses on new values and mores of behaviour and challenges of a changing society, generating and promoting public awareness and understanding of socio-economic objectives to which the nation stands committed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b) The Council for Public Service Communication (Lok Seva Sanchar Parishad) which has been set up in Doordarshan has eminent non-officials from the Media and Advertising Agencies as its members. The Council shall promote the production of quickies/short duration filmlets/messages on public importance i.e. National integration, blood donation, primary health care, productivity etc. generating and promoting public awareness and understanding of the socio-economic objectives to which the nation stands committed. Since it is a voluntary organisation, the cost of the preparation of films etc. is met by the advertisers through Indian Society of Advertisers, Bombay whereas the creative inputs and technical supervision are provided by the advertising agencies free of cost. Doordarshan telecasts these messages without charges.

Exploitation of anchoveilla and tuna off Karnataka Coast

2482. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey conducted by the Fisheries Survey of India in the deep-sea off

the Karnataka coast has revealed availability of enormous quantity of anchoveilla and tuna fish; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Union Government to exploit the marine food?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Fishery Survey of India has conducted survey of demersal and pelagic and oceanic fishery resources of Karnataka coast. The Oceanic resources survey has proved existence of potential tuna grounds. The survey has shown distribution of rich demersal resources like cat fish, Nemipterids, perches, Squids and cuttle fish, pomfret, Lactarius etc. and deep-sea varieties like Priacanthids (Bulls eye) *Psenes indicus* (Indian drift fish) and deep sea prawns and lobsters. Occurrence of species like Carangids, Decapterids, Ribbon fish in sizable quantities has also been noticed.

(b) The following steps have been taken for the exploitation of the marine resources:--

- (i) Augmentation of deep sea fishing fleet through a judicious mix of indigenous, imported and chartered fishing vessels with special emphasis on resource specific vessels for exploitation of tuna, squid and other deep sea resources.
- (ii) Providing 33% subsidy on the coast of indigenously built deep sea fishing vessels.
- (iii) Augmentation of fishery surveys.
- (iv) Assistance for construction of fishing harbours and landing and berthing facilities at fishing centres;
- (v) Regulation of fishing by foreign vessels in the Exclusive Economic Zone through enactment of Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of fishing by foreign vessels) Act, 1981.

**Vayudoot Service for Nagarjunasagar,
A.P.**

2483. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state.

(a) the number of proposals received from Government of Andhra Pradesh to start Vayudoot services;

(b) whether introduction of Vayudoot service between Nagarjunasagar and Hyderabad is under consideration of Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Requests for airlinking Kothagudem, Tadepaligudem, Srikakulam, Kurnool, Ongol, Guntur, Bhadrachalam/Srisailem and Nagarjunasagar etc. in the State of Andhra Pradesh have been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Foreign tourists

2484. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign tourists who

have visited India during the last three years;

(b) the number of persons of Indian origin included therein;

(c) the names of countries of their origin; and

(d) the amount spent by the Government for promoting tourism from those countries, country-wise, during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The number of foreign tourists, excluding the nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh, who visited India during the last 3 years is as given below:

Year	Number
1984	835,503
1985	836,908
1986	1080,050

(b) Separate figures for tourists of Indian origin visiting India are not available.

(c) and (d) The figures of budgetary allocation (including Air India's share) for promotion of tourism to India under various operations during 1985-86 to 1987-88 alongwith the major countries covered by these operations are as under:

Name of Operation		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	Major countries covered
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	U.K.	93.06	120.54	178.00	U.K.
2.	Europe	108.40	188.70	295.75	F.R.G., France, Italy, Switzerland, Netherlands, Spain.
3.	America	98.13	268.10	411.50	U.S.A., Canada
4.	East Asia	48.00	90.75	142.23	Japan, Thailand, Hong Kong

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Australasia	61.50	94.48	114.50	Australia, Malayasia, Singapore
6.	West Asia	49.32	48.70	81.20	U.A.E., Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain.

Allotment of land by DDA for religious purposes

2485. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the brief particulars of the request for allotment of land for religious purposes pending with the DDA as on 1 October 1987;

(b) the dates of original request and the dates of formal application in each case; and

(c) the number of similar requests religion-wise, granted during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Developed plots in Housing Colonies

2486. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the developed plots in various housing colonies in Delhi whose leases were cancelled by Delhi Development Authority during the last three years;

(b) the particulars of those cases in which the leases were restored subsequently; and

(c) the present status of the remaining plots?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c) The requisite information is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Cases of plots, sub-leases of which have been determined during the year 1984 onwards

Sl. No.	Plot No.	Name and Location of the Society	Date of cancellation of sub-lease	Reasons for cancellation	Date of restoration, if any	Present stage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	A-20	Gujranwala Coop. H.B.S. C.T. Karnal Rd.	17.2.84	Due to non-construction	1.7.84	Restored
2.	A-192	do--	17.2.84	Due to non-construction	--	Eviction proceedings are pending since 28.12.1986.
3.	B-31	--do--	26.3.84	Benami Sale	5.9.85	Restored
4.	B-23	P.T.I. Coop. H.B.S. Gulmohar Park	27.3.84	Misuse	27.9.84	Restored
5.	176	Rajdhani CHBS Pitampura	17.2.84	For securing allotment on false affidavit	--	Ex-parte possession taken by DDA. Plot placed at the disposal of the Society.
6.	40	Chander Nagar CHBS Janakpuri	3.12.84	Misuse	--	Eviction proceedings are pending since 27.5.85
7.	B-429	New Friends CHBS	2.12.84	Benami Sale	13.5.86	Restored

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	A-38	Raj Nagar CHBS Pitampura	22.12.85	Benami Sale	--	Eviction proceedings are pending since 13.2.1986. Request for restoration rejected in April '86.
9.	49	Raj Ngr. CHBS Pitampura	26.3.86	Double allotment	--	Ex-parte possession taken over. This plot is available for allotment to the next member on the waiting list.
10.	147	Janta CHBS Meera Bagh	7.4.86	For securing allotment on false affidavit.		Matter is sub-judice in the High Court.
11.	C-12	Maharani Bagh CHBS	29.5.86	Benami Sale		Court case pending
12.	23	Vardhman CHBS Madipur Village	15.8.86	Double allotment		Court case pending
13.	224	Punjab National Bank CHBS.	28.9.86	Double allotment		Court case pending
14.	B-102	Times of India CHBS, Gulmohar Park	4.12.86	Due to non-construction		The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi has quashed the orders of cancellation of Sub-lease. In compliance time extension has been granted for 18 months.

15.	C-41	Supreme Court Bar CHBS, Neeti Bagh	31.12.86	Non-construction	Eviction proceedings are pending.
16.	C-46	Supreme Court Bar Neeti Bagh.	3.2.87	Non-Construction	28.8.87 Restored
17.	26	Rajdhani CHBS Pitampura	18.3.87	Due to transfer of membership outside blood relation.	Court case pending
18.	28	--do--	--do--	--do--	Eviction proceedings being initiated.
19.	36	Rajdhani CHBS Pitampura	18.3.87	Due to transfer of membership outside blood relation	Court Case
20.	90	--do--	--do--	--do--	--do--
21.	101	--do--	--do--	--do--	--do--
22.	105	--do--	--do--	--do--	--do--
23.	117	--do--	--do--	--do--	Court case pending
24.	126	--do--	--do--	--do--	--do--
25.	146	--do--	--do--	--do--	--do--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	182	Rajdhani CHBS Pitampura	18.3.87	Due to transfer of membership outside blood relation.		Eviction proceedings pending
27.	195	--do--	--do--	--do--		Court Case.
28.	210	--do--	--do--	--do--		Eviction proceeding are pending
29.	254	--do--	--do--	--do--		--do--
30.	189	--do--	--do--	--do--		--do--
31.	255	--do--	--do--	--do--		--do--
32.	264	--do--	--do--	--do--		--do--
33.	173	Sarai Juliana CHBS Mathura Road	26.2.87	Benami Sale		Court case pending
34.	A-263	D.K. Khan CHBS Model Town	6.5.87	Misuse		Eviction proceedings are pending
35.	206	M/O Works & Housing CHBS, Nirman Vihar	6.5.87	Benami Sale		--do--
36.	C-51	Press Association CHBS, Gulmohar Pk.	24.3.87	Non-construction	20.5.87	Restored

37.	31	Sadhna Coop. H.B.S. Sadhna Enclave	7.5.87	--do--	Court case pending
38.	106	Raj Nagar Coop. Nand Enclave	4.4.87	Double allotment	--do--
39.	31	--do--	10.3.87	Double allotment on false affidavit	Registrar has recommended the case for restoration. Being examined.
40.	C-5/I	EPR CHBS Greater Kailash I	16.2.87	Due to non-com- struction	Restored 23.9.87
41.	B-16	Displaced Jain CHBS Veer Nagar	9.2.87	--do--	Request for restoration rejected
42.	41	Navjivan CHBS Navjivan Vihar	9.5.87	--do--	--do--
43.	247	Rajdhani	5.8.87	Transfer of membership outside the blood relation	Ex-parte possession taken over by DDA
44.	C-55	Supreme Court Bar CHBS, Neeti Bagh	6.7.87	Benami Sale	Eviction Proceedings are being initiated.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
45.	87	Bhatnagar CHBS	15.7.87	Due to benami sale		The party has not handed over the possession.
46.	47	--do--	4.7.87	--do--		--do--
47.	83	Sreshtha CHBS Sreestha Vihar	14.9.87	For securing allotment on false affidavit		The party has obtained stay order from the High Court.
48.	A-139	Supreme Court Bar CHBS., Neeti Bagh	14.9.87	Benami Sale		

DAVP advertisements to dailies periodicals in Bihar

2487. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of dailies, weeklies and other periodicals receiving DAVP advertisements in Bihar;

(b) the value of advertisements given to these newspapers during the last three years;

(c) the names of newspapers to which DAVP advertisements have been stopped since 1 April, 1987;

(d) the names of those newspapers which have re-applied for advertisements; and

(e) if so, the present position of each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b) The names of newspapers and periodicals

which received DAVP advertisements are given in the Statement-I below. The value of advertisements given to these newspapers and periodicals during the last three years is as under:--

Year	Amount in Rs.
1984-85	18,23,141
1985-86	15,95,459
1986-87	20,96,371

(c) The requisite information is given in the Statement-II below.

(d) and (e) Out of the names listed in Statement-II, the following newspapers have re-applied and all of them have since been empanelled for DAVP advertisements:--

1. Vanita Parisar, Patna
2. Bihar Sakha, Muzaffarpur
3. Bihar Satta, Patna
4. Basant Bahar, Patna
5. Kisan Stambh, Muzaffarpur
6. Mashwara-e-Awam, Muzaffarpur

STATEMENT-I

Newspapers/periodicals received DAVP advertisements in Bihar during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87

1984-85

English Dailies

1. Indian Nation, Patna
2. Search Light, Patna

English Weeklies

1. Coal Field Times, Dhanbad
2. National Life Line, Patna
3. New Republic, Ranchi
4. New Sketch, Dhanbad
5. Bihar Herald, Patna

1984-85

Hindi Dailies (Bihar)

1. Pratah Vayu, Muzaffarpur

2. Begusarai Times, Begusarai
3. Pratah Kamal, Muzaffarpur
4. Anugamini, Hazipur
5. Aatma Katha, Patna
6. Udit Vani, Jamshedpur
7. Ranchi Express, Ranchi
8. Matribhoomi Sandesh, Samstipur
9. Vishwa Bandhu, Patna
10. Awaz, Dhanbad
11. Janshakti, Patna
12. Aaryavarta, Patna
13. Vihar Sakha, Muzaffarpur
14. Bihar Ki Chunauti, --do--
15. Sen Bhadra Express, Patna
16. Pradeep, Patna
17. Bharat Mail, Patna
18. Sahar Hogi, Chas
19. Muzaffarpur Gaurav, Muzaffarpur
20. Bimal Vani, Muzaffarpur
21. Samachar Surabhi, --do--

22. Magadh Mail, Patna
23. Satta Ki Khoj, Patna
24. Angbhoomi Awaz, Bhagalpur
25. Indian Panch, Patna
26. Mona Times, Muzaffarpur

1984-85

Hindi Weeklies

1. Samhag, Muzaffarpur
2. Kisan Stambha, --do--
3. Saptahik Haldhar, Palamu
4. Samar Kshetra, Patna
5. Bihar Dhara, Patna
6. Bimal Vani, Muzaffarpur
7. Trikal Nutan Bharati, Darbhanga
8. Agrasar, Munger
9. Chhatra, Ara
10. Pratirop, Patna
11. Maryadi Seema, Rakshaul
12. Danapur Samachar, Patna
13. Jai Dharati, Patna
14. Yuva Kantha, --do--
15. Darbhanga Samachar, Darbhanga
16. Palamu Darshan, Daltanganj
17. Nai Mashal, Munger
18. Chota Nagpur Bhoomi, Daltanganj
19. Nav Bihar, Patna
20. Nav Champaran Sandesh, Motihari
21. Tirhut Sambad, Muzaffarpur
22. Biplabi Bihar, Patna
23. Anugamini, Patna
24. Aap Ki Pasand, Patna
25. Kunal Kathan, --do--
26. Samaya Aur Samaj, Patna
27. Kiran Vani, Darbhanga
28. Ajay Ashok, Patna
29. Angar, Motihari
30. Banvasi Sandesh, Barharwa
31. Muktha Kathan, Begusarai
32. Saptahik Sitamadhi, Sitamadhi
33. Yash Patra, Patna
34. Pliz, Muzaffarpur
35. Hind Tere Nam, --do--
36. Kalam Ka Kamal, --do--
37. Bihar Bhoomi, Dhanbad
38. Vichar Bodha, Patna
39. Bihar Ki Pukar, Patna
40. Badalta Ranj, Chapra
41. Gaya Samachar, Gaya
42. Yugantar, Dhanbad
43. Saran Sandesh, Gopalganj
44. Tantuwayu Jagat, Munger
45. Vasant Bihar, Patna
46. Tirhut Bani, Darbhanga
47. Dainik Tar, Muzaffarpur
48. Sunhala Bihar, Darbhanga
49. Vaishali, Patna
50. Hunkar, --do--
51. Manu, --do--
52. Bafohia, Motibari
53. News Week, Poonniya
54. Mehta Times, Muzaffarpur
55. Pun Pun Sandesh, Patna
56. Samastipur Sambad, Samastipur
57. Samastipur Times, --do--
58. Nav Rashtra, Patna
59. Uttar Bihar, --do--
60. Himalaya Sandesh, Patna
61. Ashok Stambha, Muzaffarpur
62. Do Took, --do--
63. Ja Re Sachi, --do--
64. Yuva Prayas, Harvisganj
65. Abhinav Path, Katihar
66. Vimal Dhawan, Muzaffarpur
67. Magadh Dharati, Gaya
68. Hamara Praman, Sitamadhi
69. Rashtra Bhawana, Patna
70. Ilavrit, Patna
71. Rashtra Gerabh, Patna
72. Gana Desh, --do--
73. Bihar Kiran, --do--
74. Bihar Ki Haqiqat, Muzaffarpur
75. Kagaz ka Kamal, --do--
76. Hazipur Times, Muzaffarpur
77. Chankya, Patna
78. Pratyak Sukarbar, Patna
79. Yogi, Patna
80. Mithila Gaurav, Patna
81. Bihar Darpan, Patna
82. Rajdhani Gaurav, Patna
83. Dakshin Bihar, --do--
84. Bagmati Pak, Muzaffarpur
85. Tirhut Express, --do--
86. Manav Sambad, --do--
87. Begusarai Times, Begusarai
88. Jan Vikrant, Sasaram
89. Magadh Dharati, Gaya
90. Aag Ka Dariya, Darbhanga
91. Ayachi, Saharsha
92. Vishwa Jagran, Gaya
93. Apna Bihar, Chapra
94. Vikram Shila Times, Bhagalpur
95. Bharatendu, Motihari
96. Pas-Pas, Chapra
97. Gopal Ganj Sandesh, Gopalganj
98. Seewan Sambad, Seewan
99. Hamara Sandesh, Motihari
100. Ranchi Sambad, Ranchi

101. Jan Kalyan, Motihari
102. Priya Prabhat, Bhagalpur
103. Uttaranchal, Saran
104. Engineer Institute, Patna
105. Hazipur Mail, Hazipur
106. Aj Ka Bihar, Patna
107. Lok Aastha, Patna
108. Palamu Times, Palamu
109. Atoot, Patna
110. Rashtra Samachar, Dhanbad

1984-85

Hindi Fortnightlies

1. Koshi Varta, Katihar
2. Samastipur Samachar, Samastipur
3. Nanak vani, Patna
4. Jan Adalat, Chapra
5. New Massage, Ranchi
6. Singh Bhoomi Ekta, Chaibasa
7. Samajwadi Salahkar, Muzaffarpur
8. Young India, Sahibganj

Hindi Monthlies

1. Balak, Patna
2. Anand Digest, Patna
3. Jyotsna, Patna
4. Pawan Prasad, Patna
5. Sukhi Grahasth, Patna
6. Darshan Manthan, Muzaffarpur
7. Teesari Anankh, Patna
8. Panlok, Patna
9. Pahunch, -do-
10. Panchayat Sewa Sandesh, Patna

Quarterlies

1. Samiksha, Patna
2. Naya Alochak, Muzaffarpur

1984-85

Urdu Dailies

1. Hamara Nara, Patna
2. Sada-e-Aam, Patna
3. Qaumit Tanzeem, Patna
4. Ek Qaum, Patna
5. Garam Hawa, Muzaffarpur
6. Sadaqat, Patna
7. Qaumi Awaz, Patna
8. In Dinon, Patna
9. Nawaid Subha, Patna

10. Azimabad Express, Patna
11. Hamara Bihar, Patna
12. Desh Bidesh, Patna
13. Qaumi Swar, Patna
14. Halat-e-Bihar, Muzaffarpur
15. Paigham-e-Nehru, Patna
16. Sangam, Patna
17. Mosallas, Patna
18. Rahrau, Patna
19. Sathi, Patna
20. Kohkan, Patna
21. Paigham-e-Bihar, Patna

Urdu Weeklies

1. In Dinon, Patna
2. Pindar, Patna
3. Hamela, Patna
4. Adarsh, Gaya
5. Masael, Patna
6. Ittehad-e-Wattan, Patna
7. Kohkan, Patna
8. Aain-e-Nav, Patna
9. Hathiff, Patna
10. Ek Qaum, Patna
11. Mossallas, Patna
12. Anjali, Patna
13. Aj Ke Halat, Patna
14. Leauge, Patna
15. Morcha, Gaya
16. Namood, Gaya
17. Masla, Patna
18. Awaz Hind, Chapra
19. Sama-e-Bihar, Patna
20. Magadh Express, Patna
21. Paigham-e-vaishali, Hajipur
22. Raseedi Tanzeem, Patna
23. Hamari Nazar, Patna
24. Naqeed, Patna

Urdu Monthlies

1. Sohali, Gaya
2. Aahang, Gaya

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English Dailies

1. Indian Nation, Patna
2. Search Light, Patna

English Weeklies

1. Coal Field Times, Dhanbad

2. National Life Line, Patna
3. New Republic, Ranchi

1985-86*Hindi Dailies (Bihar)*

1. Nai Baat, Bhagalpur
2. Begusarai Times, Begusarai
3. Samar Bodh, Patna
4. Pratah Vayu, Muzaffarpur
5. Vanita Parisar, Patna
6. Pratah Kamal, Muzaffarpur
7. Bihar Jan, Patna
8. Berozgar, Patna
9. Anugamini, Hazipur
10. Atma Katha, Patna
11. Uditvani, Jamshedpur
12. Ranchi Express, Ranchi
13. Janmat, Dhanbad
14. Matribhoomi Sandesh, Samastipur
15. Vishwa Bandhu, Patna
16. Awaz, Dhanbad
17. Janshakti, Patna
18. Aryavarta, Patna
19. Bihar Sakha, Muzaffarpur
20. Aaj, Patna
21. Prabhat Khabar, Ranchi
22. Bihar Ki Chunauti, Muzaffarpur
23. Patliputra Times, Patna
24. Sonbhadra Express, Patna
25. Pradeep, Patna
26. Bharat Mail, Patna
27. Shar Hogi, Chas
28. Muzaffarpur Gaurav, Muzaffarpur
29. Samachar Surabhi, Muzaffarpur
30. Ang Bhoomi Awaz, Bhagalpur
31. Indian Panch, Patna
32. Mona Times, Muzaffarpur
33. Mrigesh Sandesh, Patna
34. Mithila Mihir, Patna
35. Punch, Patna
36. Patliputra Chronicle, Patna
10. Maryadit Seema, Rakshaul
11. Danapur Samachar, Patna
12. Jai Dharati, Patna
13. Yuva Kantha, Patna
14. Darbhanga Samachar, Darbhanga
15. Palamu Darshan, Daltanganj
16. Nai Mashal, Munger
17. Chota Nagpur Bhoomi, Daltanganj
18. Nav Bihar, Patna
19. Nav Champaran Sandesh, Motihari
20. Tirhut Sambad, Muzaffarpur
21. Biplavi Bihar, Patna
22. Anugamini, Patna
23. Aap Ki Pasand, Patna
24. Kunal Kathan, Patna
25. Samaya Aur Samaj, Patna
26. Kiran Vani, Darbhanga
27. Ajaya Ashok, Patna
28. Angar, Motihari
29. Banvasi Sandesh, Barharwa
30. Mukata Kathan, Begusarai
31. Saptahik Sitamadhi, Sitamadhi
32. Yash Patra, Patna
33. Pliz, Muzaffarpur
34. Hind Tere Nam, Muzaffarpur
35. Kal Swar, Patna
36. Saran Express, Seewan
37. Kalam Ka Kamal, Muzaffarpur
38. Bihar Bhoomi, Dhanbad
39. Vichar Bhod, Patna
40. Bihar Ki Pukar, Patna
41. Badalta Rang, Chapra
42. Gaya Samachar, Gaya
43. Yugantar, Dhanbad
44. Saran Sandesh, Gopalganj
45. Tantuiwayu Jagat, Munger
46. Vasant Bihar, Patna
47. Tihut Vani, Darbhanga
48. Dainik Tar, Muzaffarpur
49. Sunhala Bihar, Darbhanga
50. Vaishali, Patna
51. Hunkar, Patna
52. Manu, --do--
53. Ranchi Times, Ranchi
54. Azad Mazdoor, Jamshedpur
55. Samad, Muzaffarpur
56. Dafeena, Motihari
57. News Week, Poomiya
58. Mehta Times, Muzaffarpur
59. Pun Pun Sandesh, Patna
60. Grish Swar, Patna
61. Samastipur Sambad, Samastipur
62. Samastipur Times, Samastipur
63. Nav Rashtra, Patna
64. Uttar Bihar, --do--

Hindi Weeklies

1. Freedom Fighter, Patna
2. Saptahik Haldhar, Palamu
3. Kishan Stambha, Muzaffarpur
4. Samar Kshetra, Patna
5. Bihar Dhara, Patna
6. Trikal Nutan Bharati, Darbhanga
7. Agrasar, Munger
8. Chatra, Aara
9. Pratiroop, 5

65. Himalaya Sandesh, Patna
66. Ashok Stambha, Muzaffarpur
67. Do Took, --do--
68. Sa Re Sathi, --do--
69. Yuwa Prayas, Farvishganj
70. Abhinav Path, Katihar
71. Bimal Dhawan, Muzaffarpur
72. Darbhanga Samachar, Darbhanga
73. Nepal Sandesh, Patna
74. Magadh Darati, Gaya
75. Hamara Praman, Sitamadhi
76. Rashtra Bhawana, Patna
77. Ilavrit, Patna
78. Gana Desh, Patna
79. Bihar Kiran, --do--
80. Bihar Ki Haqiqat, Muzaffarpur
81. Kagaz Ka Kamal, --do--
82. Hazipur Times, --do--
83. Rashtra Samachar, Dhanbad
84. Chankya, Patna
85. Mithila Gaurav, Patna
86. Bihar Darpan, Patna
87. Rajdhani Gaurav, Patna
88. Dakshin Bihar, --do--
89. Bagmati Dak, Muzaffarpur
90. Tithut Express, --do--
91. Manav Sambad, --do--
92. Begusarai Times, Begusarai
93. Janvikrant, Sasaram
94. Magadh Darati, Gaya
95. Aag Ka Dariya, Darbhanga
96. Ayachi, Saharsha
97. Vishwa Jagaran, Gaya
98. Apna Vihar, Chapra
99. Vikram Shila Times, Bhagalpur
100. Pas Pas, Chapra
101. Seewan Sambad, Seewan
102. Priya Prabhat Bhagalpur
103. Uttaranchal, Saran
104. Hazipur Mail, Hazipur
105. Aj Ka Bihar, Patna
106. Log Aastha, --do--
107. Palamu Times, Palamu
108. Atoot, Patna

