

Thursday, December 1, 1988
Agrahayana 10, 1904 (Saka)

**Twelfth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 1, 1988/Agrahayana
10, 1910 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

UNESCO Working Group Meet in Delhi

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*287. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:

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

(a) whether a meeting of the UNESCO Working Group on International Literacy Year was held in New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the names of the countries which participated;

(c) whether a new strategy to promote literacy was worked out;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures suggested to solve the problems of illiteracy in developing countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (e). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

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(b) The meeting of the Working Group was attended by senior officials concerned with the literacy programme in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Iran, Nepal & Pakistan. In addition observers from UNICEF and World Bank also attended the meeting.

(c) to (e). The Working Group identified the broad issues and principles involved in drawing up a Plan of Action during the International Literacy Year. The issues identified included the close interdependence of the universalisation of primary education and eradication of illiteracy, the various factors which contributed to the prevalence of illiteracy, the need for better appreciation of the problems of the disadvantaged sections of the society and the factors which will be crucial for strengthening the literacy programmes and making it successful. Thereafter the specific areas of action were listed out which included drawing up a National Policy, perspective plan of action, mobilisation of resources, environment building, strengthening the academic and technical resource support for the programme, stress on involvement of NGOs and designing a suitable mechanism for monitoring and evaluation. The mode of operation of these measures are to be elaborated at the national, regional & international levels. In addition, a strategy for a Plan of Action for eradication of illiteracy (1990-2000) was also suggested. The Working Group also recommended the Regional and International cooperation through (i) Joint Exercise of Project Formulation (ii) Undertaking a Regional Cooperative Literacy Project (iii) Seeking Cooperation with International and National Organisations concerned with literacy etc.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Before putting my Supplementary, I must convey my hearty gratitude to you for admitting this Question on the observance day of the In-

today and for taking it up as the first question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am responsible for your Question ! I picked up the ballot and your name came !

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: He must thank you for not tampering with the ballot !

MR. SPEAKER: Could you ever expect it!

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: The recommendations of the Working Group are made in three major categories. What are the decisions taken by our Government for the implementation of those recommendations? What would be the financial implication on implementing these recommendations? In the Statement, the hon. Minister has stated that the Working Group recommended seeking Cooperation with International and National Organisations concerned with literacy etc. Were the UNICEF and World Bank representatives present in that meeting as observers? What would be the financial and other aids sought from UNICEF and also the World Bank? What was their reaction on that issue? I would like to have details in this regard.

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: Sir, in the said Conference, representatives of several countries like Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Iran, Nepal & Pakistan participated. The objectives of the Working Group were to examine the effectiveness of the various approaches and strategies to eradicate illiteracy especially along the girls and women and disadvantaged population etc.; to suggest special measures to eradicate illiteracy by the year 2000 A D to be initiated in 1990, under the International Literacy Year. It also aimed at development of a common outline for the organisations of International Literacy Year and to suggest how the international organisations could provide help to the country's individual and collective efforts to eradicate illiteracy. It will appear that the discussions were directed more towards development of technical aspects on human literacy. It was not a meeting of India's aid club. Even though the representatives of UNICEF were there, it was not a

meeting to discuss the resources position. It was a meeting organised to have experience of other countries so that a programme may be chalked out for action in the future.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: As per the situation stands today, by the end of 2000 A.D., the total illiterate people would be more than 55 per cent in India alone. In this connection I would like to know as to what measures are being taken by our Government to improve the literacy position in our country, specially I would like to know about the action taken to prevent the drop-outs and also the spread of Non-Formal Education and Adult Education. In this connection, I would like to know from the hon. Minister one thing. Regarding adult literacy, our criterion is reading of seven words in one minute and this has been opposed by many of our eminent educationists. Therefore, what is the thinking of our Government on this issue?

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: I may bring to the notice of the House and particularly the Speaker that Adult Education Programme and Non-Formal Education Programme had been discussed in this House in separate questions earlier. If, however, your honour permits me I will read out the details which will take sometime. It is a very long reply. In short, I can say that the *Jana Sakshan* Nilayams which are supposed to come will include the drop-outs from the schools, the activities of the Adult Education Centres and also the Non-Formal Education part of it. In short, this is supposed to be an expression and mechanism for the development of village community as a whole. Through these three branches of education - Non-Formal Education, Adult Education etc. - the drop-outs will be treated. So far as strengthening technical base is concerned, already 107 District Institution of Educational Training and Technology have been started out of 448 districts in the country. And the District Resource Centre connected with the adult education is a part of that DIET. In this way, we are proceeding in a manner so that we complete it in the minimum period of time and we are able to deliver some result which is a tangible one before the society.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I would like to know whether it is a fact that voluntary agencies have been assigned a dominant role in liquidating mass illiteracy. If so, whether the Government is aware of the risks involved in this procedure. May I, for instance, refer to a few risks, namely, the bogus character of many voluntary agencies and doubtful and dubious nature of many organisations which receive foreign aid? Having regard to this, would the Government consider assigning the task to such local bodies as Gram Panchayats? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What will you do of these teaching shops? It is a curse. You have to do something about that. You are more intelligent than me and Sanskrit can be taken care of.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): I will separately discuss this.

MR. SPEAKER: All our ancestral languages should be there.

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: Yes, it is a fact that voluntary agencies have been assigned a specific role for the eradication of illiteracy in the country. We have several experiences in this matter and we are not in a position just now to say that we should have a regular school for adults because adults come to these centres only after finishing their day's job. That is why, we have thought of approaching this specially through voluntary agencies. And in this House as well as outside, great stress has been laid on development of voluntary agencies.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Not in this House.

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: This is one thing.

I would, however, with your permission say:

Jahir hai dil ke pass rahe paswane akal,
lekin kabhi-kabhi ise tanha bhe choriye.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I wanted him to

answer about the organisations which receive foreign aid. There are quite a few.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: May I just bring to the notice of the Hon. House that there had been cases of the voluntary organisations which are bogus in character. We have come across such organisations also and I don't rule out that. In fact, in some cases, where we have recognised them, given them money, then it was found that the money was never used for the purpose. We have in some cases taken action to claim back this money. In some cases, we have stopped the aid. There is quite a good list of it. I would agree with the Hon. Member and I will go into it if there are any voluntary organisations which get foreign aid as well as and when this type of complaints come to our notice, we take action. But I shall see that I specially appoint a squad to go into this issue for the purpose of finding out if this type of voluntary agencies.....(Interruptions) Whenever we get complaints, we investigate. But I am agreeing with the House that I would put a squad for this purpose who could go into the working of each and every organisation of this type whether they are having any foreign aid.

One suggestion which the Hon. Member has made is that why not we entrust this job of literacy to the Gram Panchayat. This is a matter which we might consider. I cannot assure at this stage; but we will go into the pros and cons of this issue.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Is it not a fact that the All India Adult Education has been doing some good work especially in Madhya Pradesh and several other States also? Have the Government considered the advisability of utilising their services by financial aid and also supplying to them educational literature and the rest?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: We have been doing.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, of course, adult education is a

serious problem, I would like to ask about the teachers of 'Angan bari' where children of tribals and poor rural people are imparted education. They are paid a very meagre amount ranging from Rs. 75 to Rs. 150 a month only as their remuneration. Is it possible for a woman teacher to teach in 'Angan bari' with such a meagre amount of money, particularly when their place of duty is situated in hilly and rural areas? Besides, I would also like to know whether it is possible to implement child education scheme with an amount of Rs. 1000 made available by the Social Welfare Board for this purpose or is it run only for namesake? Anganbari teachers all over the country are raising demand to bring some improvement in child education. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This question has been replied umpteen times.

[*English*]

PROF. N.G. RANGA: What is the answer that the Government has given? Are they prepared to consider this very useful suggestion?

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: We have replied to this question umpteen times.