1985-86*Hindi Fortnightlies*

1. Koshi Varta, Katihar
2. Samastipur Samachar, Samastipur
3. Nanak Vani, Patna
4. Samajwadi Salahkar, Muzaffarpur

1985-86*Hindi Monthlies*

1. Balak, Patna
2. Anand Digest, Patna
3. Jyotsna, Patna
4. Pawan Prasad, Patna
5. Darshan Manthan, Muzaffarpur
6. Teesari Aankh, Patna
7. Panlok, Patna
8. Pahunch, Patna
9. Panchyat Sewa Sandesh, Patna
10. Shiksha Digest, Patna

Quarterlies

1. Samiksha, Patna
2. Naya Alochak, Muzaffarpur
3. Awasar, Patna

1985-86*Urdu Dailies*

1. Hamara Nara, Patna
2. Sada-e-Aam, Patna
3. Quami Tanzeem, Patna
4. Garam Hawa, Muzaffarpur
5. Ek Qaum, Patna
6. Sadaqat, --do--
7. Sangam, --do--
8. Qaumi Awaz, Patna
9. In Dinon, --do--
10. Nawaid Subha, Patna
11. Azimabad Express, Patna
12. Hamara Bihar, --do--
13. Desh Bidesh, --do--
14. Qaumi Swar, --do--
15. Halat-e-Bihar, Muzaffarpur
16. Paigham-e-Nehru, Patna
17. Masallas, Patna
18. Bhavishya Wak, Patna
19. Pyari Urdu, --do--
20. Aghaz Aur Angam, Patna
21. Azimabad Mail, --do--
22. Kohkan, Patna
23. Bihar, Patna

Weeklies

1. In Dinon, Patna
2. Pindar, --do--
3. Hamela, --do--
4. Adarsh, --do--
5. Masael --do--

6. Ittehad-e-Wattan, Patna
7. Kohkan, Patna
8. Aain-e-Nav, Patna
9. Hathiff, Patna
10. Ek Qaum, Patna
11. Mosallas, Patna
12. Anjali, Patna
13. Aj Ke.Halat, Patna
14. Qaumi Dak, Patna
15. Paristaar, Patna
16. Imroz-e-Hind, Patna
17. Bihar Young Times, Patna
18. Quami Masael, Patna
19. Qaumi Swar, Patna
20. Bodh Dharti, Gaya
21. Namood, Gaya
22. Shama-e-Bihar, Patna
23. Magadh Express, Patna
24. Raseedi Tanzeem, Patna
25. Farouqi Tanzeem, Patna
26. Aurang, Patna

Urdu Monthlies

1. Sohail, Gaya
2. Aahang, Gaya

1986-87

English Dailies

1. Indian Nation, Patna
2. Amrit Bazar Patrika, Jamshedpur
3. Hindustan Times, Patna

English Weeklies

1. Coal Field Times, Dhanbad
2. National Life Line, Patna

1986-87

Hindi Dailies

1. Nai Baat, Bhagalpur
2. Begusarai Times, Begusarai
3. Samar Bodh, Patna
4. Vanita Parisar, Patna
5. Pratah Vayu, Muzaffarpur
6. Pratah Kamal, Muzaffarpur
7. Bihar Jan, Patna
8. Berozgar, Patna
9. Anugamini, Hazipur
10. Atma Katha, Patna
11. Uditvani, Jamshedpur

12. Ranchi Express, Ranchi
13. Janmat, Dhanbad
14. Matribhomi Sandesh, Samastipur
15. Vishwa Bandhu, Patna
16. Awaz, Dhanbad
17. Janshakti, Patna
18. Aryavarta, Patna
19. Bihar Sakha, Muzaffarpur
20. Baj, Patna
21. Prabhat Khabar, Ranchi
22. Bihar Ki Chunauti, Muzaffarpur
23. Patliputra Times, Patna
24. Amrit Varsha, Dhanbad
25. Smar Kshetra, Patna
26. Freedom Fighter, Patna
27. Lok Ashtha, Patna
28. Sonbhadra Express, Patna
29. Bihar Satta, Patna
30. Hindustan, Patna
31. Pradeep, Patna
32. Bharat Mail, Patna
33. Sahar Hogi, Chas
34. Samachar Surabhi, Muzaffarpur
35. Mona Times, Muzaffarpur
36. Mrigesh Sandesh, Patna
37. Punch, Patna
38. Patliputra Chronicle, Patna

1986-87

Urdu Dailies

1. Hamara Nara, Patna
2. Sada-e-Aam, Patna
3. Qaumi Tanzeem, Patna
4. Ek Qaum, Patna
5. Garam Hawa, Muzaffarpur
6. Sadaqat, Patna
7. Sangam, Patna
8. Qaumi Awaz, Patna
9. In Dinon, Patna
10. Nawaid Subha, Patna
11. Azimabad Express, Patna
12. Hamara Bihar, Patna
13. Desh Bidesh, Patna
14. Qaumi Swar, Patna
15. Halat-e-Bihar, Muzaffarpur
16. Paigham-e-Nehru, Patna
17. Mossallas, Patna
18. Bhavishya Wak, Patna
19. Pyari Urdu, Patna
20. Aghaz Aur Anjam, Patna
21. Azimabad Mail, Patna
22. Rahrau, Patna
23. Sathi, Patna
24. Eisar, Patna

Weeklies

1. In Dinon, Patna
2. Pindar, Patna
3. Hamela, --do--
4. Adarsh, Gaya
5. Masael, Patna
6. Ittehad-e-Wattan, Patna
7. Kohkan, Patna
8. Aain-e-Nav, Patna
9. Hatiff, Patna
10. Ek Qaum, Patna
11. Mossallas, Patna

12. Anjali, Patna
13. Aj Ke Halat, Patna
14. Qaumi Wak, Patna
15. Paristaar, Patna
16. Imroz-e-Hind, Patna
17. Bihar Young Times, Patna
18. Qaumi Masael, Patna
19. Qaumi Swar, Patna
20. Bodh Dharti, Gaya
21. Lamat, Patna

Monthly

1. Sohali, Gaya

STATEMENT-II

Newspapers use of which was discontinued since 1st April, 1987.

English Weekly

1. New Republic, Ranchi

3. Sahar Hogi, Chas
4. Bihar Sakha, Muzaffarpur
5. Bihar Satta, Patna

Urdu Daily

1. Bisar, Patna
2. In Dinon, Patna

Hindi Weeklies

1. Hunkar, Patna
2. Ayachi, Saharsa
3. Kisan Stambh, Muzaffarpur
4. Pliz, Muzaffarpur
5. Dekha Lekha, Patna
6. Yash Patra, Patna
7. Bihar Ki Pukar, Muzaffarpur
8. Samajwadi Salahkar, Muzaffarpur
9. Atoot, Patna
10. Jan Vikrant, Sasaram
11. Palamu Times, Palamu
12. Priya Prabhat, Bhagalpur
13. Angar, Motihari
14. Rashtra Samachar, Dhanbad
15. Basant Bashar, Patna

Urdu Weeklies

1. Rasidi Tanzeem, Patna
2. Magadh Express, Patna
3. Namood, Gaya
4. Sham-e-Bihar, Patna
5. Farooqui Tanzeem, Patna
6. Mashwara-e-Awam, Muzaffarpur

Urdu Monthly

1. Aahang, Gaya

Hindi Dailies

1. Vanita Parisar, Patna
2. Mona Times, Muzaffarpur

Hindi Fortnightly

1. Koshi Varta, Kathiar

[Translation]

Water supply in the colonies of East Delhi

2488. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether unfiltered water is being supplied for drinking even at present in the

colonies like Yamuna Vihar set up in Delhi more than ten years ago; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which Government propose to supply potable water in these colonies?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) and (b) It is not correct that unfiltered water is being supplied for drinking even at

present in the colonies like Yamuna Vihar. Filtered water is being supplied in Yamuna Vihar, a developed colony of DDA and individual connections sanctioned in this colony since May, 1984. 171 unauthorised regularised colonies out of 251 in Shahdara area are getting filtered water supply. It will be extended to other unauthorised regularised colonies as and when the beneficiaries deposit development charges.

Alternative plots allotted by DDA in lieu of land acquisitions

2489. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA has now decided to allot alternate plots to the farmers of Delhi whose land is acquired for non-plan development;

(b) if so, when this decision was taken and the number of farmers to be benefited; and

(c) the area of land acquired so far for non-plan development and the number of farmers affected thereby?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Decision regarding (a) above was taken by Delhi Administration Order dated 14.7.87. The number of farmers to be benefited by this decision cannot be estimated since application for such categories of farmers are still being received.

(c) An area of 2740 bigha, 07 biswa was acquired for Non-plan Schemes for the period 1.4.86 to 16.11.87. 3472 persons were affected due to the acquisition of land.

Construction of houses by DDA in Motia Khan

2490. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI:
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Unstarred Question Nos. 3132 on 17 March, 1986 and 3886 on 23 March, 1987 regarding construction of flats by Delhi Development Authority in Motia Khan and state:

(a) whether construction of LIG flats in Motia Khan has been completed; and

(b) if so, the time by which possession of those flats will be given to the allottees?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):
(a) and (b). The Delhi Development Authority has reported that 216 flats out of 702 LIG flats have been completed so far. The allotment letters in respect of 216 completed flats are being issued. The possession letters will be issued to the allottees after they have made payments and submitted the required documents.

[English]

Proposal to start Ammonia-urea plant at fact, Kerala

2491. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start a Ammonia-Urea Plant at Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Kerala;

(b) if so, the time by which it will start production; and

(c) the cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) There is no provision in the VII Plan for setting up an Ammonia-Urea Plant by Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.

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

[Translation]

Disparity in Wages of Beedi Workers

2492. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a disparity in the wages of female and male beedi workers in various States;

(b) if so, whether the minimum wages fixed by Government are not given to labourers in States;

(c) if so, the details of the wages being given, State-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to ensure equal wages for female and male beedi workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA):

(a) According to information available, no State Government has fixed different rates of minimum wages for male and female beedi workers.

(b) The State Government is the appropriate Government for administering the Minimum Wages Act in the beedi industry.

(c) Information regarding the minimum wages fixed for beedi workers by the different States is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, provides for appropriate action in case of non-payment of equal wages to female workers. Appropriate Authorities have been appointed by the Central and State Government of the Act.

[English]

New pesticide against micro-insects

2493. SHRI P. PENCHALLAIH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the faculty of Indian Agriculture Research Institute has evolved any new pesticide effective against the micro-insects, which are affecting timber forests of the country; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The research on forest timber is not the mandate of Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institute.

National Commission on Rural Labour

2494. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY:

DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a National Commission on Rural Labour;

(b) if so, its composition, terms of reference and the date when it is to submit its report; and

(c) any survey done by the Commission and any interim report submitted so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA):

(a) and (b). The National Commission on Rural Labour has been set up vide Government of India, Ministry of Labour Resolution No. U-24012/87-RW dated the 11th August, 1987. A copy of the Resolution which, inter-alia, contains the terms of reference and the composition of the Commission, has been placed on the Table of the House on the 13th August, 1987, while making a statement in the House in this regard. Subsequently, Smt. Geeta Mukherjee, Member of Parliament and Shri S.V. Krishnan have also been nominated on the Commission. The term of the Commission is three years but it may submit interim reports.

(c) No, Sir.

Transfer of Hyderabad Airport to Vayudoot

2495. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing set up of Indian Airlines at Hyderabad is proposed to be handed over to Vayudoot;

(b) if so, whether all the employees of Indian airlines will be retained by Vayudoot in their present posts without any financial loss to them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir.

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

Central Training Centre, Hyderabad

2496. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been inordinate delay in setting up of the proposed Central Training Centre at Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to expedite the setting up of the Centre at Hyderabad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c). The Indian Airlines had set up its Central Training Establishment at Begumpet, Hyderabad in 1960. The Directorate General of Civil Aviation had a proposal to set up an Airworthiness Training School for Training of Airworthiness Officers. However, due to financial constraints, the proposal has been kept in abeyance for the time being.

Sen Committee

2497. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sen Committee had suggested for development of Hyderabad as fifth region of Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing the recommendation so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). The Committee had indicated that certain centres such as Hyderabad and Guwahati may qualify for development as a region in view of the expected rapid growth of traffic around these centres. Since each of the existing four regions has traffic of approximately the same order, creation of new regions, in the administrative structure, was not considered necessary.

Jamming of Wings of Boeing of IA

2498. SHRI SRIHARI RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Visakhapatnam bound Indian Airlines Boeing with 123 passengers including some VIPs returned to the airport as its wings got jammed;

(b) whether any inquiry has been conducted; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Indian Airlines Boeing 737 aircraft VT-EFL operating scheduled passenger service IC-561 (Hyderabad Vizag) made a precautionary landing at Hyderabad on 6.9. 1987.

(b) and (c). The precautionary landing incident was investigated. Investigation revealed that one of the leading edge slats failed to retract completely, due to which the leading edge transit flight remained ON.

Allocation of DAVP advertisements to newspapers

2499. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL
SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some new newspapers and weeklies etc. of Gujarat, Bombay and Delhi have applied to DAVP during 1 January, 1985 to 31 October, 1987 for advertisements;

(b) if so, the names of those newspapers and weeklies;

(c) how many out of them have been sanctioned, rejected and are under consideration; and

(d) the reasons for rejection and for keeping under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The names of such newspapers and weeklies are given in the Statement below.

(c) and (d). Out of the list given in Statement 118 newspapers/weeklies were empanelled by DAVP and 72 cases were rejected as these publications either did not conform to the norms prescribed in the Advertising Policy or did not supply the required data or have not accepted the rates offered. The remaining 9 cases are under consideration.

STATEMENT

Names of newspapers/periodicals which have applied for advertisement with DAVP during the period from 1.1.1985 to 31.10.1987.

Gujarat

English

Dailies

Times of India, Ahmedabad
Western Times, Ahmedabad

Hindi

Dailies

Young Leader, Ahmedabad
Alp Viram, Ahmedabad

Gujarati

Dailies

Sandesh, Baroda
Sevak, Ahmedabad
Aarti, Rajkot
Nayapadkar, Anand
Sandesh, Baroda
Amreli Samachar, Amreli
Sambhav, Ahmedabad
Gandhi Nagar Samachar, Gandhinagar
Western Times, Ahmedabad
Vavad, Bhuj
Sanj Samachar, Rajkot
Apeksha, Bhavnagar

Saurashtra Bhoomi, Junagadh
Vadodara Samachar, Baroda
Pagadandi, Bhavnagar

Weeklies

Khedut Samachar, Ahmedabad
Sharad Poonam, Gondal
Voice of Mehsana, Kalol
Janhak, Bhavnagar
Chanakya, Jamnagar
Vandemataram, Ahmedabad
Pragati, Ungha Taluk
Tartam, Jamnagar
Chitra, Baroda
Harsidh, Junagadh
Gujarat Prabha, Surat
Nagarik, Amreli
Panch Bandhu, Godhra
Aamjanta, Patan
Chitichand, Nadiad
Ekata Akhandita, Keshod
Jantasoar, Jamnagar
Rankar, Gandhinagar
Morbi Times, Morbi
Tarun Gujarat, Rajkot
Bismark, Rajkot
Saikshanik Pragati Samachar, Rajkot
Lok Bhoomi, Barsad
Hamsafar, Patan
Upvan, Bharuch
Janjyoti, Idar

Banaswari, Palanpur
 Nav Sanskar, Khambhat
 Janyoog, Rajkot
 Prerna Patrika, Sevasi
 Sarathi, Rajkot
 Phulwadi, Rajkot
 Industrial Bulletin, Valsad
 Lok Bandhu, Jamnagar
 Lok Sevak, Bhavnagar
 Sharoot, Junagadh
 Gujarat Chitra, Valsad

Fortnightlies

Rahasya, Ahmedabad
 Kanoon, Ahmedabad
 Dharmasandesh, Ahmedabad
 Niranjan, Rajkot
 Adarsh Pariwar, Rajkot

Monthlies:

Udyog Paheli, Baroda
 Jyotis Deep, Ahmedabad
 Sakhi, Ahmedabad
 Streejiwan, Ahmedabad
 Krishi Vigyan, Rajkot

Sindhi

Monthly

Sindhu Mitra, Ahmedabad

Bombay

English

Dailies:

Free Press Bulletin, Bombay
 Afternoon Despatch and Courier, Bombay
 Times of India, Bombay

Weeklies

Sun-Day Mid-Day, Bombay
 Economic and Political Weekly, Bombay
 Shree Profit, Bombay

Fortnightly

Status, Bombay

Monthlies

Science Today, Bombay

Quarterly

Cinema (India-International), Bombay

Hindi

Weeklies

Vyapar, Bombay
 Vichar Aur Awaz, Bombay
 Film City, Bombay
 Dharavi Samachar, Bombay

Monthlies:

Samaj Pravah, Bombay
 Sarbotam Readers, Digest, Bombay

Urdu

Daily

Inquilab, Bombay

Gujarati

Dailies

Madhyantar, Bombay
 Bombay Samachar, Bombay

Weeklies

Abhiyaan, Bombay
 Yuwa Darshan, Bombay

Monthlies

Varshank, Bombay
 Chetan, Bombay
 Kismat, Bombay

Marathi

Dailies

Kokan Sakal, Bombay

Weeklies

Vivek, Bombay
 Marmik, Bombay

Monthlies

Baya, Bombay
 Apsara, Bombay
 Shree Anurag, Bombay

Maharashtra ST Samachar, Bombay
 Apla Doctor, Bombay
 Utsav, Bombay

Sindhi
Weekly

Desh Premee, Bombay

Tamil
Daily

Bold India Tamil News, Bombay

Delhi

English

Dailies

Mid Day, Delhi
 National Herald, Delhi

Weeklies

National Solidarity, Delhi
 Commercial Fortune, Delhi
 Noida News, Delhi
 Economic Mail, Delhi

Fortnightly

Urja-Uptodate, Delhi

Monthlies

Indian Book Industry, Delhi
 Third World Calling, Delhi
 Indian Ex-serviceman, Delhi
 Your Astrology, Delhi
 Voice of the Weak, Delhi
 Career and Competition Times, Delhi
 Taxnet, Delhi
 New Leaf, Delhi
 Competition Refresher, Delhi
 Kisan Feature, Delhi
 Rising Nation, Delhi
 Indian Industrial World for you, Delhi
 Science Reporter, Delhi
 Book Review, Delhi
 Popular Jurist, Delhi
 Vidura, Delhi
 Alpha Plus, Delhi
 Junior Science Refresher, Delhi
 Choice India, Delhi
 Third Concept, Delhi

Quarterlies

Pan View, Delhi
 Maintenance, Delhi
 Citizen Gazette, Delhi
Hindi
Dailies

Amar, Delhi, Delhi
 Vidrohi, Delhi
 Vyapar Kesari, Delhi

Weeklies

Amar Samman, Delhi
 Hind Lalima, Delhi
 Hum Sab Log, Delhi
 Gulab Bharat, Delhi
 Madavar Express, Delhi
 Veer Kesari, Delhi
 Manav Udgat, Delhi
 Hoisery Times, Delhi
 Rajdhani Patrika, Delhi
 Jan Gatha, Delhi

Fortnightlies

Bharat Ratan, Delhi
 Yug Dhayay, Delhi
 Star Film Digest, Delhi
 National Unity, Delhi

Monthlies

Arya Path, Delhi
 Raghukul Times, Delhi
 Mudran Pariwar, Delhi
 Shiv Ram Vani, Delhi
 Gaon Ka Gaewan, Delhi
 Sulabh India, Delhi
 Syam Vani, Delhi
 Purushotam Jhankar, Delhi
 Sarvar Patrika, Delhi
 Gugli, Delhi
 Singh Sabha Reporter, Delhi
 Gram Vikas Jyoti, Delhi
 Bharatiya Bhutpurba Sainik, Delhi
 Bharatiya Bikalank, Delhi
 Menaka, Delhi
 Sabhar Times, Delhi
 Cricket Yug, Delhi
 Palam Delhi Sandesh, Delhi
 Vaishali Times, Delhi
 Lok Manas, Delhi
 Insaniyat, Delhi

Anubhavi, Delhi
 Dal Jagat, Delhi
 Hindi Sewak Delhi
 Super Bazar Kabir Path, Delhi
 Swastha Jeewan, Delhi
 Vishwa Atma, Delhi
 Sewa Samarpan, Delhi
 Madhur Kathaya, Delhi
 Star, Delhi
 Swami Keshwa Nand Yog Patrika, Delhi
 Sri Arvind Karandhara, Delhi

Urdu

Dailies

Mashrigi Awaz, Delhi
 Faisel Jadeed, Delhi

Weeklies

Dawat, Delhi
 National Ekta Delhi

Fortnightlies

Yojana, Delhi
 Mastaqbil, Delhi

Monthlies

Movie Star, Delhi

Jaraim, Delhi
 Kesat Kiari, Delhi
 Qari, Delhi ✓
 Hal-e-Hind, Delhi
 Asmat Jahan, Delhi
 Haqqiqat Byani, Delhi

Punjabi

Daily

Daily Educated, Delhi

Weeklies

Aapsi Vichar Parchar, Delhi
 Kisan Mitar, Delhi
 Dowry Sandesh (Punjabi & Hindi), Delhi

Fortnightlies

Gur Sikh Sanjog, Delhi

Noble Pesh (Punjabi & English), Delhi

Marathi

Monthly

Manav Dharam, Delhi

**Income from telecast of advertisements
 and T.V. serial 'Ramayana'**

2500. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
 RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:
 SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:

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

(a) whether Government propose to
 telecast serials on "Mahabharat", "Guru
 Granth Sahib", "Gita" and other religious
 scriptures to raise the moral standard of
 the people;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether demands for telecast of the
 such TV serials have been received;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the ac-
 tion taken thereon;

(e) how much amount has been re-
 ceived by Government from the telecast of
 advertisements and TV serial "Ramayana"
 upto 31st October, 1987; and

(f) the amount likely to be received upto
 the conclusion of 'Ramayana' serial?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MIN-
 ISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROAD-
 CASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) to (d)
 Doordarshan has given concept approval
 for production of a TV serial on
 'Mahabharat'. The serial would attempt to
 bring out the aesthetic, ethical and cultural
 aspects of this great epic.

Doordarshan, as a matter of policy,
 does not project any particular religion. A
 few requests received in the past for pro-
 duction of serials having direct bearing on
 any particular religion/scripture have
 therefore, not been entertained.

(e) and (f). Gross revenue received by the Government from advertisements and sponsorship fee in connection with telecast of the serial 'Ramayana' upto October 31, 1987 comes to Rs. 9.33 crores.

The revenue from advertisements depends upon the number of bookings received for telecast before each episode. Therefore, the total revenue from telecast of the entire serial 'Ramayana' cannot be calculated now.

Explosions in coal mines

2501. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new method has been introduced in the country to avert explosions in coal mines; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Certain new methods such as use of 'raise borers' for improving ventilation to effectively dilute inflammable gas, injecting inert gas i.e. Nitrogen to dilute inflammable gas below explosive limits, installation of environmental telemonitoring system to get early and quick warning of the presence of inflammable gas, injecting in coal seams a special bacteria which can digest inflammable methane gas etc. have been tried by the Coal India Ltd. on an experimental basis. It has been reported that these methods may not be suitable and technically applicable in all mines.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO USQ
NO. 218, DT. 9.11.87, PAYMENT OF
WAGES TO FEMALE WORKERS BY
DDA/HUDCO

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): In reply to parts (a) & (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 218 dated the 9th November, 1987, in the English Version, due to a typographical error, instead of the words "NO COMPLAINT" occurring after

the words "Delhi Administration", the words "ON COMPLAINT" have mistakenly appeared. As a result of this there was an error in the Hindi translation as well.

2. The correct version of parts (a) & (b) of the reply will read as under:--

"(a) and (b). As reported by Delhi Administration, *no complaint* regarding female workers engaged in the construction of houses of DDA and HUDCO being paid lower wages than male workers is pending at present in that Office. Statistics relating to other metropolitan cities are not available since such information is only collected for the State as a whole."

The error is regretted.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): Government of India announced a unilateral ceasefire from Saturday morning 7 AM up to Monday 7 AM. I want to know whether the same is being extended for another 72 hours or not.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know. You can give me.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: I want to know the response from the LTTE whether they are surrendering the arms or not. I want to know from you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: If I could, I could tell you. But I do not know.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: I want to know whether the Government is coming forward with a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: You can give me something so that I can ask the Government.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): In Sasaram, 8 persons were shot dead by the landlord...

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed the hon. Member.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are going on speaking without listening. What I have to say is we have to think whether we are encroaching upon a state subject.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Law and order is a state subject.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will not transgress.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. I cannot do it. Hon. Member, take note of one thing.

I am on my legs. You have to sit down.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed the hon. Member. You are speaking without my permission. Sit down. You are transgressing the limits. I always say that I will abide by what you have given to me as rules. If you could convince me that I am not transgressing my limits and if I am fit to allow this, then I will do it. You come to me and convince me that this is right. I am not convinced so far.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are welcome to come to me.

[Translation]

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You go on speaking. It is not good.

[English]

He is not allowed.

(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): A devastating fire destroyed one of the biggest markets of Eastern region in Howrah. It is not the usual fire. It is clearly a sabotage. Central Government should enquire into the matter.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Madam, how can Central Government do it? It is the responsibility of the State Government to enquire into the matter.

(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had given notice of breach of Privilege.

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration, Ram Dhanji.

SHRI RAM DHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, many days have passed.

MR. SPEAKER: It may take a month even. We should not give a wrong judgement in a hurry. I have started the process and I will present it in the House accordingly.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now it is of no use. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am not to be hastened.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi): It is totally proved.

MR. SPEAKER: How can you say it is totally proved? You can take it for granted but not me. I have to see the pros and cons.

(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not proper, Mr. Rai, whatever you are doing is improper.

(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You should behave properly.

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Yesterday's 'Hindustan Times' carried a news to the effect that the non-resident Indians want to extend financial assistance for the Ganga-Cauvery irrigation project.

MR. SPEAKER: You give it in writing. I shall get the information.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You give it in writing.

[English]

I do not know anything about it.

[Translation]

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I don't know; you give it in writing and I will ascertain about it.

[English]

How do I know? Now like this.

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: I have given a notice in this connection.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see.

[English]

I cannot do it like this.

(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: What is the attitude of the Indian Government and what facilities is it giving?

[English]

At least our Government should...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Will this be of any use? Until I get the information, what can I tell you?

(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: I have given the notice...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall see. I cannot have a premonition.

(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH ATHWAL (Ropar): I want to submit one point...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a thing to be said orally. You give it in writing. I shall get the information.

[English]

I do not know anything about it.

[Translation]

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH ATHWAL: I am saying the same thing that against Shri Bhajan Lal...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I shall look into it.

(Interruptions)*

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Annual Report of National Capital Region Planning Board for 1986-87

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): ON BEHALF OF SHRI DALBIR SINGH, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Capital Region Planning Board, for the year 1986-87 under section 26 of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5072/87]

Notifications under Customs Act, 1962 and under Central Excise Rules, 1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table--

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:--
 - (i) G.S.R. 865 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 239/87-Customs dated the 17th June, 1987 so that the exemption from customs duty

in respect of only urethane leather for use in the manufacture of footballs for exports becomes applicable to all inflatable balls for exports.

- (ii) G.S.R. 870 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 207/87-Customs dated the 12th May, 1987 so as to prescribe nil auxiliary duty in respect of polyurethane leather for use in the manufacture of inflatable balls for export.
- (iii) G.S.R. 871 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 455/86-Customs dated the 5th November, 1986 so as to enhance the concessional rate of basic customs duty from the level of 40 per cent *ad valorem* to 45 per cent *ad valorem* and also to extend the validity of the said notification upto 31st October, 1988.
- (iv) G.S.R. 872 (E) and 873 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Aluminium ingots when imported into India from the basic customs duty in excess of Rupees 2000 per metric tonne and from the whole of the auxiliary duty of customs leviable thereon.
- (v) G.S.R. 878(E) and G.S.R. 879(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to N-Paraffin when imported into India for the manufacture of

Linear Alkyl Benzene from the basic customs duty in excess of 30 per cent *ad valorem* and from the whole of the additional and auxiliary duties of customs leviable thereon.

- (vi) S.O. 984(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Deutsche Marks into Indian currency or *vice-versa*. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5073/87]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:--
 - (i) G.S.R. 763(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to para-aminophenol and para-nitrophenol used in the manufacture of paracetamol from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon subject to certain conditions.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 823(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 208/69-CE dated the 27th August, 1969.
 - (iii) G.S.R. 869(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 133/86-CE dated the 1st March, 1986 so as to clarify that the concessional rate in respect of resins would apply to moulding powder also.
 - (iv) G.S.R. 880(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th

October, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Terephthalic acid from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.

- (v) G.S.R. 877(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 190/87-CE dated the 4th August, 1987 upto the 1st April, 1988.
- (vi) G.S.R. 892(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provide that excise duty in excess of what was specified in small scale exemption Notification No. 175/86-CE dated the 1st March, 1986 is not required to be paid on body built motor vehicles cleared by independent body builders during the period between 1st March, 1986 to 30th June, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5074/87.]
- (3) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 1011(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th November, 1987 containing an order of moratorium in respect of the Traders Bank Limited, New Delhi for the period from the close of business on the 20th November, 1987 upto and inclusive of 20th March, 1988 issued under sub-section (2) of section 45 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949." [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5074/A/87]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Agri-

cultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937:--

- (1) The Basmati Rice (Export) Grading and Marking (Amendment) Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 693 in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 1987.
- (2) The Chillies Grading and Marking (Amendment) Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. S.O. 2859 in Gazette of India dated the 17th October, 1987. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5075/A/87]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of the Jammu and Kashmir State Agro-Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. for 1978-79 and statement showing reason for delay in laying these papers on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE: (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table--

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:--
 - (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Jammu and Kashmir State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Srinagar, for the year 1978-79.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Jammu and Kashmir State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Srinagar, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts, and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5076/87]

12.05 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:--

- (i) In accordance with the provisions of rule III of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Authorised Translations (Central Laws) Amendment Bill, 1987, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th November, 1987.
- (ii) In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 19th November, 1987 agreed without any amendment to the Shipping Development Fund Committee (Abolition) Amendment Bill, 1987, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th November, 1987.

AUTHORISED TRANSLATIONS (CENTRAL LAWS) AMENDMENT BILL

As passed by Rajya Sabha.

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the Authorised Translations (Central Laws) Amendment Bill, 1987, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.06 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[English]

Situation arising out of Closure of two units of M/s A.C.C. Babrock Ltd. at Shahbad in Karnataka and Durgapur in West Bengal.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL (Gulbarga) : Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Minis-

ter of Industry to the situation arising out of the closure of two units of M/s A.C.C. Babcock Ltd. at Shahbad in Karnataka and Durgapur in West Bengal and the steps taken by the Government to mitigate the hardships of the workers.

(Interruptions)

12.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the *Chair*]

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : ACC-Babcock Limited (ABL) was set up in 1959-60 for the manufacture of boilers for the power sector. The Company was jointly promoted by M/s. ACC, Vickers and Babcock International, the last two being companies of UK origin. Subsequently, Vickers divested its shareholding in ABL in favour of ACC. At present 66% of the equity of ABL is held by ACC, 26% by Babcock International and the remaining equity with financial Institutions. The Company has two plants—one at Durgapur (West Bengal) and the other at Shahbad (Karnataka) with installed capacity of 500 MW each, with 6,500 employees. The only other boiler manufacturers in the power sector in the country is BHEL in the public sector with an installed capacity of 4000 MW. Due to accumulated losses and paucity of orders, the Company filed a winding up petition before the Bombay High Court in October, 1986. The units of the Company are lying closed since then.

Government have examined the question of rehabilitation of the company. According to a rehabilitation package worked out by IDBI in consultation with the company, substantial financial investments and extensive other reliefs, both by the Central and the State Governments of West Bengal and Karnataka, would be needed in addition to continuous diversion of orders for power boilers from BHEL, if ABL is to be revived. Even then, the long-term health and viability of the company would remain in doubt. On its part, the promoters of the company have expressed their inability to bring in any fresh funds for its rehabilitation.

In the circumstances, Government have

come to the conclusion that efforts must first be concentrated on completion of orders pending with ABL as otherwise it would have adverse consequences on a number of power projects under implementation. For this purpose, appropriate intervention would be sought in the proceedings pending before the Bombay High Court.

The company has reported to the Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction on the 13th of July, 1987 under section 15(1) of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, which has been registered at Sl. No. 124 of 1987. The case is listed before a Special Bench of BIFR and is fixed for hearing on the 24th of December, 1987.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL (Gulbarga) : Sir, the statement made by the hon. Minister is, unfortunately, a bland and distorted statement. I am quite confident that the hon. Minister has made this statement very reluctantly. In the statement it is said that even according to the IDBI, the long term health and viability of the company would remain in doubt. I do not think that this statement is based on facts. When the Company filed a petition in the Bombay High Court for winding up the company and the unit, the Government took the initiative. The Government summoned the management and asked them not to proceed with the liquidation petition that was filed before the High Court. This was some time in January 1987. After some discussion a firm commitment through a letter dated the 26th February 1987 was made by the Government with regard to the orders for boilers. I have got a copy of the letter. I do not think it is necessary for me to read out the contents of the letter. In that letter they have committed that they would place orders for boilers straightway for 800MW and for the next three years at the rate of another 400 MW every year; that means, a total commitment for 2000 MW. In that letter they have asked the Company to approach the financial institution and the condition that was laid down while giving this letter was that the Company should not proceed with the petition that they had filed before the Bombay High Court for liquidation. Ac-

[Shri Veerendra Patil]

cordingly the management approached the IDBI. The IDBI prepared the rehabilitation package. It was sent to the Government in the month of April 1987. In the IDBI report on rehabilitation package it is clearly said, if my information is correct, that the Company will wipe out all the loans, losses etc., within a period of seven years and according to the rehabilitation package that has been worked out by the IDBI, the Company will make a profit of Rs. 8.6 crores in 1990, Rs. 13 crores in 1991, Rs. 18 crores in 1992, Rs. 17.6 crores in 1993, Rs. 20 crores in 1994 and Rs. 23 crores in 1995; this profit, what they have mentioned, is the profit before taxes, including payment of loan, interest and depreciation. When this is the state of affairs, I am really surprised and very sad to know from the Government that even according to the IDBI this is not going to be an economic proposition.

Sir, the hitch is only with regard to Rs. 13 crores. IDBI has prepared a rehabilitation package for Rs. 44 crores. In that rehabilitation package, they have said that out of Rs. 44 crores, Rs. 26 crores will come from the State Bank of India and IDBI has agreed for Rs. 13 crores. But they have only put a condition that remaining Rs. 13 crores should come from Government of India free of interest on a long-term basis. They have put so many other conditions. The management has accepted all the conditions and when the Government asked them that this Rs. 13 crores should come from the management, the management told them that they have no money and even IDBI also has recommended that since the management has no money and they have no resources, this Rs. 13 crores should come from Government of India. It is really very surprising that the whole deadlock has been created only for the sake of Rs. 13 crores as to who should make that payment. Government has taken a stand that management should make the payment and management has taken a stand that Government should make this payment.

Then, Sir, now Government's intention

has been made very clear in the statement. Government is thinking of concentrating on completion of orders pending with ABL as, otherwise, it would have adverse consequence. Now what is the position of the boiler? ABL is presently manufacturing ten boilers for which Orders have been placed with them.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: It is not manufacturing. Orders are placed. Boilers are in different stages of completion.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Ten boilers have been ordered to ABL for manufacturing. I will give the break up also. Damodar Valley Corporation has placed orders for two boilers; Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board has placed orders for three boilers; West Bengal State Electricity Board has placed orders for two boilers and Atomic Energy Commission also has placed orders for three boilers. Sir, out of these boilers, seven boilers are of the capacity of 210 Megawatt and the three boilers which have been placed orders by the Atomic Energy Commission are of the capacity of 67 megawatt. Hon. Minister is under the impression that only orders have been placed; nothing has been done and the company has not started building up or erecting them, it is not so. Some are half done, in some cases, 75% of the building up work has been done and in some cases, it may be 25 or 30%. But they are at different stages of construction. If we total up the megawatt power of all these ten boilers, it comes to 1,671 megawatt. So, the boilers which are required for generating 1,671 megawatts, are being built by the ABL and they are at different stages. Government electricity boards, Damodar Valley Corporation, Atomic Energy Commission, have already advanced money to ABL. How much is it? The contract value of all these ten boilers is Rs. 297 crores. As against Rs. 297 crores, Rs. 184 crores have already been paid to the company by way of advance. I am asking the Hon. Minister that supposing the company is wound up, what will happen to the Rs. 184 crores that you have already advanced to them. Are you going to realise it? You can say in your reply.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: We will file a suit and recover the amount.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I humbly submit that I am posing some questions to the Hon. Minister and let him reply at the end.

Rs. 297 crores commitment has already been made to ABL and Rs. 184 crores have already been paid. Now the intention of the Government is--in Para 3 the Minister has made it very clear--that the Government have come to the conclusion that efforts must first be concentrated on completion of orders pending with ABL as otherwise it would have adverse consequences on a number of power projects under implementation. For this purpose an appropriate intervention would be sought. I don't know how he is going to concentrate on the completion of these boilers because the boilers are being built in their factories. Who is going to complete these boilers, I want to know.

I must tell for the information of the Government and also for the information of the Hon. Minister that the technology of ABL is not the same technology of BHEL; their technology is different. BHEL technology is different and ABL technology is different.

I know how the mind of the Government is working. The Government is thinking of asking the High Court to appoint a provisional liquidator. Once the provisional liquidator is appointed, Government will summon him, give him some money and they will tell the provisional liquidator to take the help of the technicians who are working in the BHEL and complete these boilers and hand over them to the Government. But the technicians alone are not going to build the boilers unless they have the cooperation of workers. Even these technicians who are used to some sort of a different technology are of no use to complete this work.

I don't think that the workers will voluntarily come forward to complete these

boilers and go home after the work is completed. The workers know already all these things.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They will do honorary work, don't worry!

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: If we tell the workers that we are reopening it and we will continue these two units till those orders are completely executed and afterwards we will put up a notice saying that from tomorrow onwards these two unit are closed; naturally the workers won't agree to this. If we want the cooperation of the workers, they will also extract an assurance from us not only to complete these boilers; but also to continue these two units permanently; otherwise they will not come and they will not cooperate.

I don't know how the officers are thinking. Really it is very unfortunate because officers sitting all the time in the Secretariat calculate everything without knowing the practical difficulties. I want to know from the Government whether they have discussed it with the union and whether the union has said that it is prepared to come forward and after completing the job they will go home. I don't think it is possible.

Now the point is that these boilers are not completed. The State Electricity Board, the Damodar Valley Corporation and the Atomic Energy Commission have invested Rs. 2500 crores for generating power. Boiler is one of the equipment which is required for generating power. Supposing these boilers are not made available I want to know from the Government will this Rs. 2500 crore investment by different Boards, companies and corporations not be infructuous? Further what about the direct and indirect loss of 1600 MW of power because you will not be getting the power without boilers. I do not know what is the commissioning target that has been fixed by different Electricity Boards. Everyday 1600 MW of power loss to the nation comes to a total direct loss of Rs. 700 crores per annum.

If ABL is closed they will not get these

[Shri Veerendra Patil]

boilers. They will have to place orders with BHEL because these are the only two units in the country which are producing power boilers. There is no third unit which is producing power boilers in the country. I know as per the present price for these 10 boilers Government and Electricity Boards will have to shell out Rs. 600 crores and what is the time required to complete the work. It will be minimum six years. That means Rs. 297 crores gone. Rs. 184 crores advance is gone and Government and Electricity Boards have to spend another Rs. 600 crores in order to get these boilers and even for getting these boilers they have to wait for six years and every year it comes to a direct loss of Rs. 700 crores on account of loss of power.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister, has he asked the officers to work out the implications of the closing down of this unit only for the sake of Rs. 13 crores? The management says we do not have money and as such we cannot agree to this. If they agree for Rs. 13 crores the whole problem is solved and within one-two weeks the ABL factory can be re-opened.

I think it is my duty to mention to the House and also to the hon. Minister that in the 8th and 9th Plans if we want to meet the power demand we have to spend huge amount. We will not be able to develop the nation because there is lot of shortage of power as it is. Although they had planned for Rs. 35,000 crores investment in the Seventh Plan by the end of Seventh Plan the nation would be short of 10,000 MW.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please put the questions and try to conclude.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I am saying by the end of 9th Plan we have to add 55,000 MW of power to the grid. How many boilers are required for that? I think even if ABL and BHEL continue with the present capacity, they cannot meet the requirement. Government has to ask these units to expand their capacities. In fact, in 1975

Government asked ABL to double their capacity. It is on the record. Why I am saying is that if ABL is wound up, I think, it will be a great and irreparable loss to the nation because it is a modern unit, a unit of high technology. It is a unit which is not controlled by any industrial house or big business houses at all.

If anybody is having the impression that ACC is having 66 per cent shares in ABL, I want to dispel that impression. What is ACC? I think, the Hon'ble Minister must be knowing that in ACC, Tatas have not got even 1 per cent share. Forty per cent equity shares are owned by financial institutions in ACC. Five per cent shares are owned by different states and the remaining 55 per cent shares are owned by 80,000 shareholders scattered all over the country. So, it is not a big business house. When we get an impression that it belongs to a big business house, naturally one would ask: Why don't they bring the money and all that. It doesn't belong to Tatas; it doesn't belong to any big business house. This unit is professionally managed. Management is in the hands of professionals. All highly qualified engineers are there in the management. Its workers are highly skilled. You cannot get another unit. You cannot produce another unit if this unit is wound up. That's why I said that if this unit is unfortunately wound up, it will be a great loss to the nation.

Sir, as I said, it is a question of only Rs. 13-14 crores. I am told--it is for the Hon'ble Minister to find out--that out of this Rs. 44 crores, Rs. 13-14 crores is wages. If it is wages, why not the Hon'ble Minister take the initiative to invite the management and the unions and tell them: This is our difficulty. You must come and cooperate with us. You must also be prepared for some sacrifice.

I am quite confident that if such a proposal comes from the Government, the unions are prepared to cooperate and come forward for whatever the Government is going to suggest. If they suggest deferred payment, I feel and I am confident that unions will fully cooperate with them. So, if it is Rs. 13-14 crores, why don't you

think of deferred wages or something like that because it is not one or two thousand workers but 5,600 workers are involved in this. I request the Hon'ble Minister to imagine what will happen if these two units are closed down. 5,600 workers are without wages, without jobs, without work for the last one year. I request the Hon'ble Minister to imagine the plight of those workers in these days when the prices are shooting up going sky high. How they are living? What is their livelihood? Where are they living and what are their problems? If these two units are closed down, what will happen to 5,600 workers? Where should they go and where should they seek jobs and employment? Therefore, I am suggesting to the Hon'ble Minister and I earnestly request him not to allow the unnatural death of this unit. I think we will be committing the greatest crime against the workers. I am told the case is before the High Court, Bombay, and the date fixed for the next hearing is 27th November. If no decision is taken at the Government Level by that time, then the High Court will pass orders and once the High Court appoints the liquidator, his job is to only liquidate and not to complete the boilers which are now pending with them.

Therefore, in the interest of the nation, and the workers, I request the hon. Minister either to finance whatever the IDBI has said or to takeover and make it a subsidiary of BHEL. It is very easy for BHEL also to cope up with the demand for boilers that is going to come in the future years. So, it is in the interest of the nation and the workers either to takeover or to finance as per the recommendations of the IDBI.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I request the Members to take only five minutes each and be brief. Now, Mrs. Basavarajeswari.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI (Bellary): I do agree with what has been stated by my friend Shri Veerendra Patil, M/s A.C.C. Babcock Ltd. started its subsidiary units to manufacture boilers at Shahbad in Karnataka and Durgapur in West Bengal. These units were doing well in the manufacture of boilers and they were supposed to get orders from the Government and the

unit was working to the satisfaction of the public. They were supplying boilers for certain power projects. These units went on expending. They have taken a challenge to produce more and more high capacity boilers. The consumers are very much satisfied and the industry was viable. They did pay bonus to the workers at certain times. But after 1985, the trouble started because these units could not get sufficient orders from the Government. This was the only unit started in the country to manufacture boilers for the first time. Afterwards, BHEL also started manufacturing such boilers. This firm requested the Government to give orders but the latter did not. Finally, they did not get any reply from the Government. Meetings were convened in various Ministries Shri N.D. Tiwari, Shri Vasant Sathe, BHEL and the ACCBL Management participated in the meeting in the Ministry of Industry. There was a commitment in that meeting that this firm will be getting sufficient orders immediately. They waited for a long time for the orders. Since they did not hear anything for a long time, they went to the High Court of Bombay because the headquarters are situated in Bombay. They decided to wind up the company. In the meantime, there was a call from the Cabinet Secretary that the company should sit for negotiations and finally it was decided that the Government is prepared to give orders for 2000 MW immediately and it will be spread over for seven years. They have given some formula. With the assistance of the IDBI, this Company has worked out a package deal to rehabilitate the whole industry alongwith the working capital. Rs. 44 crores was needed to rehabilitate this industry and also towards the working capital for the completion of the work. Then the IDBI insisted that Rs. 13 crores should be brought either from the company or from the Government of India. The IDBI asked the company to subscribe some fresh capital but the company was not in a position to subscribe further because the company was in a bad position for the past one year. The workers had not been paid their wages; they were incurring heavy interest and they were losing Rs. 1.5 crores every year. In view of this, the company was not in a position to subscribe Rs. 13 crores investment which had been

[Shrimati Basavarajeswari]

set by IDBI. Finally, the IDBI had also stated to the Finance Department that the Government of India had to come to their rescue and they should give interest-free loan for Rs. 13 crores. In that case, the company had agreed to all the conditions laid down by the IDBI. Meetings took place at various levels and finally the Committee of Secretaries stated that it was a matter of policy and that the whole matter had to go to the Cabinet for approval. The company is now in great trouble as stated by Shri Patil. It has to manufacture lots of boilers and the manufacture is at various stages. Those things have to be completed. Not only that, we have already spent crores of rupees for putting up thermal power plants in various parts of the country. If the company is not able to supply such boilers in time, we are going to incur very heavy losses to the extent of Rs. 1 crore per day, as I was told. Not only that, we will be losing the highest sophisticated technology available in the country in this field.

Further, you have to look at it from the labour point of view also. That is very important. As mentioned earlier, this is viable unit. The IDBI has also stated that it is going to be viable. Financially also it has been worked out and it has been stated that every year it would be making profit. Depending on the viability of the unit the whole package has been worked out and it has been circulated. We have to look at it very sympathetically. Six thousand and five hundred workers have been laid off and since one year they have not been paid their wages in both the units. They are in difficulty.

• Regarding its viability, as I have stated earlier, we do not have any doubt in our minds.

The Government should come forward to give interest-free loan of Rs. 13 crores so that the on-going projects can be completed and they are able to fulfil their programme.

Finally, if nothing could be decided in time, the only alternative is that the Government should take over this unit. BHEL is prepared to take over this unit and that would be a very good idea in the interest of the labour and overall interest of the company and the country.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is very unfortunate that the reply of the hon. Minister shows that the Government of India is not serious about this matter. I am surprised to see the reply given by a seasoned politician like Mr. Vengal Rao. The reply is most evasive and it shows that the Government of India is not at all serious.

I charge that it is the Government of India that is responsible for the present state of affairs of this company. Why did they all of a sudden stop placing orders with the Company? Don't they know that Government interest is involved, the interest of 8,000 workers is there, the interest of nation is there, the interest of so many atomic and other power plants is there? Knowing fully well that the interest of so many is involved in it, the Government of India has, all of a sudden, stopped placing orders with the Company.

Sir, I would like to know from the Minister that after you stopped placing orders to this company, have you not imported any Boiler from other country? While replying, I would like the Hon. Minister to make clear this point.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): The Minister may write down this point.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: It is learnt that the Secretaries held a series of meeting with the Cabinet Secretary and other people. If only the Hon. Minister had applied his mind then this problem would have been solved long ago. It has taken more than a year for the Government to open its eye. The Government has not even now opened it. Sir, this question of Rs. 13 crores would not have arisen if you have taken the action immediately. This company is a flourishing company and if you had not

have stopped placing the orders the present state of affairs would not have arisen. Meanwhile, I am sure that after hearing his predecessor, the former Industry Minister, the present Industry Minister would have been convinced. I would say that you must act here and now. There is no question of delaying it. Not a single minute should be wasted because the workers have already suffered a lot. For the last 12 to 13 months they have not received their salaries. The Hon. Member, Shri Veerendra Patil said, that the workers are prepared for further sacrifice. Their salary for 13 months has already been sacrificed. Can the bureaucrats remain even for one day without salary. On the very first working day of every month they count their salary. So, I press upon the Government of India, as the final hearing of workers petition is still there. If it goes in the hands of the liquidator, whose only job is to liquidate the company, this company will be liquidated. I suggest that the Government of India must come forward and revive it. All of you agree that it is a viable unit. The Government of India has conceded that it is viable. So, you must come forward and see that it is made financially viable and put up on the right track. Otherwise you take it over, but do not delay your action. You take it over and treat it as the Company of the BHEL. One months' salary comes to about a crore rupee. If you would have acted immediately then you would have saved Rs. 13 crores. Knowing fully well that it will become sick; the orders were stopped.