Protest against Maida Price Hike

*288. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Bread Manufacturers Association, Delhi has protested against maida price hike resulting in loss to the manufacturers;

(b) whether restoration of wheat allocation to the bread manufacturing units in Delhi on preferential basis has been demanded;

(c) the other demands put forth by the association; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

(SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d). Delhi Administration had made it clear to the All India Bread Manufacturers Association that they should not expect to continue to get special wheat allocation in view of the more than commensurate price increase in Bread allowed in October, 1988. In view of the representation made by the Association, the question of allotting wheat to the bread units is under consideration of the Administration. The Central Government has been, however, making a monthly allotment of 7,500 tonnes of wheat to the Delhi Administration since November, 1987 for the purpose.

The price charged by the Food Corporation of India for this wheat is less than the price at which it has been offering wheat to the roller flour mills throughout the country. The bread manufacturers should not, therefore, have any cause for grievance.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: The Bread Manufacturers' Association in Delhi made a representation to the Government some time back. In view of that, the Central Government's allocation to Delhi has also been increased as per the reply given by the Hon. Minister. Now the monthly allotment is 7500 tonnes.

There have been complaints in the newspapers regarding the shortage of bread in the capital. Also the manufacturers have complained that on account of this recent hike in prices, they have incurred huge loss. They were expecting to reach the break-even point. But now on account of this hike, they are not in a position to go according to their target. Therefore, the shortage is there as per the reports. We don't know, the Hon. Minister will be in a position to tell us whether it is a fact that the shortage is there in the capital. I want to know why is it that they wanted to get a special treatment? Is it not in comparison with the price that exists in other States? Are they at a less advantageous position?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, it is true there is shortage of bread in Delhi. The daily demand of breads in Delhi is 7 lakh standard loaves of 400 gm each whereas approximately 6 lakh loaves are being

made. I would like to inform the members that the cost of bread like the cost of milk and transport is the cheapest in Delhi as compared to the whole country. There is sometimes shortage of bread because quite a number of loaves of bread are smuggled out of Delhi to Ghaziabad and Faridabad. We were selling at Rs. 1.80 paise a 400 gm loaf which is now being sold at Rs. 2 per loaf. Even with this price increase the manufacturers are still selling it below the cost.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: What about price comparison?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Delhi is the cheapest in the whole country.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: In other countries there are very many varieties of bread and even vitaminised breads are manufactured. In our country it is totally absent. I do not know the reason why. I would like to know if Government will specially allocate wheat for those who want to undertake such vitaminised variety of breads in the country.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I think this question should go to Shri Bhajan Lal Ji, if he likes to give extra wheat.

Approval to Proposals for Deep Sea Fishing Ventures

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*289. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

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

(a) the number of proposals for deep-sea fishing ventures cleared last year;

(b) the number of proposals out of them which have been fully implemented;

(c) whether Government have decided to stop any further approval to proposals for deep-sea fishing ventures; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

(SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Proposals from 103 companies were cleared for deep sea fishing ventures in 1987.

(b) Although a number of these are at various stages of implementation, none of them has been fully implemented leading to introduction of deep sea fishing vessels.

(c) and (d). No., Sir. During VII Plan period, it is proposed to increase the number of deep sea fishing vessels from existing 153 to 500 through import, indigenous construction and chartering of foreign fishing vessels.

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: The Union Government have cleared licences for setting up of deep sea fishing ventures under the scheme for 100 per cent export oriented units. I would like to know whether Government has properly assessed the performance of deep sea fishing ventures already cleared and what is their performance and to what extent foreign exchange is expected from these units at present?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: At the fag end of 1987 most of these proposals were cleared. As I said in part (b) of the answer these are at various stages of implementation and none of them is yet fully implemented. There are reasons why they could not do it. There were lot of difficulties these people found due to stiff financing terms imposed by shipping credit and investment company of India and then also decline in shrimp catch during the last two years and also the absence of an established market. These are some of the reasons which did not encourage these people to go in for this.

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: How many applications are pending at present for carrying out this type of venture and out of this how many applications are pending from Karnataka. If so, why is there delay in clearance of these applications?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I think, I have given an answer.