I have nothing more to add. I hope to get a satisfactory reply from the Minister. If it is not revived, 8000 employees will be in the streets. So, I expect a positive and categorical assurance from the Minister that before 27 November, this problem will be solved.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): Sir, it is very unfortunate that the present Industry Minister is answering the former Industry Minister. Sir, my learned friend, Shri Veerendra Patil knows the limitations of the Industry Minister. I am very sympathetic with the workers of the A.C.C. Babcock. They came to me two or three times and I discussed with

them the problem. One thing I am very sorry of is that Shri Veerendra Patil did not mention who was responsible for the causes of this unit. The A.C.C. people were responsible for these causes. Mr. Palkiwala came and discussed with me. Even today his intentions are not good. He told me that he is not going to run the Durgapur unit. Moreover, Shri Veerendra Patil mentioned that now the liquidation petition is before the Bombay High Court. I advised Shri Palkiwala to withdraw the liquidation petition. But he is not willing to do that. There are 6,500 workers who are not getting their salaries for the last one and a half years.

I know every thing. I am thorough on this subject. I tried my level best to revitalise this unit and help the workers. My friend, Shri Veerendra Patil gave so many suggestions. I would like to ask him as to who will manage this unit. Government is not going to take over.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Balpur): Why not?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: I will tell you afterwards. Shri Palkiwala has written a letter to me saying that they are going to sell all their shares and Government should purchase them. They do not want to run this unit. I know that this is a good unit. The design is different from the BHEL. I again say that the A.C.C. is responsible for the closure.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: What action are you going to take against them?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Kindly listen to me first. I may tell you, I am more sympathetic to the workers than you.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): We want action, not sympathy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Sympathy means action. First listen to his sympathetic words and then action would follow.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: A few days back, I discussed this problem with the Chief Minister of West Bengal. I explained to Shri Jyoti Basu all the difficulties.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You are always overruled by the Cabinet.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: It is not like that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Will you listen to me Dr. Datta Samant. There are so many units closed in Maharashtra also.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Yes. 140 big units are closed. I can give you all the details.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Let us not go into that now.

Shri Veerendra Patil gave some information. IDBI has evaluated that the company is not viable because it requires Rs. 22 crores interest-free loan and Rs. 13 crores at a concessional rate of 10 per cent interest and Rs. 18 crores of working capital. No institution has assured it any funds. The IDBI has asked the Government for guarantee. In this connection, our Prime Minister appointed a group of Ministers. I was the Chairman of that Group. We decided that we would ask the IDBI to finance and that we would give guarantee to give order for four years. I also told them that I would divert the orders from the BHEL and give them the same if they are ready to work. But they are not willing to take up this responsibility. These are all pressure tactics. They want the Government to shoulder all the responsibility.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Put them behind the bars under economic offences. If necessary, bring forward a legislation for this purpose.

(Interruptions)

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Orders were placed for generating 800 megawatts. Rs. 134 crores was advanced. In my own district, there is a heavy water plant. This company also has placed orders for boilers. In my own State, a modern cement plant at Tandlur also placed orders with this Company. Therefore, I am also as interested as Shri Veerendra Patil.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is not the personal interest of the Minister. So many thousands of employees are suffering.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As a Minister he is concerned. That is his interest.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: For the last ten months, I have been discussing with so many people to try to open these closed units because the original management is not ready to do so. Now the Secretaries Committee examined it. And shortly, I am going to take it to the Cabinet. Cabinet will take a decision. It is before the BIFR also. According to the Cabinet's decision, I shall try to help this unit. I have nothing more to add.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: In the entire Session I had not participated even in half a dozen such discussions. This is the case concerning my constituency, that is why I am asking you.

The hon. Minister has accepted all my arguments. On the other hand, he has gone a step forward saying that it is a very healthy and a good unit. He is also going to suffer because of the closure of this company. But I wanted an information which he has not supplied. The information which I wanted was--let him ask his officers to work out now--the 10 boilers which are now under manufacture in ABC for which the Minister has stated that already Rs. 134 crores have been given to them as advance, if ABC is closed, what will happen to those boilers; what will happen to the advance; and what will happen to the projects started for generating 1600 MW of power. What is the direct and indirect loss to Boards and the nation. Hon. Minister wants to know who will manage. I said, it is professionally managed. It is not one Palkiwala who is managing. After all he is only a nominal Chairman--a figurehead. If you don't want, tomorrow they can change and ask somebody to take over the Chairmanship. The entire staff from the Managing Director downwards are all professionals. I suggest one thing. It is only a question of Rs. 13 crores. Why not invite

the workers unions and have a discussion with them? It the hon. Minister asks what about your charges? Are you prepared to wait for some time? Let him know the reactions of the workers. Because I know that the workers are prepared to co-operate with the Government if the Unit is going to be opened.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot allow. Hon. Minister, do you want to add anything to what Shri Veerendra Patil has just said?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: I inform the House that shortly, I am going to take it up with the Cabinet and after that a decision will be taken.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: A favourable decision!

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. Shri Scindia.

12.57 hrs

RAILWAY CLAIMS TRIBUNAL BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Railway Claims Tribunal for inquiring into and determining claims against a railway administration for loss, destruction, damage, deterioration or non-delivery of animals or goods entrusted to be carried by railway or for the refund of fares or freight to it or for compensation for death or injury to passengers occurring as a result of railway accidents and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Railway Claims Tribunal for in-

of ser.) Amdt. Bill

quiring into and determining claims against a railway administration for loss, destruction, damage, deterioration or non-delivery of animals or goods entrusted to be carried by railway or for the refund of fares or freight to it or for compensation for death or injury to passengers occurring as a result of railway accidents and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I introduce the Bill.

12.58 hrs.

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL'S (DUTIES, POWERS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AMENDMENT BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): On behalf of Shri Narayan Dutt Tiwari, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Next item. Matters under rule 377.

13.00 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) **Need to provide financial assistance to the State Government of Bihar for converting kucha roads into all weather pucca roads in North Bihar**

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mithila region of North-Bihar has been badly ravaged by the recent floods. The floods were the worst in living memory. In this region, the *pucca* roads are a few and far between. All the *kucha* roads and small bridges and culverts were washed away by incessant rains and swollen rivers.

Mithila is strategically placed, in the sense that it is located on the border of Nepal. For a variety of reasons, it is essential that a network of *pucca* and all-weather roads be constructed there on a war-footing. Unfortunately, despite our repeated requests, no attention is being paid to this problem of paramount importance.

Lack of *pucca* roads has adversely affected the economic growth of Mithila region. Miseries of the people during rains cannot be described in words. For weeks together, people cannot obtain goods of daily consumption from the neighbouring market. They cannot take the ailing patients and expectant mothers to neighbouring hospitals.

Therefore, the only remedy to these maladies is that the Government of India should provide an assistance of Rs. 300 (three hundred) crores to the Government of Bihar during the current financial year, to enable the State Government to convert the *kucha* roads into all-weather *pucca* roads, and to get the breached embankments repaired on a war-footing.

The State Government is not in a position to solve this problem, as its resources are limited.

I would, therefore, request the Central

Government to take immediate steps to provide the above amount to the Bihar Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House is now adjourned for lunch, and will re-assemble at 2 p.m.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at
six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377--Contd.

[English]

- (ii) **Need to provide daily flight from Jeypore to Bhubaneswar or Hyderabad via Visakhapatnam**

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur): Koraput and Bastar Districts of our country are the most backward areas, regarding infrastructure specially regarding communications. It has scanty railway lines, with circuitous routes and so also the roads due to hills and mountains and it takes long time to reach the destination. Air journey can save lot of time and therefore many persons who can afford to pay, avail the air journey from Jeypore to Bhubaneswar or Hyderabad via Visakhapatnam but always many passengers are left in the waiting list and they cannot take the flight for want of seats. One Dornier Vayudoot flight is operating from Hyderabad to Bhubaneswar via Rajahmundry, Visakhapatnam and Jeypore only three days a week. If the flight is made a regular daily flight, large number of passengers who fail to get seats on the flight can get their seats easily.

Therefore, I request the Hon. Minister for Civil Aviation to examine this case and pass necessary orders to have daily flights in the interest of developing this backward area.

(iii) Need to set up industrial units in Cannanore (Kerala) based on clay

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): The industrial backwardness of Kerala and the total lack of developmental activity in Northern Kerala is a subject which has often been stressed upon.

In this regard I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that Cannanore District in Kerala abounds in natural clay of a very high quality. No note-worthy attempts have been made to harness this natural wealth.

It is understood that ceramic materials find increasing application in a multitude of products ranging from simple and exquisite potteries to engine parts.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to initiate steps at the earliest to set up some industrial units in Cannanore to make the best use of the clay found there.

[Translation]

(iv) Need to lease natural resources on cooperative basis to SC and ST population of Madhya Pradesh for their development

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a large area of the State of Madhya Pradesh is hilly. Harijans and Adivasis constitute 50 per cent of the population of this hilly area. These Harijans and Adivasis do not have any land for cultivation. If at all they have any land, it is negligible. Neither they have any irrigation facilities, nor are there any industries which can provide opportunities of employment. That is why the problem of unemployment is always there in these areas and educational facilities are also lacking.

In the hill areas, there are many raw materials available like stones, limestone etc. for manufacturing cement. Other raw materials required for construction of houses are also available there. Besides,

these areas are rich in a variety of forest wealth.

I would like to request the Government that the quarries and forest wealth found in our areas should be given on lease to the Harijans and Adivasis living there on cooperative basis so that their standard of living is improved.

[English]

(v) Need to review the drug policy

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Our Drug Policy is such that often I think that the Government have put industry above the people.

While the Government claims to have adopted a perspective of rationalising drug production and its optional widespread utilisation in the context of goals like National Health Programme (NHP) and Health for All by the year 2000, a large number of voluntary organisations particularly those under the auspices of the All India Drug Action Net-work (AIDAN) have undertaken a long drawn crusade against the various Government measures and policies.

Where the Government went wrong on Health Policy in recent years, was when well-intentioned report of the Haathi Committee received short shrift. It is very strange that the National Drug Policy (1978) did not incorporate even a single major recommendation of the Haathi Committee. In December last year, the Government proclaimed the basic guidelines of Drug Policy and many good measures were suggested to correct the malady, but a large number of issues were side tracked.

Important drugs, vaccines, anaesthetics, drugs in the Cephalosporin group, hazardous drugs, a large number of MNC dominated drugs in which the foreign controlled companies have more or less complete monopoly and many other important areas have been left outside the purview of the National Drug Policy.

One of the greatest lacuna in the Drug

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

Policy is that the authorities may not be able to supervise more than 4000 formulations sold as 20,000 brand names. Another factor causing worry to the consumer interest organisations is the price rise of essential and life saving drugs.

The fact that the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals under the Industry Ministry formulated the drug policy rather than the Health Ministry, proves the point.

(vi) Need to evolve a common policy to stop exploitation of fishermen

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai): Traditional fishermen are being uprooted from their traditional profession of fishing in lakes, tanks and ponds. The policy has been to auction the fishing lakes, tanks and ponds. The poor fishermen cannot afford to compete with the rich people in annual auction. The Government should discuss the matter with all State Governments and evolve a common policy. Fishermen should be given loans from banks. A fishing corporation and fishermen's cooperatives should be established. The Government should also establish a Fish Products Price Commission to fix prices of different varieties of fish and prevent exploitation of fishermen.

(vii) Need to link Jharsuguda (Orissa) in the programme of extension of Vayudoot Services

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Considering the importance of Jharsuguda in Orissa the Vayudoot authority had included the same in its programme of extension of its services in the year 1986-87. But it is a matter of regret that this has not yet materialised reportedly on the ground of non-availability of air-craft. This does not, however, sound to be convincing especially when Vayudoot has meanwhile started its operation in some other sectors bringing so many places on the air-map of the country.

Further, if with slight adjustments and rescheduling in its operation of present

flights in Eastern India there will not be any such difficulty on the part of Vayudoot to provide much awaited and needed air link to Jharsuguda, the gate way to Western Orissa.

I would, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister of Civil Aviation to sympathetically consider the matter so as to place Jharsuguda on the air-map without further delay.

(viii) Need to review the policy of mass industrialisation in Orissa in view of a study conducted under the auspices of IDBI

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, the Industrial Development Bank of India commissioned a study on industrialisation of Orissa by a noted economist of Utkal University in May 1986. The study pointed out major flaws in policy making, right from the tiny sector to large sector industries and projected a bleak picture of the industrialisation in Orissa. The IDBI authorities asked the economist to make certain changes in the study and advanced certain suggestions to that effect. But no such compromise was made by him as a result of which the IDBI authorities refused to accept the study report. The IDBI even disowned the sponsorship of the study. The study report observed that industries in Orissa did not click due to faulty policy which was as per the slogan: "One thousand industries in one thousand days and at the cost of Rs. 1000 crores". Result was competition amongst each department for industries for them with a life span of two to three years and sickness thereafter. The report further said that the industries did not click in a sick environment and in the absence of required changes in the policy of the State. All these adverse findings caused the IDBI to have cold feet and subsequent disowning the study.

All these need immediate inquiry to set right the policy of mass industrialisation in areas having almost no infrastructure and also to save the credibility of a national organisation like IDBI. I therefore request the Minister concerned to make statement on the issue in House clarifying government's position.

14.15 hrs.

NATIONAL HOUSING BANK BILL
—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will go to next item in the list of today's Business, that is, Item No. 10, regarding further consideration of National Housing Bank Bill. We have already exhausted the allotted time of three hours for consideration of this Bill. We have already taken five hours and 21 minutes. Some hon. Members are very keen to speak on this Bill, I will allow 3 or 4 minutes for each Member. Now, Shrimati Phulrenu Guha to speak.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing the National Housing Bank Bill before this House and taking up the housing programme in a big way. I may emphasise that housing is one of the basic needs of the human being whether rich or poor. Sir, interest on loan taken for housing purposes particularly lower income group must be very nominal. Otherwise, poor people will not be able to take loan. There is no land ceiling in urban areas. For proper housing facility, Government must come forward with a Bill like Urban Land Ceiling Bill. The housing problem is the worst thing and it is continuing year after year because the population in our country is increasing every year. More number of people are forced to migrate but less number of houses are being added. In cities, particularly in metropolitan cities, a large number of people are living on the pavement and for generation, they live on the pavement. I would like to know whether the Ministry have ever enquired into the affairs of different types of housing societies including the co-operatives. I know many of these houses are in benamis, many people are earning rent only.

It seems to me that the Bill does not say anything about the qualification required for acquiring loans. If a person is influential and has got connection with the Board of Directors, he will manage to get maximum amount of money. But it will almost be im-

possible for poor people to get loan, particularly ignorant people coming from the villages. It should be the aim to provide houses for people who have no houses at all. I would like to suggest more emphatically that the first qualification of acquiring loan from the bank will be a person who has no house anywhere. Unless the rules are properly framed and followed rigidly, the problem of housing will not be solved. Poor people will not get loan and rich people will get a number of houses.

I have seen that most of the loan forms are very complicated. It is very difficult for an ordinary person to fill it up. I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister that simple forms with simple language be framed. Interest on housing loan for poor and lower income groups must be very nominal; otherwise, these people will not be able to take loan.

Some hon. Members have already suggested that multi-purpose buildings be built to accommodate slum dwelling people. Here I would like to suggest that multi-purpose buildings for slum people must be built in the slum itself as the land will be available there. If the building is built far away, it will be difficult for these people to go to their places of work at far away places.

I would like to request the Government to come with a national housing policy.

Lastly, I would like to say most emphatically that unless national housing policy is introduced and executed properly, the rural housing problem of our country will not be solved. If the land ceiling law is implemented, enough land will be available in urban and rural areas.

With these few suggestions, I fully support the National Housing Bank Bill.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK (Kalahandi): While supporting the Bill, let me convey my feelings to the hon. Minister.

We cannot afford luxury in this country while our fellow brothers do not have their

[Shri Jagannath Pattnaik]

basic needs. Housing is one of the aspects on which we have a constitutional obligation. A moral obligation of our freedom movement was that the fundamental things would be guaranteed in the Constitution and housing is one aspect out of that.

So far as housing is concerned, now money is provided through formal and informal financing. Formal financing is from LIC, GIC, HUDCO. So far, as formal financing for housing is concerned, its share in 1982-83 in the total housing finance was 25.6% and that of informal financing 74.4%. Taking that into consideration more money and more finance should come from formal financing. From this point of view, setting up of National Housing Bank would be of very great importance. Simultaneously one should look upon the fact that if there will be more domination of the Reserve Bank and finance is provided on the business line of the banks, then the poor people will not be able to get any finance for housing purposes. So more liberal attitude will have to be taken with regard to housing finance. Simultaneously we have to give encouragement to housing and other construction activities. We have also to develop suitable land sites. For this purpose, two things are very important and vital. One is that the Urban Land Ceiling Act will have to be suitably amended. In order to achieve our goal we should keep an eye very seriously on the urban property.

There should be a suitable amendment for the urban land ceiling. Otherwise, we cannot give social justice to the vast majority of our people who are living without basic needs. Simultaneously, we have to simplify the mortgage laws also. Otherwise, with the lacunae in the legal procedure, we cannot give much benefit to the poor people.

Then, Sir, as per the survey of the National Building Organisation, it was estimated that about 21 million units are in shortage and with the growth of population at the end of the Century, it is the general calculation that there will be a shortage of 4 crore dwelling units. So, we

have to realise the gravity of the situation and as many hon. Members described, the present condition mostly in the metropolitan cities is definitely very inhuman and while trying to remove the regional imbalance and giving social justice, it is also in the Preamble, of our Constitution, it is definitely a measure which is not a socialistic measure. So, we have to cut our expenditure on many sides. Just to give an example, we have proposed to spend Rs. 35,000 crores and that too with major components involving foreign exchange on tele-communications and computers. We cannot afford such a sort of luxury expenditure while our fellow-beings are trying to get the basic needs. So, I would request the Government that more steps should be taken because without these steps adequate facilities and adequate justice cannot be given to the vast millions who are without any shelter. So, the need of the hour is to formulate a comprehensive national housing policy and ensure that housing facility is provided to every citizen of the country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members numbering about 31 who have taken keen interest in this debate and in fact, some of them, particularly our senior colleague Member of this House, Prof. N.G. Ranga and the hon. Members, Shri V.S. Rao of TDP, Shri Thampian Thomas, Shri G.M. Banatwalla, Shri Manvendra Singh, Shrimati Basavarajeswari, Shri G.L. Vyas, Shri Shantaram Naik, Shri Rajhans, and some other members who have made very very constructive suggestions. In fact, their deliberations have helped us...

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): What about Dr. Datta Samant?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: In fact, he had also made very good suggestions regarding the sufferings of the people in the slum areas in urban cities. While initiating the debate, Shri Rao had gone to the extent of giving graphic picture regarding the necessity and also the requirement of dwelling units. Sir, it is true that our hous-

ing requirement should get priority and it is a burning problem. As I have said in the beginning when the Seventh Five Year Plan began it was estimated that the requirement of housing units would be about 24.7 million. That is, if you have to spill it into rural areas and urban areas, for rural areas we required about 18.8 million housing units and for urban areas, about 5.9 million were required. Taking into account the increase in the population between 1985 and 1990, the total requirement is estimated as 40.9 million housing units. Out of them in rural areas we require about 31.2 million housing units and in the urban areas 9.7 million housing units. It is a colossal task, as stated by the hon. Members—taking into consideration, as stated by our veteran leader that when he saw about 60 years ago in the Madras city the people who had been found in the pavements, still they are residing not only in the pavements, but also on the road side. It is true. I have also seen the plight of the people not only in Madras, but also in Bombay, Calcutta and other big cities. So, this problem has now drawn the attention of all, not only the Members of this House, but also the nation, and considering the plight of the poor people, the persons who are deprived of shelter, our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, in his budget speech on 28.2.87 while presenting his Budget stated that an apex financial institution will be set up and it will finance the housing finance institutions in the country and it will look after the housing problems. The hon. Members irrespective of the party affiliations have made the demand and asked for a comprehensive housing policy to be adopted by the Government of India for the nation, and it is the urge and it is the aspiration of the nation that was given expression to in this Bill. Here, the Government of India is fully conscious and aware of this problem and is coming out particularly with a comprehensive housing policy where, Sir, as stated and suggested by the hon. Members preference and priority will be given to the shelterless and also the houseless people who are not only residing in the rural areas, but also residing in the urban areas and slum areas.

Sir, it is true that while depicting the

picture, the plight of the weaker sections, Dr. Samant had stated that we should look at the plight of the weaker sections when they are in the slums. I can tell the hon. Member that when there was a flood havoc in the Madras city, when I went there to give financial assistance to the weaker sections, I found that in a small house having not more than 5 ft. in length and 6 ft. width and having a height of 3 1/2 ft, about 10 to 15 people reside there. And that is the condition—no air passage, they are not in a position to sit properly, you forget about their sleeping. That is their plight. When I saw them in unhygienic condition, it was horrible. When under such circumstances, our people are residing, it is felt by the Government of India, particularly our Prime Minister that we have to pay more attention to this housing problem. I can assure the Hon. Members that this institution which is going to be set up, as stated by the hon. Members, should give priority and priority should be given to the people who are shelterless and who are not having any shelter and not to those people who are having one or two houses or three houses and to give to such people more money. It should not be the policy of the Government. That is the view that has been expressed in the House and we have to take that into consideration.

It has been stated that more power is concentrated in the Reserve Bank of India and Government should look into that. I can assure the hon. Members that I will convey the feeling of the House. The Reserve Bank Officer is also here and they should pay more attention, as suggested by hon. Members, including Prof. Rangaji that priority and importance should be given to the weaker sections while formulating the rules. And this Reserve Bank of India, even though it is claimed as autonomous body, I can tell the hon. Members, if it is required, the interference from the Government will be there, if it is even construed as political interference. I will assure the hon. Members that I will also look into personally about this and while formulating the policy also.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: In the Bill, nothing is assured. Your Bank is in Bombay. I am

[Dr Datta Samant]

very happy that you are giving the picture of the poor people. But what is the surety?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Please hear me. I will have to take step by step. Please hear me. Have some patience.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When you go on putting questions, you would not hear. Your mind may be somewhere else.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay-South Central): This bank would be opened in Bombay. What is the surety? The Reserve Bank process is there. You tell me the modalities.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: For that purpose, Reserve Bank of India and Government of India or anybody is not above Parliament. Even the Reserve Bank of India--or the officers in the Reserve Bank or Governor--are not above Parliament. (Interruptions) Please hear me. Please don't divert my mind.

For that, fund is required. Now, it has been stated that paid-up capital is a meagre amount. A point has been made not only by hon. Members from this side but from that side also including Banatwallaji that a sum of hundred crore rupees is not sufficient. There is an enabling provision in the Bill that it will be increased. It is not only that. I can tell the hon. Members that they may kindly see clause 4 of the Bill which provides for initial authorised capital which would be one hundred crore rupees. If you look into clause 15, it says that the National Housing Bank may raise further its resources in the following ways:

- (i) Issue of bonds and debentures;
- (ii) Deposits from different sources;

Short-term and medium-term borrowings from the Reserve Bank, long-term borrowing from the Reserve Bank out of the National Housing Credit Fund which is being specifically established for this purpose, borrowing from the Central Government and National Housing Bank may also borrow funds abroad for its requirements.

So sufficient funds were made available and so far as the banking sector is concerned, the flow of credits so far both direct and indirect as on December, 1986 was to the extent of Rs. 686.26 crores. That is not sufficient and from the banking sector, we have been giving loans to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at concessional rate of 4% up to Rs. 5,000/- Beyond that, there was higher rate of interest and we have been giving loans also, to other class of people.

As it is felt that it is not sufficient, this Clause 15 has been included and I can tell the hon. Member that more importance will be given for housing and sufficient fund will be made available for meeting the requirements.

Coming to the points raised by some of the hon. Members that there should be provision for putting a representative from cooperative sector, even though there is no specific provision in the Act, we are going to provide. No specific provision is required. (Interruptions)

I can assure the hon. Member Shri Patel that a representative from the cooperative sector will be also on the Board. It has been mentioned also that there should be public representatives.

I assure the Members that representatives from the public will be also there and they will be put on the Board.

If you kindly look into the provisions of the Act, it has been made very clear that from different fields like finance, housing and sociology, and from different sectors, representation will be given in the Board.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolgpur): Will any developer, an expert, be associated with it?

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Will it be distributed as loan mela?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, when I started you were not present.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I stand corrected. Thank you. I only seek clarification.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: So far as giving loan funds is concerned, already we have been providing assistance to the weaker sections and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and those beneficiaries were also identified and they were also given assistance and credit.

Hereafter also, whenever the requirements are there and definitely we have to meet the requirements of weaker sections and accelerated flow of credit should be there and we are assuring the hon. Member that we will keep in mind all the suggestions that have been made by the hon. Members and I do not want to take much time of the hon. House. We are going to give our special attention to Dr. Samant. He has stated that nothing has been mentioned so far as slum areas are concerned. I have stated about it. So far as the rural people are concerned. I mean the weaker sections--Clause 14 will take care of all the sections. It has been mentioned by Dr. Datta Samant and other hon. Members of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to establish a bank to be known as the National Housing Bank to operate as a principal agency to promote housing finance institutions both at local and regional levels and to provide financial and other support to such institutions and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3-(Establishment and Incorporation of National Housing Bank)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Anil Basu--He is not present. Shri D.B. Patil--not present. Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2--

for lines 34 and 35, substitute

"(3) The head office of the National Housing Bank shall be at Hyderabad." (23)

Sir, even without putting to the vote of the House, I request the Government to agree for locating the head-office at Hyderabad instead of Bombay. The Reserve Bank headquarters is there; the NABARD's headquarters is there. Why not this be located at Hyderabad? Hyderabad is centrally-located.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I would suggest that it may be at Calcutta.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When he is demanding at Hyderabad, you are providing for it at Calcutta. How is it?

(Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, I can understand the feeling of the hon. Member for locating it at Hyderabad. The provision is there in the Bill itself. So far as Bombay is concerned, you know the feeling of Dr. Samant also. He can say that it is an Apex institution and it has to do so many things with the Reserve Bank of India also. Further, when it is at Bombay, it will be better and it will be convenient also. But there is a provision in the Bill itself that if we will have to consider it, we can consider so many suggestions also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I put Amendment No. 23 moved by Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao to the vote of the house.

Amendment No. 23 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Since there is no amendment for clauses 4-5, I put together clauses 3 to 5. The question is:

"That Clauses 3 to 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 3 to 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 6-(Board of Directors)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Anil Basu. He is not present.

SHRI G.I. PATEL (Gandhinagar): Sir, since the hon. Minister has, in his speech, agreed to appoint the Directors from the Cooperatives, I am not moving my amendment.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Sir, I am moving my amendments. Sir, I beg to move:

Page 4, line 3 --

for "two" substitute "six" (24)

Page 4, line 8,--

add at the end,-

"and directors referred to in clause (f) shall be appointed in consultation with State Governments." (25)

The present provision permits only two directors from amongst the officials of the State Governments. There are several States. To accommodate the different regions, I propose an amendment to increase it to six... (*Interruptions*) Why is he having any objection to raise it to 6? I, therefore, request the Government to agree to this.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, I would like to state that it is not possible.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I now put Amendment Nos. 24 and 25 moved by Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao to vote.

Amendments nos. 24 and 25 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Anil Basu-He is not present. I will put together Clauses 7 to 13 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clauses 7 to 13 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 7 to 13 were added to the Bill.

Clause 14--(Business of National Housing Bank)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Anil Basu—He is not present.

SHRI G.I. PATEL (Gandhinagar): Sir, I move my amendments....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you moving your amendments 21 and 22 together?

SHRI G.I. PATEL: Yes, Sir, I beg to move:

Page 6, line 28,--

add at the end--

"including housing cooperatives" (21)

Page 6, line 31,--

add at the end--

"and housing co-operatives" (22)

Sir, I would like to submit that both the housing societies should be included in the sphere of this. But the hon. Minister has not replied to my clarifications.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: So far as cooperative societies are concerned, it is an apex body and it provides assistance to

cooperative financial institutions; and co-operative financial institutions will look after the cooperative societies. So, the amendment is not required; it is not acceptable.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. G.I. Patel, are you withdrawing your Amendments?

SHRI G.I. PATEL: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Has Mr. G.I. Patel leave of the House to withdraw his amendments?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendments Nos. 21 and 22 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 14 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now clause 15. Mr. Basudeb Acharia. He is not present.

The question is:

"That Clause 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Clause 16--(Loans in Foreign Currency)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Sir, I beg to move:

Pages 8 and 9,--

Omit lines 28 to 48 and 1 to 3, respectively. (35)

Sir, it is a relevant amendment. I have proposed deletion of sub-clauses (3) and (4) of Clause 16. These sub-clauses provide for giving loans in foreign exchange. If you see the aims and objects of the Bill and the entire structure of the Bill, you will find that

there is no need for this sort of loans in foreign exchange. Therefore, I would humbly request the hon. Minister to delete this part, namely, on page 8, omit lines 28 to 48, and on page 9, omit lines 1 to 3. This will serve the purpose and meet the ends of justice.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: There is substance in the point made by the hon. Member. The housing finance institutions will be comparatively small, regionally-based housing finance institutions with rupee-based assets and they will not need foreign currency loans for financing housing construction in India. Hence, the Government is agreeable to the amendment moved by the hon. Member, Shri Shantaram Naik, for deletion, on pages 8 and 9, of lines 28 to 48 and 1 to 3, respectively. We are accepting this amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is

"Pages 8 and 9,--

Omit lines 28 to 48 and 1 to 3, respectively." (35)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 16, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 17 to 39 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 17 to 39 were added to the Bill.

Clause 40-(Audit)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Basudeb Acharia. Not present.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:
Sir, I beg to move:

Page 15,--

for lines 1 to 5, *substitute--*

"40. (1) The accounts of the National Housing Bank shall be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India who shall conduct the audit in the same way as is done in respect of other Government accounts." (28)

Page 15,--

after line 33, *insert--*

"(6) The annual accounts of the National Housing Bank, its balance sheet as on the close of the relevant year together with the profit and loss account for the year and the Comptroller and Auditor General's report and a report on the working of the National Housing Bank during that year shall be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha." (29)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 15, line 27,--

before "Reserve Bank" *insert--*

"Central Government and the" (36)

Page 15,--

for line 33, *substitute--*

"Year, and the Central Government shall, as soon as may be after they are received by it, cause the same to be laid before each House of Parliament.

(6) Without prejudice to anything contained in the preceding sub-sections, the Central Government may, at any time, appoint the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India to examine and report upon the accounts of the National Housing Bank and any expenditure incurred by him in connec-

tion with such examination and report shall be payable by the National Housing Bank to the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India." (37)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: In view of the fact that Government has come forward, the Minister has come forward, with those amendments to Clause 40 which are in substance the same as I have suggested, I withdraw my amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: First, let me take up the Government amendments. The question is:

"Page 15, line 27,--

before "Reserve Bank" *insert--*

"Central Government and the" (36)

"Page 15,--

for line 33, *substitute--*

"year, and the Central Government shall, as soon as may be after they are received by it, cause the same to be laid before each House of Parliament.

(6) Without prejudice to anything contained in the preceding sub-sections, the Central Government may, at any time, appoint the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India to examine and report upon the accounts of the National Housing Bank and any expenditure incurred by him in connection with such examination and report shall be payable by the National Housing Bank to the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India." " (37)

The motion was adopted.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendments number 28 and 29.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Has the Hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendments 28 and 29.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes
Amendments Nos. 28 and 29 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:
"Clause 40, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 40, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:
"Clause 41 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted
Clause 41 was added to the Bill.

Clause 42 (Annual Report on Housing)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now clause 42.

Amendments made:

Page 15, line 38,--
before "Reserve Bank" insert--
"Central Government and the" (38)

Page 15, line 40,--
after "housing" insert

"and the Central Government shall, as soon as may be after the report is received by it, cause the same to be laid before each House of Parliament." (39)

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:
"That clause 42, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 42, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up Clause 43.

Shri Basudeb Acharia not present.

There are no amendments to Clauses 44 to 46. I put them together.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 43 to 46 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 43 to 46 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up Clause 47.

Shri Basudeb Acharia-not present.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 47 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 47 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up Clause 48.

Shri D.B. Patil, not present.

There is no amendment to Clause 49. I put them together.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 48 and 49 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 48 and 49 were added to the Bill.

Clause 50 (Offences by Companies)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: I beg to move:

Page 18, line 21,--

add at the end,--

"With a fine of rupees ten thousand" (32)

Page 18, line 34,--

add at the end,--

"With a fine of rupees five thousand" (33)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I put amendments numbers 32 and 33 to Clause 50 to vote.

Amendments nos. 32 and 33 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 50 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 50 was added to the Bill

Clause 51 to 57 were added to the Bill

FIRST SCHEDULE

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: I beg to move:

Page 21, line 17,—

add at the end,—

"except to the Parliament when the relevant information is sought for."
(34)

Sir, under this declaration of fidelity and secrecy, even this House is not informed as to the extent of how much amount was written off that was due from big company. Even when we get some report about the writing off, we are not informed. Generally, we seek information from the Government.

Under this very fidelity and secrecy act, that vital information is not provided even to the highest body like the Parliament. The clause of fidelity and secrecy should not apply to public financial institutions. The Parliament should know how the monies that are collected as taxes from the people are being spent; whether there is any misuse of fund, whether there is any wastage of fund or whether there is any favouritism shown to any company. That type of vital information should be supplied to the Parliament. That is why I moved an amendment to this effect and I hope that the Government will agree to it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 34 moved by Shri. V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao to the vote of the House.

Amendment no. 34 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That First Schedule and Second Schedule stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

First Schedule and Second Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I beg to move.

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.02 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: OUT-OF-COURT SETTLEMENT IN REGARD TO PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION FOR THE VICTIMS OF BHOPAL GAS TRAGEDY-CONTD.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House shall now take up further discussion on the reported negotiations between the Government of India and the Union Carbide Corporation for an out-of-court settlement in regard to payment of compensation for the victims of Bhopal gas tragedy. Mr. Sharad Dighe to speak.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): Sir, I have to reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. There are some more Members to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: How much time will they take?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't worry, they will finish in half-an-hour's time. I request the Members to be very brief.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): On that day also he wanted to go away and we accommodated him.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): This is a very important issue; at least let us discuss it.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, I have no objection even if they want to discuss it upto 5 O'clock.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: The Parliamentary work should have the highest priority.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The issue regarding the reported negotiations between the Government of India the Union Carbide Corporation for an out-of-court settlement was discussed the other day at great length. Fortunately, even though the case was set for settlement on the 18th of November, no settlement took place and the case was adjourned to a further date.

Now the main question is that in view of all that has happened in the past, whether it is advisable to go in for an out-of-court settlement in this matter. I would like to refer to certain dates before I proceed further.

This disaster took place on the 2nd or the 3rd of December 1984. Then by an Act, The Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Act, 1985—which was passed in March 1985, the Government took the monopoly of representing all the victims before the Court. Judge John. F. Keenen by his order dated 12th May 1986 held on the ground of forum-non-convenience that it should be sent to an Indian court...

Therefore, accordingly the present suit in the court of District Judge of Bhopal was filed on 5th September, 1985. When the preliminaries were going on before the court it appears that the District Judge after

hearing the parties made an interim order and in fact this order has nothing to do with the final settlement in this suit. What he has merely directed is this in these unprecedented circumstances arising out of unprecedented industrial tragedy I would be failing in my judicial duty if I were not to draw upon the ever-vivacious spring of justice flowing from Section 151 of CPC". So he has exercised his inherent powers under Section 151 and said "I therefore, ventured: With all humility at my command to feel that I have sound legal sanction to put forth to the parties a proposal for re-conciliatory substantial interim relief to the Gas victims." So what the learned judge has stated is that you should find out a way for re-conciliatory interim relief in this matter pending hearing and disposal of this matter.

Now, in fact, for this small proposal also the Union Carbide has very adamantly stated that court had no jurisdiction and they have made a fantastic and small offer even for interim relief. They say: "To bring into the deposit in court the proceeds of the dividends declared since the year of the tragedy in respect of the entire shareholding of Union Carbide Corporation in UCIL. So in India whatever the proceeds of the dividends on the shares. This will be over Rs. 21 million. The necessary application to the Reserve Bank for this purpose may be made forthwith." Then with large heart they say: "To authorise the American Red Cross in Washington to remit forthwith to this hon. court all moneys which continue to be held by it (out of U.S. \$5 million paid by UOC in December 1985). Which is expected to be approximately Rs. 39 million." This is the fantastic and very small interim relief which they are proposing. Where is the question of the final settlement at all?

Now finally for settlement when we have assessed our claim at 3.3 billion dollars they are offering only 500 to 600 million dollars. Apart from this fantastic low offer which they are making to consider any negotiation out of court at this stage is not only premature but unwise as far as the Indian Government is concerned. The aim of this litigation was not merely to get moneys from them but to establish fro

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

the multinational industries what is their liability in this case and it is going to be a precedent for all the third world nations as far as the multi-national corporations are concerned. Therefore, the main important point in this matter is not merely money but to fix the liability. Who was responsible for this whole catastrophe which has taken place in which 2850 people were killed and over 2 lakh maimed and still today 1100 patients are in the hospital without any improvement in their condition. There is a medical report which was published yesterday which says "The Bhopal gas leak has caused a four-fold increase in abortions, menstrual dis-order and inflammation of reproductive organs among women." "Those women who have conceived after the gas leak also showed a high proportion of spontaneous abortions indicating a continued effect of the toxic gas leak." It will affect not only this generation but the progeny in that very place.

When we take the monopoly of representing all these victims, then merely to pay them some money here and there will not be a solution at all. It will be a betrayal of the confidence which the whole nation and the Parliament has put in the Government to present the case on behalf of the victims. My submission is that at this stage no settlement is possible and should not be gone into. No negotiation should even take place. If we allow this multi-national company to go scot-free like this by paying some dividend or some insured amount to the Indian people, then it will be a precedent for all multinationals. They will say: Go to the third world: have anything. You can have Hiroshima there. You can have gas chambers there. Kill people and get scot-free. You don't touch their assets at all and you just take whatever the insurance company gives and such dividends which are available in that country. So it will be a very bad precedent not only for this country but also for all third world nations. This will imply that they can even ignore all the safety standards which are laid down under the law. Even with their criminal negligence, they can go scot-free. From this point of view, if the confidence is reposed

by the people to represent their case in the court, then Government should see that not only the victims get adequate compensation but the honour of this country is safe and as far as future is concerned, a good precedent is also established.

Fixing liability is the most important thing in this case. That will not only keep our honour, keep good standards in this country but will also be a good lesson for the multinational. It will also give us a good bargaining power. At this stage, whenever we negotiate, they say: "No, no, we are not liable. On humanitarian grounds, we will consider something." Even for interim relief in their statement itself they say that on humanitarian grounds we will offer this thing. So this is not the stage. It is absolutely premature and unwise to take into consideration these proposals as far as the negotiations are concerned.

I think the evidence is such that everything will come out and we will be able to fix complete liability. It is not necessary to develop cold feet and say that in litigation anything can happen and we will not get anything. I have learned that as far as this multi-national is concerned, sufficient data for fixing the liability has been collected. It will be very useful as far as this country is concerned. Then, we can also pursue the criminal charges so far as the other persons are concerned. We should proceed further and have a good bargaining position.

I will go further and say that if the Government under that Act has taken the monopoly of representing these victims, then it is their duty to take Parliament into confidence. It is their duty to take into confidence the other voluntary agencies which are working there on behalf of the victims. After the liability is fixed, the elected representatives of the people, namely, this Parliament, and the voluntary agencies working there, should also be taken into confidence from time to time before finalising any settlement or before any offer is made. It is not necessary to develop cold feet, as I said, and hurry up with this and take any paltry and fantastically small sums and put an end to this matter. It will be betraying the victims and the people of this country.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: (Mahbubnagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, the most important thing to be noted at the outset is the strange silence that the Government has scrupulously observed over the last two months in regard to various kinds of reports that have been appearing in the Press. Even the Minister for Industries who has been listening to this debate has also been sounding quite equivocal. It is this prevarication on the part of the Government authorities which has given rise to widespread suspicion. One does not have to refer to the fact that this tragedy has caused colossal damage which has been rightly described by Shri Krishna Iyer as Bhoposhima. So, the damage as has been mentioned by other friends was not merely in terms of a large number of deaths but in terms of multi-dimensional, continuing long-term genetical effects. It is found in the ICMR Report of 1986 that in addition to eye and respiratory problems, there is evidence of widespread multi-organ involvement, coma and so on. In March, 1987, the ICMR sponsored another study which indicated the continued presence of toxins in the bodies of gas victims. Many studies have established this fact and I do not have to go into details. The other day, a senior Member, Shri Veerendra Patil was referring to the genuine difficulty of documentation, in view of the large number of patients and the number of victims. I agree with him on that account.

15.16 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

But at this stage, we are not dealing with the documentation that would be required in Court of Law, in regard to individual victims but with documentation, in regard to the liability of the company. In my view, the documentation in regard to liability of the company has been a massive and therefore, open and shut case. I do not know why the Government is developing cold feet in regard to this particular point.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: What is that particular point?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: The point of liability.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): Sir, this is one of the preliminary issues which we have taken before the District Court in Bhopal, especially liabilities is one of the major issues which we have taken.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: That is well known. My point is even while the issue of liability was still under consideration in the Court, where was the need for the Government to talk to the Union Carbide in regard to out of courts settlement. The Government has not been able to clarify this. The Government representative should not choose to intervene and make partial clarifications in regard to the limited points and confuse the basic case.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as has been mentioned by you when you spoke here, the Government have not only taken the power, but also assumed the responsibility to protect the interest of all the victims. This is an onerous responsibility. It has been referred to already as a test case.

The other day, our esteemed friend, Shri Veerendra Patil, was referring to the possibility of the victims being turned into guinea-pigs in the judicial laboratory. But what of the attitude of the various multi-nationals in the third world countries as a consequence of which the people in the third world countries have been turned into guinea-pigs for their colossal profits?

We had asked for three billion and odd dollars. Since the Government have not chosen to contradict the reports that appeared in the press, we are compelled to proceed on the assumption that they are largely correct. If five to six hundred million dollars was the offer of the company, then what would that mean in terms of compensation to the individual victims? It would not come to more than Rs. 15000 per an injured person.

SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH: How are you calculating that?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Out of 600 million dollars, only 425 million dollars are offered to be paid in hard cash now, and the rest will be paid in easy, convenient, instalments and out of this amount of 425 million dollars, 125 million dollars would be paid to the Government for the expenses it incurred on the litigation. That will bring the figure down to 300 million dollars.

SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH: I do not know from where this figure of 600 million dollars or 300 million dollars has been acquired. Yes, we have seen it from the papers and many of the hon. Members have spoken. Yes, there was an attempt, there was some exploration of some settlement also in the United States and now in Bhopal, as some of the hon. Members have mentioned, on the 18th November. This was done at the initiative of the court. Mr. Chairman, while speaking, you yourself mentioned that the court under Section 151--the court has inherent powers under that Section--have taken recourse to this. They have said that as an interim relief, the court might ask, or the court did ask the two parties, whether there was any responsibility of both the parties to have an exercise to see whether some interim relief could be given. There was some negotiation between the two sets of lawyers, but nothing definite has come to the Government. These figures have appeared very widely in the papers and we should not, for all practical purposes, rely on them...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, I am again thankful to the Minister for his intervention but I am afraid it has not added anything to the clarify of the situation. He has only got confusion worse confounded. Sir, he should have clarified as to why the Government did not contradict various reports appearing in the Press for the last 2 months.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Sir, in the House I have raised them several times.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, we have been stressing that before the question of liability is established, there is no need

whatever to discuss with the Union Carbide. The question we are trying to raise is, why and under whose authority, with whose permission did you initiate discussion with the Union Carbide? The Minister other day contended that the court has given direction. The court has not given any direction. The court could only suggest to the two parties to explore the avenues of possible settlement out of the court. Government could have told the court, "Look, we are not interested in that". Why did you allow the time to be lost? Sir, if 600 million dollar figure is totally imaginary, you might as well say so. If there were some exercises you may as well take the House into confidence as to what was the offer made by the Union Carbide and as to what was the demand made by the Government? Sir, I am, therefore, compelled to proceed on the premise of this imaginary figure.

I am afraid that out of the remaining 300 million dollar or so, lot of money is set apart for the improvement of civic amenities--I might say a ridiculous thing--including the improvement of an Airport at Bhopal. This is the information I have received. I am not levelling an allegation; I am merely eliciting the clarification. When the turn of the Minister comes, he may take the opportunity to clarify them.

There are already parallels for us to draw upon in regard to the quantum of compensation. In August, 1985, the Manville Corporation offered 2.5 billion dollars for damage caused by asbestos. The damage caused in this case was only to 60,000 persons and the order of the damage caused was far far less.

A.H. Robins Company paid 520 million dollars to settle the claims relating to injuries from the Dalkon shield in 1986.

In the case of Karen Silkwood, the jury awarded 500,000 dollars to every affected person.

Coming nearer to home. The Government has paid Rs. 1 million compensation to the air crash victims.

So, we have some of these parallels to go by.

Sir, I may draw the attention of the Government to the recent pace setting judgement delivered by our own Supreme Court, headed by the Justice Bhagwati. Sir, in this historic case relating to Sriram Company of Delhi, Justice Shri Bhagwati propounded a welcome doctrine that the quantum of compensation to be fixed should be in relation to the assets of the company which causes the damage. I think, Sir, this judgement comes in handy to us and we should not allow this advantage to be lost.

Sir, while the merits of not entering into negotiations with the Union Carbide for settlement outside the court, at least at this stage, are overwhelming, one is only intrigued as to why the Government is so anxious about negotiations. If the people in India develop unflattering notions about the Government's vulnerability to foreign blackmail, I do not think Government can blame the people. The Union Carbide's spokesman challenge, the Government of India even about a year back and said that in case no settlement was reached with the Union Carbide, no capital would flow into India from the West. I am not referring to the more subtle and more dangerous kind of blackmail that could be exerted by people like Win Chadda.

I see some weight in the argument that if the case is allowed to be taken to the logical limit, it would be a time-consuming process. It would take years. I am, therefore, suggesting that the Government of India should come forward with a piece of legislation under which, special courts could be constituted to settle claims arising from large manmade disasters. While this was the biggest industrial accident in the history of the world, we may have bigger accidents in future in our country and elsewhere. Therefore, the Government should also think of a comprehensive piece of legislation. Even while the case may be on, we should leave no stone unturned to get interim compensation. This legislation could also refer to the principles and lay down the principles statutorily as to how

interim compensation should be paid. If this is done, firstly relief can be provided to the victims; secondly, the role of multi-nationals in the third-world countries can be delineated; and thirdly maximum compensation can be secured. If the Government does not go through these motions, one would only be obliged to suspect the *bona fides* of the Government.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, one of the products of the Union Carbide is the 'Eveready Torch Cell'. These are battery cells and are called 'Eveready'. Till recently, the advertisement of Eveready carried the following slogan:

[English]

'A cat has nine lives'.

[Translation]

If any multinational organisation asks Union Carbide whether to set up a chemical unit in India or not, then Union Carbide would encourage it to do so because

[English]

Indians have nine lives.

[Translation]

If Indians did not have nine lives then how could so many people in this country still survive after the Bhopal tragedy. You must have understood what I want to imply. The multi-nationals consider the third world countries like worms. They treat them worse than animals and we continue to tolerate their atrocities helplessly.

In regard to the issue of out of court settlement of compensation, I will tell you an important fact. I want the hon. Members to pay attention to my submission. In July, I read in a foreign newspaper in this library itself perhaps it was New York Times or International Herald-in which a series of articles were written

[Mr. G.S. Rajhans]

about this subject saying that out of court settlement was in the interest of the Indian Government. Because Union Carbide possesses certain facts which have been admitted by the supervisors and workers of the factory, according to which the accident was a deliberate act of sabotage due to jealousy or as a result of their differences with the manager. Arguments were also advanced to the effect that out of court settlement has become necessary for the Indian Government because Union Carbide is in possession of certain evidences which can verify the above fact.

Sir, everybody is aware that multinational companies manage to insert such articles in big newspapers and publish such stories. In this connection, I will praise that Indian living in the United States, who has said that according to U.S laws if a sabotage takes place, as a result of which a labourer dies or is injured or is otherwise affected, then the entire responsibility has to be shouldered by the manager of the plant. Therefore, Union Carbide has to pay compensation and it is immaterial whether it is paid in the court or out of the court. I am all praise for that Indian who wrote such a courageous letter to the Editor.

The idea of an out of court settlement is under discussion for the last 5 or 6 months. The hon. Minister is asking as to wherefrom is the issue of 300 millions to 600 millions being raised? The subject has made headings and has otherwise appeared in the form of articles in every newspaper. One of the big newspapers based in South India which brings out one of its editions from Gurgaon as well, reported four or five days back that talks are going on to reach a settlement at 250 millions. I want to submit that whatever is being talked about is not totally baseless. All newspapers have carried reports to this effect and not all of them are irresponsible.

If you are making an out of court settlement, although I am not in favour of it, you should not reduce the amount which was being negotiated at 3 millions earlier. I would say that even this amount is

inadequate. You have stated that you gave Rs. 55 crores as interim relief. Is Rs. 55 crores sufficient? The other day it was suggested here that Government can levy some surcharge for floods and droughts. Can the same not be done for providing relief to the victims of Bhopal gas tragedy as well? We can levy a small tax for this purpose.

The whole world knows that after Hiroshima and Nagasaki, it is Bhopal and Chernobyl which figure as one of the worst disasters. I have read in a number of international newspapers about incidents which would have been of the magnitude of Bhopal had the tragedy struck there. In other words, Bhopal has become synonymous with horror and the people of the whole world know about it.