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: How many applications are pending from Karnataka, especially from Mangalore and Karwar areas?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, I don't have the figures Statewise. But I do have figures of the total number of joint ventures.

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Is there any restriction for clearing the schemes from Mangalore and Karwar?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: No, Sir. There is no restriction. We are clearing applications on their merits.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is a question which concerns almost all the coastal areas of the country. Hon. Minister has said that proposals from 103 companies were cleared for deep-sea fishing ventures in 1987. Although a number of these are at various stages of implementation, none of them has been fully implemented leading to introduction of deep-sea fishing vessels.

Since you have admitted that not a single proposal has been effectively implemented, I would like to know whether the Minister is aware of the fact that if the proposals for deep-sea fishing are not implemented, in that case, some of the mechanised ships - which resort to mechanised fishing - try to come to the coastal areas nearer the shore. As a result of that, the non-mechanised fishing is always affected. Therefore, the complaint of the non-mechanised fishers is that there is a danger of encroachment on their activity and on their area. That has to be checked. That is not being done. Therefore, in view of this, will you give urgency to deep-sea fishing so that those who are actually resorting to non-mechanised fishing near the sea-shore, can be protected? This is happening in Kerala, Goa and West Coast of Maharashtra.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I agree with him and we are doing everything possible within our means to see that we implement what he has said.

Vacant Posts of Teachers in Delhi Schools

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*291. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA:
SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item "Mastron Ke Dheron Pad Khali Hain Poorvi Dili Ke Sarkari Schoolon Mein" appearing in the Jansatta of 6 November, 1988;

(b) if so, the total number of vacant posts of teachers in Government schools in Delhi and since when;

(c) the reasons for not filling these posts; and

(d) the time by which these posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (d). Delhi Administration has informed that out of the sanctioned of 5096 teaching posts in Government Schools in East Delhi 672 are vacant. Out of these, 378 teaching posts are vacant due to Court cases. The Delhi Administration has initiated action for recruitment for the vacancies which are not sub-judice.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his reply the hon. Minister has said that out of the sanctioned strength of 5096 teaching posts in Government schools in East Delhi 672 posts are vacant and out of these, 378 teaching posts are vacant due to court cases. Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that the Principals of schools, where the posts are vacant, have appointed teachers on their own and an additional amount ranging from Rs. 40 to 45 is being charged per mensem by them from each child. This amount is being charged even from girl students, though they should be imparted education free of cost. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how the education policy is to be implemented properly in this way and what steps the Government is proposed to take in this regard.

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: In so far as charging money from the students is concerned, this has come to my notice just now through

you. I will get it investigated and strict action would be taken. In so far as filling those 378 posts which are lying vacant due to court cases is concerned, two cases have been pending, one in the Supreme Court and the other in the Administrative Tribunal. In both the cases, Department is making all out efforts to get the matter cleared by the courts and posts will be filled up as soon as a final decision is given by the courts.

SHRIMATI. PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in so far as vacancies are concerned, similar situation is prevailing almost all States in the country, as a result of which the education of children is adversely affected. Will the hon. Minister issue instructions to the State Governments to fill-up the vacancies soon so that new education policy is implemented properly?

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there were 6 States which were lagging behind in the field of primary education where only one post of teacher existed in majority of primary schools. Instructions have been issued to create second post and fill up them, preferably with lady teachers, to the extent possible.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister through you the number of posts reserved for SC/ST. Out of the total appointments made in the schools of Delhi, whether all reserved posts have been filled up or is there any back-log? If there is any backlog, whether the Government is proposed to formulate a clear cut policy to fill these posts and clear the backlog from the candidates belonging to reserved category.

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is this question related to the main question?

MR. SPEAKER: This question is not related to the main question. The hon. Member has aimlessly hit a sixer.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you may issue necessary instructions in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Swaroop Ram Ji,

give me a fresh notice. I shall allow it. This question is not related to the main question.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question is related to it...