We are back to square one after a period of three years. The third anniversary of this tragedy will be witnessed very soon. The whole nation is concerned about this matter. If you can reach an out of court settlement, you should go for it because you say that the process in the court will take a long time, but you can provide relief to them yourselves, they should not be left to die.

Secondly, the miseries of the people of Bhopal were shown on Television some 3 or 4 months back. We were horrified to see their condition and our conscience was shaken thoroughly. Whosoever saw those scenes was horrified. If we have even a little conscience, then we should make arrangements for providing substantial interim relief to these unfortunate people. Much has been said and will continue to be said about the misery of the people affected by gas and I do not want to repeat it. The gas has not only affected the present generation of the people in Bhopal but it will affect the future generation as well. Does not our conscience prick us to make some efforts to help the hapless victims of Bhopal?

I want to submit one more point. Wasn't it the duty of the Indian Government to educate the American people about their responsibility in the

Bhopal Tragedy so that they launch agitations and compel their Government to provide interim relief? Had the Government taken proper initiative, a huge sum would have been provided as relief to these people. I think that Indian Embassy did very little in this regard. It neither held any seminar or meeting nor released any advertisement for this purpose and was merely waiting for the court to make a settlement. The American Court, which declared that the hearing of the case should be held in the Indian Courts because Indian Judiciary is very impartial and can be fully relied upon, ought to be praised. We have not lost the case there. What I want to say is that we can build up public opinion in America even after three years by saying that litigation is a long drawn process and it is not possible for a poor country like India to bear the expenditure of giving compensation to all the victims and, therefore, Union Carbide should give interim relief. Whether the case is decided in the court or a settlement is reached out of the court, there can be no two opinions about the fact that thousands of people who died and lakhs of others who have been affected by gas should be compensated. When a small quantity of chemical was dropped into Rhine river by Sandoz Company, a commotion was created in West Germany and Switzerland and within two weeks that company had to give crores of dollars as compensation. Does not law exist in that land, cannot law take its own course there? But the reason was that such a strong public opinion was built that they had to do it. Photographs of dead fish which were killed on account of chemical poisoning were published in the newspapers. I want to say that when crores of rupees can be given as compensation for dead fish, then what should be the quantum of compensation here in our case which concerns the loss of human lives. Therefore, without repeating what has already been said, I want to submit that you should make efforts even now to create a strong public opinion in U.S.A. Union Carbide does not have shortage of funds. It should be compelled to grant as interim relief at least half of the amount demanded as compensation.

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani):
MR. Chairman, Sir: When this House adopted the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster Bill in 1985, little did it realize that the provisions of the very Bill could be utilized for jettisoning the best interests of the victims. It has been pointed out to us that clause (b) of subsection (1) of Section 3 of the this Act empowers Government to enter into compromise. However, I rise to emphasize a very important fact, and we must not lose sight of this important fact, namely, what were the considerations that the House had at the time of passing this Bill. It was realised that individuals may under compulsion of their immediate needs enter into arbitrary settlement of their claims. Therefore, we thought it necessary to give monopoly of representations to the government; government and government alone was therefore made entitled to represent the best interests of the claimants. The Act therefore places two important responsibilities, dual responsibilities to protect the best interests of the claimants; and in the second place to provide for immediate relief and rehabilitation of the victims to provide for their immediate needs. When the House was so serious that it did not allow the individuals to come to any arbitrary settlement with respect to their rights, how can the government be given any long rope for any arbitrary settlement out of court settlement with the Corporation? Therefore, that is an important factor that cannot be simply ignored.

I will not go by the various press reports as to what are the terms of the offer. The government has taken a very strange position of simply denying this report or that report but has failed to take the entire nation into confidence with respect to the negotiations that the government was having for out of court settlement. The government has agreed that there were negotiations both in the United States as well as in our country. We, therefore, demand that this House be told about the details of those negotiations. The government owes it a duty to this House, owes to the Bhopal gas victims, owes to the nation

[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

to tell us as to what those negotiations were and what were the details of those negotiations. It is extremely sorry to find that the government has been functioning on such an important matter in a shroud of secrecy; that is the main problem which has given rise to so much of agitation. There was an agitation here in Delhi; there was a bandh in Bhopal and the government sat tongue tied without taking the nation into confidence throughout. Therefore, the first demand from the government is to take this House, to take the Bhopal victims, to take the entire nation into confidence and say what those negotiations are and what details of the negotiations are with respect to out of court settlement? The implications of the out of court settlement must be realised. In the first place, washing out this liability, criminal liability, means that nobody in the world would ever come to know as to who was responsible for such a colossal catastrophe that we had. I must say that this enthusiasm about out of court settlement is more in the interest of the Corporation rather than in the interest of the victims of this Bhopal gas tragedy. The Corporation has to be brought to books and their liability has to be ascertained, their criminal liability, and thereby justice must be extended to the victims. The serious implications will be there. Merely accepting certain money is encouraging these multinationals and others to ignore safety standards.

I will not dwell much upon this point because it has been very clearly brought out in this House. Indeed, we cannot have, and we do not want to have any more Bhopals. Let there be no more Bhopals and therefore it is our first and primary responsibility to see that no out-of-court settlement is arrive as that may wash away the criminal responsibility that may lead to the tendency to ignore safety standards and that may lead to the creation of few Bhopals too.

Mr. Chairman, as I have said, the important point is that this nation is in the dark. There is therefore an agitation. While de-

manding from the Government full details with respect to the negotiations, I must also demand from the Government a categorical assurance that no out-of-court settlement will ever be arrived at without the previous sanction and approval of this House here, without taking the representatives of the people confidence. It is not a minor tragedy that we had. I need not go into the dimension of the colossal catastrophe that we had. Perhaps, the full dimensions have not been projected in spite of the various studies that we have had up till now. I must, therefore, rise to join all my colleagues who have demanded that proper attention be paid to criminal liability and ascertainment of criminal liability. Of course, an important question is, that those people, they may want immediate money. They cannot be asked to wait indefinitely. But this particular fact was taken into account by this House itself. Was it not known that the litigation will be a drawn out thing? That it will take a lot of time, everybody knew it. And, therefore, the bill that we passed, namely, the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster Bill, in 1985, provided, as I have said, the dual responsibility of the Government, not merely to pursue and prosecute the Corporation, but also the responsibility to provide for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims. A sum of Rs. 55 crores that has been very broadly projected here in this House as the relief for the victims. Every relief must be provided, full rehabilitation should be undertaken by the Government and at the same time prosecute both for the civil and criminal liability. That is the need. Therefore, while I am precise that criminal liability cannot be ignored, I also emphasise that the minimum needs of the gas victims cannot be ignored. And it is the responsibility of the Government to give full rehabilitation and to undertake full rehabilitation of the victims of this great tragedy, at the same time prosecuting the company both for its civil and criminal liability.

Mr. Chairman, I must, before concluding, once again emphasise that the Government must give an assurance to this House that no out-of-court settlement on a matter of such great importance will be ar-

rived at without taking this House into confidence.

[Translation]

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, much has been said on this subject here and I will not repeat that, but I want to remind the hon. Minister through you that when this subject was discussed in this House two and a half years ago and a bill was also passed here at that time, I had raised a point at that stage that a top level leader of one political party had alleged that prior to the occurrence of the tragedy, two officers of the rank of General of the US army, had gone to Bhopal. The Government should investigate the matter fully and inform the House about the truth. This allegation was made publically by a top leader of a political party but I regret that neither a word was said in reply nor any information was given. I want to request the Government to clarify the matter in this august House as it is necessary to know whether there is any truth in it or not.

The second point raised was regarding our of court settlement. I come from that city. I was born there, was brought up there and my mortal remains will be laid there as well. I want to ask as to which settlement are you talking about? First, Government of India should ascertain the fact through its own source whether the interim relief granted for the rehabilitation of the victims has been fully utilised or not. In this connection, the initiative was taken by the Central Government and the Prime Minister who sanctioned relief generously. On its part, the State Government and its Ministers also made substantial efforts to ensure that people must get relief. As a result, the gas victims were supplied with essential commodities from the Fair Price Shops free of cost. But I want to submit with full responsibility that the owners of these outlets have become millionaires in connivance with the Government and its petty officials, I repeat that the owner of every Fair Price Shop has become a millionaire and relief has not reached all the victims. The Government must pay attention to this point.

In regard to the victims who are dead—they number 2500 according to official record—for each of whom you had earmarked a sum of Rs. 10,000 as compensation, I want to ask whether the heirs of every such victim have received that amount or not? I would also like to point out that there are some unfortunate families which have lost all their members and as a result there is no one left to whom compensation can be granted. Complaints in respect of such cases have also come to me and these are under investigation.

16.00 hrs.

You talk about out of court settlement so that this case can be put to an end by claiming a certain amount. Your objective is very good as it will enable the people to get immediate relief and they need not wait for the case to be settled through the long drawn process of the court. However, I want to make certain submissions which might sound stupid to my colleagues. Nevertheless, I must raise these issues here. Bhopal which was called a city of silver setting was reduced to a graveyard by the criminal negligence of the Union Carbide.

[English]

[Translation]

Union Carbide has made it into a graveyard. If you take the responsibility and put the issue to an end, even then it is not going to be over. Three generations of the children who are in their growing age now have been affected. Neither the Government nor the doctors are aware as to what future is in store for them. No one knows about the future of three generations of these victims.

You have talked about granting compensation. But I want to ask you as to what compensation can you give to those children who have become orphans or to the widows or women from genteel families who have taken to prostitution in order to survive? Therefore, I want to submit that regardless of what settlement or agreement Government reaches, it must

[Shri Aziz Qureshi]

ensure that a phased programme for the victims is formulated. This rehabilitation programme should include education, housing, medical facilities, employment and other welfare measures. Until it contains provisions for social improvement, no agreement will be beneficial. If you do not make such provisions, the future generations will never forgive you.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): The hon. Member from that area spoke just now. I am not from that area. After one year I had gone there. After hearing and seeing the people there I came to the conclusion that in India any multi-national can kill our people like guinea-pig and get away with that. This is the agony. It is really frustrating the way this Government is dealing with this matter.

16.04 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the chair*]

This Bhopal tragedy can be compared with Hiroshima where the atom bombs were thrown. But that was the war period. Here it is the multi-national which has become prosperous at the cost of our country and its people.

I shall not take much of your time. I shall read out to you a portion of the report of the Indian Council of Medical Research about this tragedy. It says:

"In addition to the eye and respiratory problems there is evidence of widespread multi-organ involvement, of coma, gastrointestinal disturbances lesions in the central nervous system, psychological trauma, behavioural disturbances, more frequent aborted fetuses, and retarded growth of babies born to exposed mothers."

This is the report of the Indian Council of Medical Research and not the report of Dr. Datta Samant or anybody else.

The children that are going to be born will be retarded. Will any body like that his children or the progeny should be retarded? Even the New York Times has stated on 27.7.86 that 86,000 people were per-

manently injured, one-third of them severely. The report also mentions 56 still-births, 91 infant deaths within the first week of birth (twice the average), 355 spontaneous abortions (three times the average), and long-term damage to liver, kidneys, blood and nervous systems of the victims. These are the reports of the Indian Medical Council and the New York Times which I liked to quote. What is happening in this country? Is it the way the Government is looking at these matters? This is not the first time that it has happened. In 1978 also an intense and costly fire occurred within an alpha naphthol storage area of the Union Carbide plant. Then on 26th December, 1981, a deadly phosgene gas leak resulted in the death of the plant operator. In January, 1982, a phosgene gas leak seriously incapacitated 28 people. On 5th October, 1982, methyl isocyanate—the same gas—based gaseous productions seriously injured four plant workers. Several members of neighbouring colonies suffered severe respiratory difficulties as a result of the accident as well. Forget that. In all the branches of the Union Carbide all over the world, there have been about 21 accidents. I will not take much time of this House. Four such type of serious accidents have occurred in the same plant. And when the matter was raised in the Madhya Pradesh Assembly, the hon. Minister protected this company. He said: "What is there? Sometimes some small things do happen. They are such a nice employer. What can we do?" If you want, I will give the exact wording of that Minister. He has behaved in an unfair manner.

The company is not following the safety procedures. Even the New York Times has quoted that on September 11, 1984, before the data of accident -- a Report by Union Carbide safety inspectors at Institute warned that a 'runaway reaction' at a tank storing methyl isocyanate could lead to a 'catastrophic failure' of the tank. So, one month before the accident, the report of the safety inspectors of this plant says that all the safety procedures were not being followed. The safety measures in the New York plant and here are entirely different and they should be corrected. All these things have been reported by the inspectors and the authorities of the New York.

There is another report which says: "It was the decision of the parent company to store this gas in large quantities. It was also the 'undersign' of safety systems by the parent company which resulted in the escape of a large enough quantity of the gas to cause such damage." Storing of this gas should not be done in a large quantity. This is against the law. So, I have got a number of statements. These are not mine, these are the statements of the New York Times and the New York Safety Inspectors. These are the reports of those who are the culprits. And what is their reaction after killing so many people? The Union Carbide management is saying that this is a sabotage by one of the workers or by some vested interests. That is the theory they have brought before the court. They say it is a sabotage. They have said somebody had opened the valve of the tank where this methyl isocyanate was stored, and as a result of this, it had leaked into the water and the gas was formed. They say they have not done anything. The second theory that they have put up before the court is that it is the Indian company which is not concerned with this. Their working is different though they are using the name of the parent company. The third thing that they have put up in the court is that as far as the safety precautions or the Factory Act measures are concerned, they are following them hundred per cent. So, they are not guilty at all. These are the various points that they have raised in the New York Court, before Justice Keenan and before the Bhopal Court. So, even after killing so many Indian people and incapacitating lakhs of people, the Union Carbide is behaving like big boss. They are not prepared even to say 'sorry' to the Minister or to the Government. If this is the way the Government is going to deal with all these matters, then I do not know where we are going. This is a serious matter which the Government has to think over.

Sir, the hon. Minister is here. I will raise four or five points in the little time that is available to me. Those are very important points. The Hon. Minister has said that he does not know what are the figures. I have got all the dates with me. The Union Carbide went on delaying the hearing.

After four months, in April you filed the case in the New York court. Then the

hearing had come. Now, in the month of November, they were not prepared to accept it and again they say that we are prepared to settle it by mutual consultations. Then simultaneously, he had taken the case in the Bhopal Court and the matter was referred to again there. Even for this they have taken 10 days for correspondence and delayed this matter for more than one year. I can give all the information regarding each date of the affidavit they made. Here the whole observation is that the Union Carbide is deliberately delaying the case but the Bhopal court says that the matter is there and we are trying to settle it and you give us two days time. Whatever the Union Carbide advocates are saying, the same thing your lawyers are speaking. I am making this allegation. I have got the statement. Therefore, the Government is totally neglecting. You have taken the power from this House but you have never bothered to do it. The hon. Minister has said now that they do not know what are these 6 lakhs and 3 lakhs. Sir, the original proposal in your file is for Rs. 3900 crores, that is, 3.9 billion dollars. That was the proposal to be discussed in New York and now it has come to 650 or 700 millions. From billion it has come down to million, that is, divided by thousand. I do not know what is happening. Once upon a time, they had maintained 3.9 billions. You were trying to settle it at a little less. The hon. Minister cannot deny it. I am giving information regarding the case filed by way of affidavit on the 14th September, 1987. Only two months back, they were seeking compromise and the Indian Government also has made a statement in Bhopal that "we are making a compromise". Sir, it is really surprising that the hon. Minister says that we are having mutual settlement out of court. Is this the way your lawyers act in Bhopal? Forget then that they are also trying to talk of the compromise, but are they talking without your knowledge? Sir, for two months I have been raising this issue in the House during the Zero Hour. Government have never replied to my point. It is a secret statement going on without the knowledge of the people and this House and it is really shameful on the part of the Government to act in this way without even taking this house into confidence.

[Dr. Datta Samant]

Sir, how many people are involved in this? 2800...? After the accident a number of organisations went there. But how many people were killed? There is no survey report. Forget about the claims. I am not concerned with that. But for such a catastrophe the Government should have the exact figure. You are not having it. Everything is taken very lightly. The only thing is to talk and try propagate.

SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH: You ask for that. We will give you. You never asked for that. Now, the exact number of deaths as on 30th September, 1987 was 2850.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Therefore, Sir, this is a very serious thing happening in this country. I am a medical doctor. This accident has caused permanent damage to the haemoglobin. This spoils your whole system in the body and is going to affect the future progeny and with such deadly poison these merciless people killed those innocent people.

Now, on 18th November, a point was discussed in this House and the hon. Minister had come out with the statement that the settlement was not possible. It is not correct. You are trying to hide something. But on 20th November, all the 35 organisations of Bhopal had observed the 'bandh' and when the Government found that it would be very difficult to settle it, now you are changing the stand. I am still happy that you are changing your stand and you are improving but keep that and maintain that. Otherwise, after this Session again some few lakhs will come here and there and there and again in between the session some celebration is done there because the MPs talk in that way.

[Translation]

We are giving the money. What will you gain by dying? Whatever we are giving accept it. We cannot give more.

[English]

So, we do not want that type of begging. So many people are killed. The Union Carbide is not prepared to accept the liability. I will give you one more figure to show that the Union Carbide's assets are

going out. In 1984 there were assets worth 9,788 million Dollars, in 1986 there were assets worth 7,571 million Dollars. 2,500 million Dollars of assets have gone out. Sir, their loans have gone up from 2,293 million Dollars to 3,707 million Dollars. The Union Carbide is gradually reducing the assets. They are increasing their loans. They have closed their subsidiaries at Bombay and 2000 workers are starving there again. Nothing can be done. They say, they are holding them to ransom. They have closed all their units. Then why not take over all these units? I am asking you this question because they are in your country and they have already spoiled the things.

Sir, the Bhopal Judge suggested that they have given the hint for the interim settlement. Yes tell me a single incident where the lawyer of your Government has asked for the interim settlement. On the contrary efforts were made or suggestions were given by the Bhopal Judge because your lawyers are working in league with the Union Carbide. I am telling you very frankly.

SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH: Sir this is a very serious allegation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will reply.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH: How can the hon. Member say that our own lawyer who is the Attorney-General of India is a party or in league with the Union Carbide?

(Interruptions)

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Sir, I am reading the statement. I have got the statement that the Bhopal Judge has told us, 'Let us have the interim settlement.' But your Government never forwarded that. Is it the way of dealing with things? It is not an inference that I draw that both of them are working together, getting some money and distributing it. (Interruptions). Like a beggar you distribute the money, then you will get vote on everything. I do not know that type of things. Why the efforts are not made? I am going to make the suggestion that when the people are suffering, you give them only Rs. 55 crores so far, as the hon. Minister said the other day. If the sufferings are there, have you made any re-

quest in writing or orally to any Judge either in New York or here that 'you give the interim money and let all the people not suffer'? You have not done it. And when the people are suffering the Union Carbide is so intelligent that they are holding you to ransom. You want some money; distribute something and finish it off. You are killing thousands of people and you are leaving these multinationals. Therefore, I am giving the suggestion that immediately you move for the interim relief from the Union Carbide. That is one thing. Sir, the more important is the criminal liability, and that is difficult. The Union Carbide of India is not taken as the party. Hon. Minister, you please clarify it. You cannot prosecute or punish the Union Carbide, the main branch. And in a criminal case you cannot take the corporate man as responsible, you must refine the individual. So, on that basis you find out the culprits. They must be punished and with the criminal pressure you settle all the claims giving them more money. That is the need of this time and I am sure that the Government will stand by this decision.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolgpur): Sir, it is a matter of national shame and tragedy that nearly three years after this event that has taken place, this Parliament is busy discussing whether there will be a settlement between the Government of India and the company which is responsible for it. Sir, it is a question of national honour being at stake.

Sir, hundreds and thousands, if not lakhs, of people were affected, their life has been seriously undermined--the hon. Minister got up to give the figure of 2850 deaths and so far as we have been able to gather 10,000 victims are of burnt out cases, more than 20,000 victims have suffered permanent disablement and more than two lakhs continue to suffer from various ailments following their exposure to the gas. How this Government is behaving? What its activity has been during the last three years? Sir, it is not only the moral responsibility of the Government of this country, it has assumed the legal responsibility of looking after the interests of these victims when Law was passed in 1985 which disabled the individual victim from taking steps. Therefore, really and legally a fiduciary obligation was under-

taken by the Government of India. We would like to know how that obligation is being discharged by the Government and what they have done during the last three years.

Sometimes I find interjection from the Treasury Benches with an attitude of amusement: when there is no settlement what is this discussion for? Every side of this hon. House including Members belonging to the ruling Party have expressed their greatest worry and concern about the way things are going on and they have protested against any possible settlement out of court or inside-court between the Government and the company. Therefore, it is a question which is agitating the House and if the Government have not even dreamt of or thought of entering into a settlement either at the instance of the court or otherwise, they should have been able to stop this discussion by categorical, unequivocal statement that there will be no settlement until the determination of the liability of the Union Carbide is made in this matter. Don't take it as a matter of pity when this country has an obligation to stand by those people with or without compensation. I am not going into that. That is not the purpose of this discussion. But whether persons culpable who are responsible for this, whether they will have any liability to compensate those unfortunate victims of their impropriety, illegalities and failure to maintain safety standards. Nobody is taking it as a Party issue. In the ultimate analysis, the question will come, as the former Chief Justice of India has put it very pertinently, how much. The people have a right to know what is the value the Government is putting on an Indian life. I would like to know from this hon. Minister, what is the basis of a settlement, possible negotiation for settlement. The lawyers, the learned Attorney General should have told the judge: We appreciate your concern for these people; but we are not going to come to an arrangement with these people whose hands are now reddened with the blood of the people of this country. That should have been said.

Kindly appreciate the main worry of the Union Carbide here. It is a multi-national concern operating through subsidiaries in different countries. What they are most worried about is to show that Union Car-

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

bide has no responsibility. That is why, the question of an Indian concern being responsible has been raised. But it is not difficult, any lawyer worth the name would know that corporate veil is created for the purpose of avoiding responsibility in law. But it is not difficult also to pierce the corporate veil, as it is called in legal terminology. When you pierce the corporate veil, the real person involved in the matter comes up before everybody and that is the obligation which this Government of India has undertaken by this Act. That is, to pierce this corporate veil and to disclose to the people, expose to the people of the world at large, how these multi-nationals are operating with their profit motive, how they are playing with the lives of the people in different countries, specially in the Third World countries. The question is, will there be retribution or not. It is not a question of getting some money, whatever may be the circumstances and whatever may be the amount. Will there be a determination of the liability for this? I am not so much concerned about the criminal liability. Criminal liability will be primarily attached to individuals, individual officers or Directors or employees. Criminal liability against the corporate body will be a fine imposed on them. But that will be hardly commensurate with the seriousness of the damage that has been caused. It is primarily a question of civil liability and the determination of the civil liability will proceed on the basis of ascertaining the seriousness of the nature of the activities they have carried out and the breach of the safety standards that had taken place and their negligence in taking the minimum precaution in running their establishment.

One word was said by Dr. Samant. The people in third world countries are guinea pigs and they can be experimented upon and when some demand for money will be made, throw something on their face irrespective of the consideration, and determination of the liability, irrespective of the requirements of the situation, irrespective of the value that has been put to human life. Who will compensate those people who life-long have to suffer because of the circumstance? Who will compensate the mother's feeling in whose wombs the

child will not be born? How much money will compensate them? See the attitude that is taken. Why are you worried? What is the point of this discussion? No settlement has yet taken place.

The question is are you going to insist, or not insist? I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. What is the stand of the Government? Will you insist on a determination of the liability of this Union Carbide in this matter, or not? Because a settlement, without any determination of the liability, will not in future or even now satisfy the people of this country. Do not take it as just a phenomenon that has happened. It may recur in future. The time has come when the world should know who has been responsible for this biggest disaster that has taken place out of the activities of multi-national corporations in a third world country like ours.

There are certain basic issues. The question is what these multi-nationals were keen to avoid, liability of multi-national enterprises in third world countries and in countries like ours. They are keen that they should remain out of the condemnation or out of any assessment of compensation or any determination of liability so far as they are concerned.

One of the objects of the Government is that there should not be any arbitrary settlement by of any individual victim. What is meant by arbitrary settlement? That was the object that was proclaimed. The Act has precluded any individual settlement by a victim. How do you decide arbitrariness without judicial determination? 500 million, 600 million, or 1,000 million what is the standard of reasonableness, as far as Government is concerned? They have got a list of the number of dead and their families involved. Hon. Minister intervened to say that they have got a list. They have a complete list of the victims. How do you assess how much money you pay to one who has lost his eye-sight? I would like to know from the Government what is the standard of compensation. How much money you assess for loss of a child? On that basis, what is the assessment of the Government as to the minimum amount required for the purpose of proper rehabilitation of these people and for their relief? Unless the people of this country are taken into confidence, it is bound to be arbitrary. It

cannot be done only in the precincts of the North Block or South Block or Udyog Bhavan. The people of this country must know as to what is the quantum you are fixing for the purpose of reasonableness of compensation which must be demanded and must be obtained through legal process, if possible. That is what we want. It is necessary that when you have taken upon yourself the responsibility--the Government--of pursuing this matter on behalf of the victims, it was a very laudable step. But that obligation that you have taken, you cannot discharge by surrender of national honour and dignity and surrender of the non-consideration of the interest of these victims of this country. The necessity of avoiding any arbitrary settlement in this matter and to avoid *ad hoc* measures, I would request the hon. Minister to tell this country as to how much money, according to you, will provide the minimum fair compensation to these people so that we can assess, in all earnestness, at least to our knowledge as to what does this Government think should be the liability of Union Carbide. The next point is very important. So far as any settlement is concerned, no settlement should be arrived at without bringing the matter before the Parliament and without having the views, ascertaining the views of the victims themselves and their representatives. One thing is very clear. In this country, the entire public opinion has reacted strongly against even a suspicion of a settlement. Eminent academicians, judges, economists, different organisations the women of Bhopal who are the greatest victims they came all the way from Bhopal and they have demonstrated here saying: "We are the victims, not those who are sitting in power there. We do not want this type of a settlement. We do not want to compromise our honour. We want to hold them responsible so that there may not be a second occasion like this in the future. No other mother should suffer in future. No other women should lose her husband in this manner. Nobody should lose his or her eye-sight in this manner. The future progeny should not have another occasion to be affected like this. We will not agree to this settlement. Therefore we do not want this settlement". This is what they have said. What about their sentiment? What about their feelings? Have you consulted

the people of Bhopal; the victim's representatives? You have not done it. Nobody has done it. The silence on the part of the Government in not taking this House into confidence even at the initial stage, shows that they have not given up the idea of a possible compromise. This is disturbing us most. Are you still keen to have a compromise or not? Compromise on what basis and what amount; with or without determination of liability of Union Carbide? Is our Government keen to somehow exonerate a multinational Corporation being found out to be legally liable for its one of the greatest disasters that has been committed on the human race of this country? Is this Government working to save a multi-national Corporation from being exposed to the people of this country or to the world that they have failed to take minimum safety measures for the purpose of protection of the common people of this country? There, the profit motive has totally engulfed all other necessities for safety devices in a Unit like this. Therefore, what is the basis of a possible settlement in this case? We would like to make it very very clear. Our country to save its honour and prestige and for the sake of the victims themselves and those who have died for no fault of theirs and those will suffer lifelong for no fault of theirs, we should take up the commitment that come what may, how far we may continue to suffer, but we must stand, so far as we are concerned as a country, by the people and provide them all the relief and rehabilitation and succour and sustenance. That is national obligation. But at the same time we shall not let go these perpetrators of one of the biggest crimes against humanity by not taking the minimum precautionary and safety devices for the purpose of carrying on a dangerous business like this and as a result of which thousands and thousands of people are in life-long misery. I am not going into the details; it is not necessary; everybody knows. But let the hon. Minister give a commitment to this House that there will never be a compromise with them surrendering our national honour. Do not go and sit before them on bended knees. Do not go and offer your hand for a compromise which does not satisfy the people of this country and their conscience. Do not play with the lives of those innocent people who are the victims of this multinational enterprise.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Sir, I rise here not to make a speech but to ask certain questions and to get specific answers to them. One is, how much quantification you have made when you are going to make a settlement with the Union Carbide, if a proposal is there. Earlier you had said that three billion dollars were assessed as the damage. Now, on what basis are you proceeding for a settlement if you want it?

Secondly, when the Government pleader has submitted before the court that he wants a settlement fair to all parties, does it mean that all parties include the Union Carbide also as a party? If that is the case, how are you viewing Union Carbide who was responsible for this disaster as a party to be given a fair deal? This was stated by the Government pleader before the court. If it is so, it is shameful. Instead of bargaining with the Union Carbide and getting compensation, if you are going to give a fair deal for the accused, that means you are also going to be an abettor to this issue. Whether the Government is an abettor to this issue is a point which you have to explain.

In the 73rd Session of the International Labour Organisation, this matter came up. 149 countries' representatives were there. The whole world, the whole humanity, was shocked by the Bhopal incident, and everybody was very deeply concerned about this issue. When they discussed it, they said that there should be a uniform standard for the multi-nationals if they do anything in any of the countries in the world. I would like to ask this question in this context, in accordance with the discussions which took place in the International Labour Organisation: suppose the Union Carbide had met with such an incident in America, what would have been the compensation payable by them for the citizens of America and will you make that standard applicable in this country? What I would like to bring to your notice is that, if you make a haphazard settlement in the matter and get some pittance from them, then this country will be a shameful, laughing stock for the entire humanity; the whole world will laugh at you. Therefore, to this House,

if you are making a proposal for settlement, you should make it known as to what is the amount and what is the manner in which you have determined it or are going to determine it. Your proposal was that arbitrary settlement should not be there by the individuals, that the victims should not approach the court and make a settlement as that would tell upon the case. That is what the Prime Minister has said here; that was the argument given by the Government in this House when discussions were held, when we raised this issue here. You have said that the individual victims should not go for arbitrary settlement. Here is a Government which is going to settle this matter. We want to know in what manner you are going to settle it. Many issues have come up. Some of the prominent judges of the supreme Court and prominent people have appealed. You should tell the people what you are doing. You have not so far said as to what is the quantification and how you are going to get the accountability from those people who are responsible for this thing. I suspiciously view this especially when the Union Carbide took a stand originally in the American court that this was a sabotage, this was done by some Indian workers.

They wanted to keep somebody under suspension, they wanted to escape the responsibility instead of settling the matter. Will it be available again. In a matter in which you are going to settle the matter, there should be proper proposition. What is the proposition on that? If an accused takes a stand that it has happened because of some other thing, how are you going to settle it? That will be a disadvantage to those who are victims of the issue. How are you going to formalise these issues for the quantification of this matter?

Secondly, about victims. How have you rehabilitated the victims? If you have found out these things, who is going to rehabilitate them. Which is the party involved in this? I have known certain lawyers. They were prepared to take the case of the people who have suffered. They wanted to go to American courts and take the share of this money. They wanted to conduct the cases on commission basis. If such things happen, the money of the poor people will

also be shared by some other people. All these things were said at that time. It is the Chairman of the Union Carbide who said in a meeting with shareholders that for the first year, they had spent about 14 million US dollars as legal charges. If that is the case, we would like to know on what basis you are proceeding. You have to place it before this House and the people to know that in what manner exactly are you proceeding.

My friend said about criminal liability and civil liability. I say that it is a tortuous liability of the company. It is a vicarious liability of the company; because of its action has suffered third party. It is not a direct party. In a tripartite decision, if there are labour and management and because of the action of the management labour is suffering, there is a consequential law by which they can take recourse. But when a stranger is affected, I say about ILO's concern over the issue, when a citizen is affected because of the actions of the management, normally, labour laws and laws of any particular country doesn't protect a stranger. Therefore, in international echelon, it has brought a new chapter, a new approach in this context. This Government will have to be prudent in moving and taking any step further because this is going to affect the humanity as a whole. That is all, I have to say.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): Sir, I have listened with great interest the important issues raised by the Members of this House. I have also noted the various points of critical relevance made by the Members who spoke on 18th November, 1987. One factor that has been stressed by practically all the Members is the paramountcy of the interests of the victims of the disaster. At the very outset, therefore, I would like to reiterate and reassure the House that the primary concern of Government in the matter has been and will be to protect the interests of the victims and no steps will be taken to vitiate these interests.

I must also admit, with a fair degree of certainty that the present discussions have clearly elucidated the complexity of the subject under discussion. The intricacies of the various issues have been brought out effectively. Concern has been rightly ex-

pressed that even after three years, the victims are still to receive compensation. In the same breath, it has been asked as to why is Government in a hurry to settle the case. On the one hand, some have urged that Government has a burden to establish the doctrine of multi-national enterprise liability, particularly on behalf of the Third World Countries. At the same time, others have cited that the Bhopal gas victims should not be made guinea-pigs in the judicial laboratory. Continuing the issue of liability further, some have urged that the position of Government will be stronger after establishing liability while others have stressed that the Bhopal victims want compensation whether criminal liability is established or not, whether civil liability is established or not. Others have gone to the extent of stating that settlement will be a political retreat for Government, while still others have emphasized that the door for negotiation should not be closed.

It is but stating the obvious that there is no easy solution to a complex legal issue, which is further compounded by the fact that the case is sub-judice. Therefore, the subject has to be treated with circumspection and caution that it deserves. I am particularly concerned by the fact that proceeding of this House have been cited from time to time in the litigation. Every word that is stated here is subjected to great scrutiny by all interested parties. I am sure we are all unanimous on one approach at least—that the benchmark for deciding any issue should be whether or not it will be in the interests of the victims. I am sure you will also agree that we should not inject polemics into an already complicated and vexed legal wrangle.

That the interest of the victims have been the prime concern of Government is fully borne out by the history of the case. It may be recalled that after the disaster, several private plaintiffs had filed cases in USA, seeking compensation against Union Carbide Corporation, USA. For ensuring that interests of all the victims are fully protected and are not bartered away for private gains, it was at the initiative of Government that the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Act, 1985 was enacted. This is an unique piece of legislation, unparalleled in several ways, particularly in

[Shri J. Vengal Rao]

the context of Government assuming the responsibility for seeking redressal for the victims of a tortuous Act of a private party. The Act confers certain powers on the Central Government to ensure that claims arising out of or connected with the Bhopal gas leak disaster are dealt with speedily, effectively, equitably and to the best advantage of all the claimants. The Act provides the Central Government with the exclusive right to represent and Act in place of every claimant who has made or is entitled to make a claim for the purpose of, inter alia, institution of any suit or other proceedings in or before any court or other authority or withdrawal of any such suit or other proceedings or entering into a compromise. The position in this regard has been aptly clarified in the House on 18th November 1987 by my Hon. colleague Shri Veerendra Patil. Therefore, whatsoever Government is doing for claiming compensation for the victims is very much within the framework of the Act.

A complaint was accordingly filed on 8th April, 1985 in the United States Federal District Court, Southern District, New York against Union Carbide Corporation, USA, claiming compensatory and punitive damages. Following the decision of the U.S. Court to send back the case to India on the ground of forum non-convenience and the consent given by UCC to submit to the jurisdiction of the courts in India, a suit was filed in the Court of District Judge, Bhopal against UCC, USA seeking compensation for the victims. I may stress here that in the absence of these developments, for an Indian Court to get jurisdiction over UCC, USA may have been a difficult proposition.

This House will recall that during the pendency of the suit in USA the private plaintiffs had asked for a settlement which was not acceptable to Government since it was not in the interest of the victims. It was because of the efforts of Government that such a settlement did not materialise. Again, it was because of this that wisdom dawned on all concerned that no settlement can be reached without consent of the Government.

It has been clarified in this House on a number of occasions that Government had not foreclosed the option of settlement

provided it was in the interests of the victims.

The latest round for exploring this option was initiated on the basis of an order passed by the District Judge, Bhopal, for reconciliatory interim-relief. Attorneys for Union of India as well as Union Carbide have been taking follow-up action on the directions given by the District Judge for exploring the possibility of a fair settlement which will cut short the length of time involved, if the case were to go through the full judicial process. It must be clarified here that the amount of compensation obtained after undergoing full judicial process. Even if the full amount as claimed is decreed, will be several times lower in terms of present day value. One member has aptly described this phenomenon as a bird in the hand being worth more than two in the bush, particularly when one takes into account not only the cost of litigation process. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: It is a human tragedy. It is not bird hunting. What kind of idioms and proverbs have been bought here?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: but also the cost of relief and rehabilitation that will necessarily be required for the victims until compensation is received by them. Some members have also pointed out that the full judicial process may involve the appellate courts particularly since we may have to seek enforcement of any decrees against UCC in a court in USA. Therefore, any fair, just and reasonable amount of compensation, even through negotiated settlement, is welcome if it is in the interests of the victims. It has been reported to the Court on 18th November, 1987 that no settlement has taken place so far. The court has, therefore deemed it fit to move ahead with the case and has fixed 27th November, for drawing up schedule for hearing of petitions so that the case can be presented in an expeditious manner.

I must also mention here that the use of the term out of court settlement needs also to be clarified. When the case was in USA, negotiation had taken place under the umbrella of the Court.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: What is the umbrella? What is the negotiation?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: As already clari-

fied the attorneys for Union of India as well as Union Carbide have now been taking follow up action on the directions of the court of District Judge, Bhopal in this regard. Viewed in this perspective, the words negotiation for 'out-of-court settlement' may not convey the actual situation since the negotiations are being held and will continue to be held in pursuance of the initiative taken by the court.

Some Members have suggested that the liability fo Union Carbide Corporation should be established first. I may mention that an application has already been submitted to the District Judge, Bhopal for deciding in the first instance the issue of liability as a preliminary issue. I also understand that the investigations being conducted by the Centre Bureau of Investigation in respect of the criminal case registered in this connection are nearing completion.

Members have also raised the question of seeking interim relief. It may be recalled that this issue had been taken up by Judge Keenan, when the case was in USA as well as by the District Judge, Bhopal when the case came to India. At the instance of Judge Keenan, Union Carbide had given only \$ 5 million as interim relief to be provided to the victims through the Indian Red-cross. Similarly, Union Carbide submitted before the District Court, Bhopal a proposal for interim relief which, in essence meant depositing Rs. 21 million with the court. In response, Government had stated that this insignificant offer was mere pittance keeping in view the magnitude of the disaster.

Government have, however, not spared any efforts to provide relief and rehabilitation to the victims, particularly for providing the medical assistance. For this purpose, the State Government have not only set up a number of new major medical facilities but have also augmented the existing facilities. In the aftermath of the disaster, when the need was to provide immediate relief, the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh had disbursed exgratia relief of Rs. 10,000 to the next-of kin of the each dead person and Rs. 1,500 to each of the gas-affected families having income of Rs. 500 p.m. or less. Ex-gratia payments have also been made for loss of livestock,

Pension is being provided to the widows of the deceased and social security pension is being provided to the needy persons. Free foodgrains had been distributed to the victims for nearly one year. I also understand that the railways have also provided relief, including medical relief, to their affected employees. Thereafter, measures have been initiated for providing economic rehabilitation. These include training opportunities for upgradation of skills and employment, self-employment programmes and providing financial assistance under the Special Training and Employment Programme for the Urban Poor. A separate industrial complex is also being developed for providing employment opportunities to the gas victims. In fact, I have also personally visited Bhopal twice. This industrial complex will provide more than 300 sheds and will, therefore, be an important avenue for gainful employment for the gas victims. Special health and nutritional programmes have been taken up which cover more than 50,000 children and 11,000 women. A number of schemes for improvement of drainage, drinking water supply facilities, road improvement have also been taken up in the affected areas. The State Government is also separately finalising a Long term Action Plan in this regard which will, inter alia, take into account the physical and economic conditions of the victims for tailoring appropriate long-term rehabilitation schemes. I may assure the House that no effort will be spared by the Government for fully meeting the needs of relief and rehabilitation of all the victims. I am sure, this is a task in which everybody will support in its effective implementation.

As regards the question of providing re-employment to the ex-employees of the Union Carbide plant at Bhopal, the State Government has set up a special employment bureau which has been able to offer employment opportunities to 631 out of 634 retrenched employees. I understand efforts are continuing to provide employment to all the retrenched employees.

As the House is aware, Government had constituted a Scientific Commission for continuing studies on the effects of the lethal gas leakage on life systems. The work of the Commission is still continuing. Be-

[Shri J. Vengal Rao]

sides, many other scientific institutions like ICMR, ICAR, CSIR have taken up projects to study the effects of the leakage of the lethal gas. All these investigations and researches are being closely monitored.

I must also clarify that Government has already promulgated a scheme known as the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Registration and Processing of Claims) Scheme, 1985, under Section 9 of the Bhopal Act. However, the Scheme and its execution could essentially depend upon receipt of compensation after adjudication or settlement. However, for obviating any delays that may arise in processing the claims, the Government of Madhya Pradesh set up a Directorate of Claims for processing the claims filed by various claimants. These claims are being tentatively categorised under different heads, such as, death, total disability, etc. As the tragedy was of an enormous magnitude affecting lakhs of persons, leading to the filing of more than 5 lakh claims, processing, scrutiny, categorisation and ascertaining of their claims is bound to take time. In fact, the State Government has undertaken a massive scheme for proper medical documentation of the affected persons. Therefore, sufficient advance action has been taken to activate the scheme as soon as it becomes necessary to do so. This will ensure minimum delay in disbursement of compensation to the victims.

One member expressed concern about the adequacy of the assets being maintained by UOC to satisfy any decree that may be passed against it in this case. Even when the case was in USA and reports were received about sale of assets by Union Carbide. Government had engaged a specialist financial firm to monitor and assess the financial position of Union Carbide

17.00 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

After filing of the suit in the court of District Judge, Bhopal, when further reports of

of assets by Union Carbide were received, an injunction was obtained from the court directing Union Carbide to maintain unencumbered assets of a fair market value of \$ 3 billion to meet the decree, if any, that may be passed by the Court.

I would like to take this opportunity to reassure the House that no effort will be spared to secure compensation for the victims of the gas leak disaster, speedily effectively and to the best advantage of the claimants. This is an obligation enjoined by the Bhopal Act on the Government and no effort will be spared to fulfil this obligation to seek the speediest resolution of the case within the framework of the Act. I may again reassure that the interests of the victims will be fully protected and that this alone will be the prime determining consideration. There should be no misgiving nor misapprehension about this. The history of the case bears ample testimony to the fact that at each state, it has been the Government that has fully protected the interests of the victims. We are also very conscious about the honour of our country. I can assure that we will not do anything against the interest of the country.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the out-of-courts settlement?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: The case is sub-judice. I cannot say anything.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am on a point of order. The Minister cannot take cover of the subjudice. The question is relating to the possibility of a compromise.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. I cannot help you.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : In protest we walk out.

Shri Basudeb Acharia and some other hon. Members then left the House.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (THIRD AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : Sir, I beg to move.

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950 be taken into consideration."

The Constitution (Fifty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1987, inserted a new clause (3A) in Article 332 of the Constitution. This amendment had the effect of introducing a formula different from the provided in clause (3A) of Article 332 of the Constitution for the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland. According to the new clause (3A) of Article 332, the number of seats to be reserved for Scheduled Tribes in the existing Legislative Assemblies of the aforesaid four States was to be determined with reference to the actual number of seats held by the Scheduled Tribes in the existing Legislative Assemblies of the said States on the date of commencement of the Constitution (Amendment) Act. The new clause (3A) also provided that if all the seats of the existing Legislative Assemblies were held by the Scheduled Tribes on the date of commencement of the Constitution (Amendment) Act, one seat shall be kept open. As regards the question of actual determination of the number of seats to be so reserved for Scheduled Tribes, the Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Act, 1987, which had been passed by Parliament, gave the requisite power for such determination to the Election Commission.

The determination by the Election Commission of the number of seats to be

reserved for the scheduled tribes in the aforesaid Legislative Assemblies under these amendments would have been a simple matter if the same had been left to be determined with reference to the factual position on a past date. But it had to be consciously and deliberately left to be determined with reference to a future date, namely, the date of enforcement of the new Constitution (Amendment) Act, because of the intention of the Government to add three more tribes to the list of scheduled tribes in the State of Meghalaya. At the same time, this device of determining the reserved seats with reference to the factual position on a future date had to take care of the possibility of changes occurring in the position of various Legislatures by reason of any vacancy on account of death, resignation, disqualification or otherwise. Such a situation had, in fact, arisen in the case of the Nagaland State Legislative Assembly where three vacancies which had occurred on earlier dates were not known to the Election Commission. This resulted in a situation that although by the provisions of the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 59 seats are required to be reserved for the scheduled tribes for that Assembly, it had reduced the number of seats in 57 in view of this position. To overcome this difficulty, it was decided, in consultation with the Election Commission and the Attorney General, that the Representation of the People Act may be amended to specifically indicate therein the number of seats that would be reserved for the scheduled tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of these States. This suggestion was also agreed to by the Election Commission which felt that though the power of the Election Commission to determine the Assembly constituencies would enable it to specify the number of seats also, it may not be possible for it to use its discretion to increase the number of seats upto 59 in view of the existing vacancies in the membership of that State Legislative Assembly and of the wording used in sub-clause (b) of the new clause (3A) of Article 332 of the Constitution that:

"a proportion not less than the number of members belonging to the scheduled tribes in the existing

[Shri H.R. Bhardwaj]

Assembly bears to the total number of seats in the existing Assembly."

The proposed amendment had to be done by means of a Presidential Ordinance on the 22nd September, 1987 in view of the factual position that the term of the present Nagaland Legislative Assembly would come to an end on the 28th November, 1987 and there was very little time for the Election Commission to determine the Assembly constituencies to be reserved for the scheduled tribes on the basis of the new enactments and then to issue the notification calling for the election.

The promulgation of the Ordinance was necessitated to fulfil the desire of the people of north-eastern States to provide for increase in the number of seats to be reserved for scheduled tribes then would have been by the application of the existing formula for the determination of scheduled tribe seats as applicable to Parliament and other State Legislative Assemblies. This demand was conceded, as the House is well aware, by the passing of the Constitution (Forty-seventh Amendment) Bill in the last session and the specific purpose for which the Ordinance was promulgated had been indicated clearly in the statement necessitating the promulgation of the Ordinance.

The Ordinance amended the Representation of the Peoples Act, 1950 to specify that 59 of the 60 seats in the Nagaland Legislative Assembly, 55 of the 60 seats in the Meghalaya Legislative Assembly, 39 of the 40 seats in the Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assemblies would be reserved for the scheduled tribes in the elections to these Assemblies to be held in future. This Bill seeks to replace the aforesaid Ordinance. It may, in this connection, be mentioned that the Election Commission had already taken steps on the basis of the provision of the Ordinance and the election to the State Legislative Assembly of Nagaland had already been called by the Election Commission.

I commend the Bill for consideration of the House.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur) : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as far as the present amendment to the Representation of the People Act, 1950 is concerned, there cannot be any quarrel, there cannot be any dispute with regard to the contents of this Bill, but the way in which the Government have been dealing with the matter of issuing ordinances after ordinances, that is objectionable. Why did they not take the House into confidence? They should have told the House the total number of votes, the total number of scheduled tribes, why these constituencies were reserved for scheduled tribes in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram etc. Why 35 in Meghalaya and 59 in Nagaland are reserved for STs. With these facts the Government is trying to create some sort of mystery so that the House may not know the full facts. Now, as far as the question of issuing ordinance is concerned, I do not think that it is of any use telling that the power of ordinance has been misused time and again. In so many occasions it has been found out by one and all that the power of issuing ordinance has been misused. It should not be utilised very very lightly. Unless there is very pressing urgency, it should not be used. So merely saying that as the elections are going to be held in November for the Nagaland Assembly so we are issuing the ordinance a month earlier is not correct. The Constitution has given the right to issue ordinance to the Government to meet the cases of urgency, the cases which could not be foreseen, the cases which arise suddenly without the knowledge of the Government or under the control of the Government. So, in order to meet such situation, the power to issue ordinance is being given. Now, what is the power of issuing an ordinance? An ordinance is nothing but a legislation by the Executive. It is no doubt a power to issue in the name of the Presi-

dent. Ordinance is a legislation that is done by the Executive. It shows that the Executive is trying to take away the power of legislation from the legislatures. So, ordinances are being issued on the slightest pretext. Why an ordinance should be issued? Why the circumstance could not be foreseen is a matter the Government has to explain and satisfy the House. Merely by saying that because elections were being held on November 28, in Nagaland, we have moved it. Why? You should have moved it is August when the House sat. I do not think that it was not known at that time that the Nagaland elections will be held in November. You should have moved it then. Government should have some common sense that as the elections will be held in November, it should have passed an Act in the last Session itself. They should not have come out with an ordinance all of a sudden. Thus, the power of this House to pass legislation should have been usurped by the Government. Such a thing has been condemned by this House a number of times and even now we are condemning it. Even the Congress Party which is in opposition in many states is condemning it. But the Government did not stop at all. It goes on doing it. The objection to issue an ordinance has been falling on the deaf ears of the Government.

Now, as far as this ordinance is concerned, a strong protest should be lodged. Government should come out clearly whether such things will be repeated in future also or not. This question has been asked a number of times in this House. But the Government goes on issuing the ordinances. Something has to be done in this regard. A Constitutional guarantee has to be imposed so that more restrictions are placed in the way of issuing the ordinances.