MR. SPEAKER: No, it is not related. I have already given my ruling. That's all.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Sir, this question relates to the vacancy position in Government schools in Delhi. While the Minister has covered only the schools run by the Delhi Administration, there is another set of schools run by the Government of India themselves, that is the Kendriya Vidyalayas. I would like to know whether there are vacancies in these schools run by the Government of India - and it is alleged that there are vacancies. If so, how many vacancies are there and what steps are the Government taking to fill up all the vacancies in these schools?

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: Though the ambit of the question does not include this, however, if you permit, Sir, I can state that so far as the Kendriya Vidyalayas are concerned, there are three types of teachers; there are PRT, primary teachers, TGT, trained graduate teachers and PGT, post-graduate teachers. So far as PRT and TGT are concerned, there is hardly any vacancies. But as regards PGT, there was a resolution, or a policy laid down, that when we appointed a PGT, he should be transferred to another language region or administrative region. The posts have been filled up in the sense that they have been promoted and posted to various regions, but all of them have not joined in the other language region or the administrative region. Some of them have indicated that they are ready to forego their chances of promotion. Therefore, there are some vacancies and we are going to consider how we should fill them. But their number is nominal.

[Translation]

Selection Grade to SC/ST Teachers of Delhi Administration

*293. SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes under Delhi Administration used to get selection grade before January, 1986 according to reservation policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said procedure is being followed under the new pay scales given to teachers w.e.f. 12 August, 1987;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether there is a provision in the new pay scales to grant selection grade to 20 percent of teachers and if so, whether this rule is applicable to SC/ST teachers and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the future policy of Government in respect of selection grade and the reasons for not following the Reservation Policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (f). In the pre-revised pay-scales for school teachers applicable upto 31.12.85 in Delhi, 15% and 7 1/2% of selection grade posts were reserved for teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes categories respectively. With effect from 1.1.1986, the Government have sanctioned new pay-scales for teachers under which the number of posts in selection scale is 20% of the posts in the senior scale for each category. The provision for reservation in selection scale for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes remains unchanged.

SHRI R. P. SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his reply to my question, the hon. Minister

has just now stated that no changes have been made in the reservation policy. Prior to January 1986, the reservation policy in respect of selection grade was being implemented fully, but benefit of reservation is not being given to them after implementation of new senior scale w.e.f. 1.1.86. I can say it on the basis of specific information gathered by me. In addition to it, reservation policy is not being adhered to with regard to selection grade in new scales to be given to 20% of the teachers. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why the benefits of reservation is not being provided to the teachers of reserve categories? Will hon. Minister look into the matter and take action against the persons responsible for violating the reservation policy which has not so far been changed, as stated by the hon. Minister.

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: Sir, as I said that the provision of 15 percent and 7 1/2 percent are there in both the selection grades, where grades change after 12 years and 24 years. If any specific case of violation of reservation policy is brought to my notice, I will get it enquired and action would be taken. In old pay-scale, promotion in grade was given only once whereas in the new pay-scales, promotions are given twice, first after 12 years of service and second 24 years of service. For the teachers belonging to general category, they may get the grade promotion in 18 or 19 years instead of 12 years, but in the case of teachers belonging to reserved categories, they are promoted immediately after completing 12 years of service. If the hon. Member bring any specific case, in which this policy has been violated, in my notice, I will surely get it enquired.

SHRI R. P. SUMAN: The hon. Minister has not replied to the last part of my question in which I asked about the future policy of the Government in respect of selection grade.

MR. SPEAKER: He has replied.

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: If this part is related to the schools of Delhi Administration, I can say that no decision has yet been taken in.

respect of 20 per cent posts of selection grade, both for general as well as reserved categories in the schools run by Delhi Administration and we have asked them to take early decision on the issue. Only then it can be known as to whether the teachers belonging to reserved categories have got the selection grade or not.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, although this question is related to Delhi, I would like to submit that the Home Ministry does issue guidelines from time to time with regard to reservation policy, not only to the Education Department, but also to the Irrigation Department and others. But due to the non-implementation of the Government's policy regarding the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the education department, the decision is shelved at every level. The hon. Minister is a benefactor of weaker section, so I would like to know whether any time bound programme will be made regarding implementation of reservation policy in education department to clear the backlog at all the levels.

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: If the hon. Member have any information regarding the non-implementation of the policy, then he may bring it to my notice. I will look into it. If necessary, I will have discussion with him.

[English]

Composition of Central Teams for Flood Relief

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*294 SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had constituted central teams to take stock of the loss caused to crops and property due to recent floods in the country;

(b) if so, the composition of the teams;

(c) whether all the teams have submitted their reports to Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (d). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir. Central Teams have been constituted in respect of all the 17 States which have submitted detailed memoranda so far seeking Central assistance in the wake of floods during the monsoon of 1988.

(b) The details of the composition of the Central Teams are given in the Annexure below.

(c) All the 16 Central Teams which have completed their visits of the flood affected States have submitted their report. One Team is due to visit the flood affected State shortly.

(d) Does not arise.

*Annexure**Names of the Members of Central Teams which visited Flood affected States in 1988*

S. No.	State	Members' Name & Designation	Ministry/ Department
1	2	3	4
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	1. Dr. D.N. Prasad, Adviser (Leader)	Planning Commission.
		2. Shri A.N. Singh, Joint Commissioner	Department of Agri. & Coopn.
		3. Shri B. Pyda Raju, Joint Commissioner	M/O Water Resources.
		4. Shri J. Sinha, Deputy Director	Department of Expenditure.
		5. Shri A.K. Lal, Assistant Director	M/O Urban Development.
		6. Shri S. Arjunarao, Supdt. Engineer	M/O Surface Tpt., Hyderabad.
		7. Dr. A. Datta, Regional Director	M/O Health & F.W. Hyderabad.
2.	ASSAM	1. Shri M.R. Kolhatkar, Adviser (Leader)	Planning Commission.
		2. Shri K. Keshavayya, Chief Engineer	M/O Surface Tpt., Guwahati.
		3. Shri D.N. Jha, Supdt. Engineer	Central Water Commission, Guwahati.
		4. Dr. B.N. Barkatky, Regional Director	M/O Health & F.W., Shillong.
		5. Dr. H.C. Gautam, Director (Soyabean)	Department of Agri. & Coopn.
		6. Shri V. Swaminathan, Joint Director	Department of Expenditure.
		7. Shri R.J. Bakhru, Chief Engineer (Buildings)	M/O Urban Development, Calcutta.
3.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1. Shri A.M. Gokhle, Joint Secretary (Leader)	Department of Rural Development.

1	2	3	4
		2. Shri D.N. Jha, Supdt. Engineer	Central Water Commission, Guwahati.
		3. Dr. B.N. Barkatky, Regional Director	M/O Health & F.W., Shillong.
		4. Shri K. Keshavayya, Chief Engineer	M/O Surface Tpt. Guwahati.
4.	GUJARAT	1. Dr. B.C. Sharma, Joint Secretary (Leader)	Department of Agri. & Coopn.
		2. Shri Gajendra Haldea, Director	Department of Expenditure.
		3. Shri C.D. Khoche, Supdt. Engineer	M/O Water Resour- ces, Nagpur.
		4. Dr. H.C. Dutta, Regional Director	M/O Health, Ahmedabad.
		5. Shri C.R. Mehta, Superintending Engineer	M/O Surface Tpt., Gujarat.
		6. Shri P.N. Deb, Deputy Adviser (Agri.)	Planning Commission.
		7. Shri S. Sarkar, Assistant Adviser (PHE)	M/O Urban Development
5.	HARYANA	1. Shri S. Parthasarthy, Joint Secretary (Leader)	Department of Agri. & Coopn.
		2. Shri C. Subba Rao, Director (Flood Control)	Central Water Commission.
		3. Shri S.K. Singh, Consultant (Agri.)	Planning Commission.
		4. Shri Ajit Singh, Supdt. Engineer	M/O Surface Transport.
		5. Shri V. Swaminathan, Joint Director	Department of Expenditure.
		6. Dr. Gurcharan Singh, Regional Director	M/O Health & F.W, Chandigarh.
		7. Shri I.R. Shukla, Deputy Adviser	M/O Urban Development.