Now, What is the purpose of this Act? You want to reserve some seats for Scheduled Tribes. Some 40 years back some seats were reserved. A decision had been taken that some seats will be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Forty years have elapsed. I would like to know that by reserving these seats for the SC and ST, is there any marked im-

provement in the life style of these people? This is matter to be assessed. How many SC and ST people were improved in these 40 years. What all are the improvements? Those people who have been elected on their behalf, are they really working for the betterment of the reserved people? It is a matter which has to be ascertained. And then the Government should come forward with a comprehensive legislation and do away with it once for all. So, I request the Government to appoint a Commission to see whether this sort of reservation has helped the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and whether their representatives has done anything to further the interests of the reserved communities. This Commission should assess how far this reservation policy is serving the intended purpose.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : For your information, it is not necessary. Under Article 338, there is already a Commission to look into it.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : I would mention one point here. The Government assumes that reserving certain seats for certain communities and devising some developmental schemes for weaker sections is synonymous with development. I tell you, it is not at all correct. I had an occasion to visit the North Eastern States recently. Money is being pumped into these States under various projects such as IRDP, NREP, etc. But I do not know what is happening to the money that is being pumped in. In Arunachal Pradesh, I had visited a tribal village which is situated just two or three kilometers away from Itanagar, capital of Arunachal Pradesh. In that village, people are living in very primitive huts made of bamboo. Even the roof is made of bamboo. There is no school in the village and children have to walk two or three kilometers to go to a school. No house sites have been given, nor are any houses constructed. Though funds are being provided under NREP, no employment is provided. What is happening to those funds? Government has to take a very serious note

[Shri K. Ramchandra]

of these things and assess to how far these schemes are properly implemented. I believe that even if 10 per cent of the amount were utilised, these States should not have been to such sorry state of affairs. All the money is going down the drain, or reaching the pockets of a few vested interests. So, the Government should go into these aspects and see whether the money is being spent of the welfare of the backward people, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society

As far as reservation is concerned, probably the definition of reservation has to be reconsidered. While framing the Constitution, we had not visualised a situation where people for whom seats would be reserved, would be in a majority. For example, today in Nagaland out of total of 60 seats, 59 are reserved and one is under general category. The idea behind reservation is to see that people who are in a minority, whether it be a religious, linguistic or any other minority and people who belong to weaker sections like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, get an opportunity to improve their lot by participation. Reservation is to protect the minorities from the domination and exploitation by the majority. In all these four States, which have sixty seats each, majority of the seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. For example, there may be 59 reserved seats and only one seat under general category. Is it necessary to have this sort of reservation? Can this aspect be not reconsidered so that instead of having 59 seats under 'reserved' category, you can have one seat 'reserved' for non-Naga people? Therefore, I request the Government to reconsider this whole issue keeping these aspects in mind.

As far as this Representation of People's Act is concerned, I would like to mention one thing. The Act says that the reserved constituencies should be placed far from each other. That means, the constituencies under 'reserved' category whether they come under 'Scheduled Caste', 'Scheduled Tribe' or 'any other' category, should not

be adjacent to one another. They must be far away. For example, in Andhra Pradesh, Tirupati and Nellore are constituencies which are adjacent. These constituencies have been reserved for Scheduled Castes since 1952. Only people belonging to Scheduled Castes are representing these two constituencies; but the Representation of the People Act says that the constituencies should not be contiguous. They should be slightly far away, and they should not be in the same district, or in the same area. So, when the Representation of the People Act could not solve the problem, a review of this Act should be undertaken, to see that these anomalies are removed.

With these words, I support this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Representation of People (Third Amendment) Bill, 1987. My submission is that through this bill, all but one seat each in all the four states have been reserved for Scheduled Tribes. I want to know as to what is the minority population in those States?

(Interruptions)

All right, there are five seats in Meghalaya and in the rest of the states there is only one seat each. Therefore, I want to know as to what is the population of minorities there. I have not been able to understand the objective behind allotting one seat each there. In the rest of the states where general seats are more in number, you have reserved seats for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes according to the population. So I want to know whether here too the population has been taken into consideration or not. (Interruptions) If the population of minorities is more there, then the number of seats for them should be increased. If this be possible, a suitable provision can be made for this by bringing forward a bill for this purpose.

Similarly, my friends sitting here will tell you regarding Jammu and Kashmir. There has been a demand for the last eight years

for the reservation of a seat for scheduled tribes in the State and a bill for this too could have been brought along with this. Had a seat in the Ladakh region been reserved too, then definitely the people of that region would have got the benefit. In the absence of such a reservation, the people over there are not able to get even the other benefits. Therefore, this matter should be given a serious consideration. When a similar bill is brought forward in the House next, this too should be kept in mind.

Thirdly, I want to state that only three or four State have been covered under this law. I want to know whether Government is thinking in terms of de-limitation of all such constituencies in the country where reservation of seats for the scheduled tribes has been provided but the requisite population of these tribes is not there? If so, the time by which it will be done, so that we could know whether you are taking steps to do de-limitation or not? This matter needs consideration and you must consider it.

Just now Shri Reddy has rightly said that the objective behind reservation was to improve the condition of schedule castes and schedule tribes.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am executing his instructions properly.....(Interruptions).

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: The intention behind the reservations which have been provided to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, was that their economic condition should improve. Has anything been done through this provision? A selected few, who have become M.P.s and M.L.As have surely risen high, but you know pretty well how much the economic condition of the other people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes has improved. I agree that the Congress Gov-

ernment has given a lot of facilities for them but have those facilities actually reached them? Has their condition improved? Has education spread among them, and have they been able to move forward through this? You have to consider these questions seriously and there is an urgent need for solid work. They cannot march forward merely through reservation. There are other works for their development. Have you kept your promise of ensuring that these benefits reach them? Have these benefits reached them or not? You should see to this too and should train the bureaucrats in such a manner that the economic condition of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes living below poverty line is improved. For this, you will have to make a fool proof provision. Today most of the people living below poverty line are generally from the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. It is extremely essential today to take measures for their welfare.

About electoral reforms also you have said that we are bringing a comprehensive bill for this purpose. You had told that after having a dialogue with the Members of the Opposition Parties you would be bringing forward some new law so that the entire arrangement is set right and the elections are held impartially. You have recently held elections in Haryana. How many people indulged in booth capturing or various other malpractices is no secret.

Therefore, the Government should develop such a system whereby fair elections could be held in the country. In order to strengthen our democracy and present it as an ideal in the world, we shall have to enact a law so that the democratic set up is further strengthened. You had also said that there was corruption in the elections due to which the rich people managed to win the elections. Why can the Government not evolve a system whereby people contesting elections are provided funds from the Government for their election campaigns so that there is no need to spend private money? It will provide a healthy democratic set up and money will not be able to influence elections. The influence of black money can also be done away with through this system. I would like

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

to know as to what the Government is doing to evolve such a system.

I would like to make one more submission. The communal parties are poisoning the atmosphere of this country. What law the Government is bringing to ban them? If it is done, it will set right the whole system of the country. A few days back, a lot of discussion took place on the practice of Sati. The hon. Members made a number of suggestions to stop the practice. What law the Government is bringing to oppose those people who support it? Is the Government bringing to oppose those who support it? Is the Government bringing a law on the lines of Lord Bentick and Raja Rammohan Roy who had introduced reforms to check the practice of Sati?

Finally, I would like to submit that the Government has made a provision that the number of constituencies will not be increased. The number has been frozen rather. On the other hand, the population of the country has increased. There has been no increase in the number of the constituencies even though the population has increased from 50 crores to 75 crores. Is there any proposal under the consideration of the Government to increase the number of the constituencies on the basis of population? I would like the hon. Minister to throw some light on it when he replies to the debate.

I hope that you will place the information asked for by me before the House. With these words I support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Sir, this Bill is such that the provisions of this Bill do not require much of a debate. But the introduction of the Bill and also your presentation make certain questions relevant in this matter.

One is reservation, as a whole, the policy of reservation and the Government wants to look into it, what are the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and the

downtrodden people, how they are going to be properly represented in the various forums.

Second is the need for a comprehensive law on elections and the experience which we have got in the past years in the context of the elections in the country. I may submit that even though we are representing the people here, I do not think that the majority of the people have agreed for anybody to rule this country. Because the percentage of the people that are going to the polling station, is less than 50 per cent or near to 50 per cent, out of which those who got the majority got into power with majority of the seats. That means, a majority of the people have not told their opinion about forming a Government. That is a big problem. Therefore, there should be a reform that every man exercise his franchise and I have seen in certain countries there is a provision that if a person is not going for voting, to exercise his franchise he will be debarred from certain citizens' rights. Therefore, in our country no such protections are there. So, my submission is that a look at the election law is necessary, and reforms on the election front as we hear about the election booths etc. Of course we have been told of certain things elaborately, that are very real with regard to the position of the country at this stage, how you are going to conduct the elections, booth capturing, everything becomes very pertinent, and how electoral rolls will have to be reformed. We hear stories about Bihar. People are capturing booths. We hear that one voluntary organisation has recently conducted a study of the by-elections which were held in Bihar, when it is said that votes were purchased and there officers were also a party to putting those votes in the ballot boxes when people do not come. If you go and see that place, there will be nobody to go to the polling station. Such things happened, investigations might have been made by this time and cases might have been highlighted by this time. Those things will have to be brought out. A comprehensive law has to be enacted

The third point is about the ordinance making power which the Government is

exercising. In this context I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister in the matter of the recent Supreme Court ruling in *Vaidhya Versus State of Bihar*, where the Supreme Court has ruled that the re-promulgation of ordinance is not a proper method. It has been considered as a clear fraud on the electorate and the people and the constitution, using the peculiar provision, a particular provision which is given in the Constitution to promulgate an ordinance. Government is using it as a usual method. That means, as a whole, in a democratic country, the government is not having any reliance on the elected body and in taking the representatives of the people who are elected here into confidence and tell us its opinion here. Therefore, this has been very well established in the Supreme Court ruling how sparingly the power of ordinance will have to be used. Certain State Governments have maintained local bodies to continue for many years, for years together for 14, 15, and 16 years, without conducting elections on the basis of ordinances.

Anyway, I am not going into those details. I am only drawing the attention of the hon. Minister. These are certain things which I would bring out in this discussion, and not much about the provisions of this Bill because there are some innocent things. Certain things you will have to do in Meghalaya and Nagaland and you are making. After all, as a consequence of certain things this Bill is coming. Therefore, I have nothing to say about it.

[Translation]

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN (Damoh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the People's Representation (Third Amendment) Bill which has been introduced in the House. But at the same time, I would like to draw your special attention towards certain things. We bring forward Bills and enact laws for this country and also make amendments thereto. But these laws are not implemented properly. The Lok Sabha should, therefore, ensure that laws enacted by it are implemented. Just now the speakers who spoke before me said that there were a lot of malpractices in the elections.

Booth capturing is one such malpractice. It is very unfortunate that the Government machinery posted to conduct elections in far flung areas where the voters are not able to reach and exercise their franchise, grossly misuses the situations.

Sir, I would like to give a small example in this regard. A film "Pratighat" is being screened in the cinema halls of Delhi these days. If anybody wants to know the present state of affairs in the country, he can see that film. Another film "Kudrat Ka Kanoon" is also being screened. The film speaks that when the administration fails to deliver justice, the hero takes the law into his hands. After all why such a situation is created? We sit here and formulate laws and get them passed in the House, But if those responsible for the implementation of the laws fail in the discharge of their duties, we can do nothing against them. It simply means that the administrative machinery is not working properly. Before we enact any law, it is very essential that a provision is made therein to set right the administrative machinery.

Secondly, the composition of the constituencies that have been formed need to be thoroughly reviewed. The composition of the constituencies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not been done properly. Therefore, they require to be thoroughly reviewed. Though these constituencies have been formed on the basis of population yet at some place it is found that ratio of population has not been maintained properly. As such there should be a proper procedure for the fixation of that particular ratio. As regards fixation of the number of constituencies for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of the total number of constituencies, I would like to suggest that a bill dealing with de-limitation clause should be introduced in the Lok Sabha as has been suggested by Shri Parashar.

Sir, economic backwardness should be the basis for determining backward classes irrespective of their belonging to any community. Only those people who come under backward classes by virtue of their birth should not alone be considered eligible to get assistance because there are certain

[Shri Dal Chander Jain]

communities who are not included in the list of backward classes, but they are more backward than the backward classes. The Government should needfully take care of them also.

[English]

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: I am grateful to all the hon. Members who have spoken on this small measure. I will just briefly submit the background to this Bill.

The hon. Members will appreciate that actually the constitution (Fifty-seventh) Amendment which we passed in the last session of Parliament, gave powers to give a different formula of reservations of Scheduled Tribes in the four States of North-east i.e. Arunachal, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland. Once a political decision has been taken that we will make a departure to the ordinary rule provided in article 332 of the Constitution, it was left to the Election Commission to delimit the constituencies. After the Act was given assent to by the President on 21st September, 1987, an ordinance had to be promulgated on the next day i.e. 22nd September, 1987 because the election schedule for the Nagaland Assembly was to be fixed and 40 days had to be given for elections and then a notification had to be issued on 1st October, 1987. So there was hardly any time to come to Parliament because Parliament had adjourned in September only. Therefore, when the two Acts were passed giving powers to the Election Commission to give a different formula, we had to implement this. After the Election Commission made de-limitations of these constituencies, the elections had to be notified on 1st October, 1987 for Nagaland Assembly. As a matter of fact, this is a *fait accompli*. The elections had taken place according to this and we are only going to affirm what the ordinance had provided.

With regard to the formula, I fully appreciate that this is a different formula than what is ordinarily provided for in the reservations in proportionate to the population of SC & STs elsewhere in the Constitution.

But this is a special provision for these four states. This House had almost unanimously supported that constitutional amendment and the Bill which was passed in the last session. So there was no political party which was opposed to this move to give a better deal to the Scheduled Tribes of the North-east. I am grateful to the hon. Members for extending their support on this issue now.

This provision is wholly non-controversial. And everybody has supported it. I have submitted the circumstances under which this ordinance was promulgated because there was no time lag. Therefore, this ordinance was a must and the Constitution does provide for promulgating ordinance in such eventualities.

As a matter of fact, there are several issues which have been raised by hon. Members. The first point is that we have to look at the broader scenario of the elections in our country. Nobody can deny that when the country goes to the poll, the people do their job beautifully. And the people of this country have the wisdom to really vote for the direction in which they want to send the country and to elect their representatives. There is nothing wrong with the people. But as has been pointed out, some evils have crept into our system of electioneering. That is where all the political parties must look into it. It is the job of all the political parties to sit together and discuss and see what steps we can take by which we can minimise occurrence of booth capturing or money spending excessively and all that. I fully share the sentiments of the hon. Members on that. The hon. Members will know that we are already discussing this within our parliamentary party. A workshop is there on the 25th on all these issues and also to discuss what type of electoral reforms we can have urgently. All these issues are there which we have received from the Election Commission as a part of the recommendation which the Election Commission has made to us. It is really necessary to curb booth capturing, muscle power and money power in the elections. I can assure the hon. House that the Government will come out with whatever measures are necessary in

this direction. As a matter of fact, I would like to share with the hon. House the information that we have in principle taken a very important decision of having voting machines for the next elections. The moment we are going to have electronic machines for voting in the next elections we will have to make wholesale changes with regard to registration of voters, counting of votes, casting of votes, etc. All these will have to be changed.

So, we are actually going very systematically in the matter of electoral reforms. The booth capturing, if you look at that, has to be curbed with the help of whom? We have to have only the administrative machinery. I do not share the view that the administrative machinery is responsible for all evils. I know that they discharge their very difficult task in the elections and they try to perform their duties very well and as fast as possible. The question is that evil lies with the evil. Those who want to come to Parliament or Legislative Assemblies through booth capturing, have to be identified, and they can be identified only at the polls. Therefore, if you introduce this voting machine, we will put a device in the machine. Wherever there will be an attempt of booth capturing, it will record that and then it is the wisdom of the House how to deal with that person who is alleged to have committed that offence. That would be discussed. I can only tell you that this proposal is getting active consideration at the hands of the Government.

With regard to the effects of the reservation, that is a separate question. But our Constitution does give a protective sort of provision for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. They deserve a better deal because of their backwardness, because of their weak economic conditions and because of several other factors. Everybody knows it that for ages they have been deprived of their due. But this is not the moment where we can discuss how to improve their living condition, their education, their health. That is a different issue and we will discuss it at some other time. But for the present I would only say that the tribes of the North-East are a part of beautiful culture of our country. I have

travelled far and wide in the North-East. I have found that all these tribes are truthful, they are very educated and they are very nationalist and patriotic people, and if they are allowed to have their representation in their Legislative Assemblies to the maximum extent possible, it will be in the interest of the country.

We have not ignored the minorities. That is why we have left one or two seats. Actually if you look at the last bill we passed, we have preserved only for a temporary period the seat which was occupied by the tribals in the last elections. So, we have only carried forward their representation in this and we have not gone according to the normal formula of reservation provided in the Constitution. It is a very temporary period for some elections or for a very limited period.

So far as the delimitation is concerned, I submitted earlier also that this is one of the items of discussion with the leader of the Opposition which our Leader will discuss, and whatever decision will be taken, I would implement the same.

Vyas Ji has raised several other issues, touching almost every sphere of the discussion we do in the Parliament. But I would only point out to him that the comprehensive reforms in the elections can only be brought when you identify the areas where they are necessary. I have submitted that so far as the system is concerned, we have got a very satisfactory and very good system of electioneering. The only thing is that wherever evil are there, they have to be curbed and we must identify them.

So far as the question of financing the elections is concerned, this is not a proposal we have received from the Election Commission. The hon. Member who made this suggestion said that we could do it in a limited way by supplying petrol, paper or some other material to the various candidates. There also the question will arise as to how many candidates are you going to finance; are you going to finance only the political parties or are you going to finance the individuals; what system are you going

[Shri H.R. Bhardwaj]

to adopt in financing. If that is decided, then you can come to some sort of a conclusion that you finance the political parties. That can be considered if the Election Commission makes a recommendation. So, this issue also is under discussion as to what type of help can be given to political parties or candidates for contesting elections.

The number of seats is frozen up to 2000 A.D. The real delimitation would only be possible after the number of seats are adjusted according to the population of the country. At the moment, delimitation of a limited nature, namely, shifting of the Scheduled Caste seats and other limited delimitation is possible. I would welcome if this is discussed with the Government and decision is taken.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the reserved seats?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: About the reserved seat, I have submitted that this is possible within the limited delimitation. We can have now. But I am only submitting that this issue has to be discussed in a meeting with the political parties and if they want it and we want it and a decision is taken, I would be very happy to establish a Commission for this purpose.

With regard to Ladakh, I fully share the sentiments expressed by very senior parliamentarian, Shri Vyas and the people of Ladakh are foremost in our mind and they are vociferous. A very brave MP from Ladakh has been taking up their cause and I have on many occasions taken up these issues with the Election Commission. But I do not know what has happened. But this issue needs consideration, as a matter of fact. So, Sir, I have almost replied to the points raised by the hon. Members and even to the other observations and submissions made by them. I would only submit that so far as this measure is concerned, it is only limited in scope. I would request the hon. Members may kindly support it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the people Act, 1950, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up Clause-by-Clause consideration. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and Title were added to the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted,

CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As the House is aware at about 11.30 hours today, a visitor calling himself Dhirender Pratap Sharma, son of Shri Suresh Chand Sharma, shouted slogan from the Visitor's Gallery. The Director, Security, took him into custody immediately and interrogated him. The visitor has made a statement and has expressed regret for his action. He has also begged pardon for the same.

I bring this to the notice of the House for such action as it may deem fit.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

(SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): I beg to move:

"This House resolves that the person calling himself Dhirender Pratap Sharma, son of Shri Suresh Chand Sharma, who shouted slogan from the Visitors' Gallery at about 11.30 hours today and whom the Director, Security, took into custody immediately, has committed a grave offence and is guilty of the contempt of the House.

This House further resolves that in view of the regret expressed by him, he be let off with a stern warning on the rising of the House today."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"This House resolves that the person calling himself Dhirender Pratap Sharma, son of Shri Suresh Chand Sharma, who shouted slogan from the Visitors' Gallery at about 11.30 hours today and whom the Director, Security took into custody immediately, has committed a grave offence and is guilty of the contempt of the House.

This House further resolves that in view of the regret expressed by him, he be let off with a stern warning on the rising of the House today."

The motion was adopted.

REGIONAL RURAL BANKS (AMENDMENT) BILL.—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We go to the next item of the List of today's Business, that is, regarding Regional Rural Banks (Amendment) Bill. Mr. Poojary to move the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 be taken into consideration."

Regional Rural Banks were first constituted by Government in October, 1975, under RRB Ordinance, 1975 which was later substituted by the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976. They were conceived mainly as low cost institutions staffed by persons residing within the jurisdiction of the area of operation, namely, one or two districts for each RRB to ensure that in their functioning the RRB observed the utmost economy. At present, there are 196 Regional Rural Banks covering 357 districts in 23 States in the country. These banks have a network of about 13,000 branches. The RRBs have mobilized deposits amounting to Rs. 1763 crores and given loans aggregating Rs. 1866 crores. The total staff of RRBs comprise of 24,067 officers, 22,178 clerks and 631 subordinate staff as on 31.12.1986.

RRB Act contains various provisions regarding incorporation, regulation and working of RRBs. The present Bill seeks to make amendments to the main Act in the light of the experience gained in the administration of this Act during the last over 10 years. While commending the Bill for the consideration of the House I shall confine myself to explain some of the more important provisions contained in the Bill.

At present, in terms of Section 6 (1) of RRB Act, the issued capital of each RRB shall be Rs. 25 lakhs. In view of the growth in business, it is desirable that issued capital of Rs. 25 lakhs which was fixed more than 10 years ago should be revised upwards, and fixed at Rs. one crore for RRB. This will enable the RRB to meet additional expenditure on account of the opening of branches in remote rural areas, servicing large numbers of borrowal accounts and training of staff etc. Simultaneously, the authorised capital is also being increased from Rs. one crore at present to Rs. 5 crores.

The Board of Directors of a RRB consists of a Chairman and not more than 8 directors to be nominated by the Central Government, the State Government and the Sponsor Bank. It has been the practice to nominate two non-officials on the Board of each RRB, one from quota of the Central

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

Government and the other from Sponsor Bank. The other directors are officials of the Sponsor Bank, the State Government and the Reserve Bank of India. In the interest of administrative simplicity, it is proposed that two non-officials may be nominated by the Central Government and the remaining six directors should be nominated by the Reserve Bank of India, NABARD. Sponsor Bank and the State Government according to the quota allotted to them

According to the provisions contained in Section II of the RRB Act, the Chairman of a RRB is appointed by the Central Government. He is normally an officer of the Middle Management level of the Sponsor Bank. It is proposed that the Chairman should be appointed by the Sponsor Bank in consultation with NABARD.

Till recently, in terms of Section 17 of the RRB Act the RRBs were recruiting their staff and officers. It has been considered necessary to entrust the functions relating to the recruitment of RRB staff to the existing Banking Service Recruitment Boards.

At present there is no provision in the RRB Act for the amalgamation of RRBs. Keeping in view the administrative convenience in regard to supervision and control over branches and without affecting the viability of the old and emerging units, it is proposed that there should be provision regarding amalgamation of smaller RRBs.

It is desirable that Sponsor Bank should take over the responsibility of periodical and internal audit of the RRBs by the Sponsor Bank. The Sponsor Bank should also monitor the progress of the RRBs by keeping a watch on important indicators relating to deployment of funds, staff ratio and advise their RRBs on suitable corrective action where needed. For this purpose, it is proposed to suitably arm the Sponsor Banks with statutory authority.

It is proposed to provide that the obligation of the Sponsor Bank to aid and assist RRB by training of personnel shall be without any time limit, the obligation of the

Sponsor Bank to provide for managerial and financial assistance shall be limited to the first five years of its functioning which period may be extended by the Central Government under certain circumstances and recruitment of personnel by RRBs will not longer be the obligation of the Sponsor Banks.

Sir, there are certain other provisions of minor nature in this Bill which are mainly of procedural or consequential nature.

With these remarks, I commend the Bill to the House for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976, be taken into consideration."

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I move:

That the Bill further to amend the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976, be referred to a Joint Committee of the House consisting of 15 members, 10 from this House, namely:—

- (1) Prof. Madhu Dandavate
 - (2) Shri Dinesh Goswami
 - (3) Smt. Geeta Mukherjee
 - (4) Shri Janardhana Poojary
 - (5) Shri C. Madhav Reddy
 - (6) Shri Amar Royparadhan
 - (7) Shri Piyus Tiraky
 - (8) Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan
 - (9) Dr. Sudhir Roy
 - (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 member of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the Budget Session, 1988;

that in other respect 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.

18.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Madhav Reddi, you can speak for just one minute.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to extend my unqualified support for the Bill which is before us today. These Regional Rural Banks have come to acquire a very important place in the rural credit. Just now the Minister has pointed out that during the last 12 years, the rural banks had progressed considerably and established about 190 banks with a number of branches, may be about 13,000 or so. There is a very big

spread of these bank branches all over the country and they are serving the rural masses and rural folk during the last 12 years.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will continue tomorrow. Shrimati Sheila Dikshit.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

Forty-fourth Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): I beg to present the 44th Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November 24, 1987/Agrahayana 3, 1909 (Saka)