1	2	3	4
6.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1. Shri K.M. Lal Financial Adviser (Leader) 2. Shri Surinder Singh, Senior Research Officer 3. Shri Muhar Singh, Deputy Director, NBO 4. Shri C. Babu Rajeev, Director 5. Shri A.P.S. Sethi, Executive Engineer 6. Shri M.R. Verma, Deputy Director 7. Dr. V.M. Bedi, Regional Director	M/O Home Affairs. Planning Commission. Ministry of Urban Development. Department of Expenditure. M/O Surface Tpt., Chandigarh. Central Water Commission. M/O Health & F.W., Simla.
7.	JAMMU & KASHMIR (I TEAM)	1. Shri L.R.K. Prasad, Joint Secretary (Leader) 2. Shri G. Haldea, Director 3. Shri C. Subba Rao Director 4. Shri Ajit Singh, Supdt. Engineer 5. Dr. J.P Gupta, Regional Director 6. Shri B.B. Uppal, Assistant Adviser (PHE)	Department of Agri. & Coopn. Department of Expenditure. Central Water Commission. M/O Surface Tpt., Chandigarh M/O Health & F.W. Srinagar. M/O Urban Development.
	JAMMU & KASHMIR (II TEAM)	1. Shri L.R.K. Prasad, Joint Secretary (Leader) 2. Shri M.L. Baweja, Director 3. Dr. J.P. Gupta, Regional Director 4. Shri B.B. Uppal, Assistant Adviser (PHE)	Department of Agri. & Coopn. Central Water Commission. Central Water Commission. Ministry of Urban Development.

1	2	3	4
		5. Shri Mahendra Singh, Assistant Director	Department of Expenditure.
		6. Shri Muhar Singh, Deputy Director, NBO	Ministry of Urban Development.
		7. Shri A.P.S. Sethi, Executive Engineer	M/O Surface Tpt., Chandigarh.
8.	KARNATAKA	1. Shri R.C.A. Jain, Joint Secretary (Leader)	Department of Agri. & Coopn.
		2. Shri A.C. Garg, Joint Adviser	Planning Commission.
		3. Shri Mahendra Singh, Assistant Director	Department of Expenditure.
		4. Smt. V. Lakshmimani, Supdt. Engineer	Central Water Commission, Hyderabad.
		5. Dr. (Mrs.) K. Shama Kapur, Regional Director	M/O Health & Family Welfare.
		6. Shri S.V.R. Parangusan, Supdt. Engineer	M/O Surface Tpt., Bangalore.
		7. Shri K.T.V. Achar, Regional Chief, HUDCO	M/O Urban Develop- ment, Bangalore.
9.	KERALA	1. Shri M.D. Asthana, Joint Secretary (Leader)	Department of Rural Development.
		2. Shri Brij Bhushan, Deputy Adviser (Agri.)	Planning Commission.
		3. Shri S.C. Meeran, Supdt. Engineer	M/O Surface Tpt. Trivandrum.
		4. Dr. (Mrs.) T.P. Jogadamma, Regional Director	M/O Health & F.W.
		5. Shri S.K. Bhatnagar, Assistant Director	M/O Finance.
		6. Shri M.L. Baweja, Director	Central Water Commission.
		7. Shri S.M.H. Rizvi, Joint Commissioner	Department of Agri. & Coopn.

1	2	3	4
		8. Shri J. Sengupta, Joint Director, NBO	Ministry of Urban Development.
10.	MAHARASHTRA	1. Dr. B.C. Sarma, Joint Secretary (Leader)	Deptt. of Agri. & Cooperation.
		2. Shri J. Sinha, Deputy Director (PF)	Deptt. of Expenditure.
		3. Shri M.K. Mahrotri, Suptd. Engineer.	Ministry of Surface Transport.
		4. Shri C.D. Khoche, Superintending Engineer.	C.W.C., Ministry of Water Resources.
		5. Dr. G.C. Balchandani, Senior Medical Officer.	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.
		6. Shri Shashi Kant, Deputy director.	N.B.D, Ministry of Urban Development.
11.	PUNJAB (FIRST TEAM)	1. Shri S. Parthasarthy, Joint Secretary (Leader)	Deptt. of Agri. & Cooperation.
		2. Shri C. Subba Rao, Director.	C.W.C., Ministry of Water Resources.
		3. Shri S.K. Singh, Consultant (Agri.).	Planning Commission.
		4. Shri Ajit Singh, Suptd. Engineer.	M/O Surface Transport, Chandigarh.
		5. Shri V. Swaminathan, Joint Director.	Ministry of Finance, Deptt. of Expenditure.
		6. Dr. Gurcharan Singh, Regional Director (Health)	M/O Health & F.W. Chandigarh.
		7. Shri R. Shukla, Deputy Adviser.	M/O Urban Develop- ment.
	PUNJAB (SECOND TEAM)	1. Shri S. Parthasarthy, Joint Secretary. (Leader)	Deptt. of Agri. & Cooperation.
		2. Shri C. Subba Rao, Director.	C.W.C., Ministry of Water Resources.
		3. Shri V. Swaminathan, Joint Director.	M/O Finance, Deptt. of Expenditure.

1	2	3	4
		4. Dr. Curcharan Singh, Regional Director (Health)	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.
		5. Shri Ajit Singh, Suptd. Engineer.	M/O Surface Transport.
		6. Shri S.K. Singh, Consultant.	Planning Commission.
		7. Shri S. Sarkar, Assistant Adviser (PHE).	Ministry of Urban Development.
		8. Shri A.K. Lal, Assistant Director.	N.B.O., Ministry of Urban Development.
		9. Shri A. Shekhar, Deputy Secretary.	M/O Water Resources
		10. Shri M.T. Gurnani, Director.	C.W.C.
		11. Shri D.L. Gulati, Director.	Central Electricity Authority.
		12. Shri I.S. Anand, Joint Chief.	Rural Electrifi- cation Corporation.
12.	RAJASTHAN	1. Shri M. Hegde, Chief Engineer. (Northern Zone)	C.W.C.
		2. Dr. H.C. Gautam, Director.	Deptt. of Agri, & Cooperation.
13.	SIKKIM	1. Shri Yogendra Narain, Joint Secretary. (Leader)	M/O Surface Transport.
		2. Dr. B.S. Rao, Joint Commissioner.	Deptt. of Agri. & Cooperation.
		3. Shri C. Babu Rajeev, Director.	Ministry of Finance.
		4. Smt. N.K. Jaitle, Senior Research Officer.	Planning Commission.
		5. Dr. S.N. Sinha, Regional Director.	M/O Health & F.W. Patna.
		6. Shri K.S. Srinivasan, Director Incharge.	N.B.O., Ministry of Urban Development.

1	2	3	4
14.	UTTAR PRADESH	1. Shri A.K. Saikia, Adviser. (Leader) 2. Shri J. Sinha, Deputy Director. 3. Shri Sunil Berry, Editor. 4. Shri T.C. Sood, Suptd. Engineer. 5. Dr. K.N. Srivastava, Regional Director. 6. Dr. R.N. Bhargava, Director. 7. Shri H.V. Kumar, Director.	Planning Commission. M/O Finance, Deptt. of Expenditure. N.B.O., Ministry of Urban Development. M/O Surface Transport, Lucknow. M/O Health & F.W., Lucknow. Directorate of Pulses Develop- ment, Lucknow. Ganga Flood Control Commi- ssion, Patna.
15.	WEST BENGAL	1. Smt. Sarla Gopalan, Joint Secretary. (Leader) 2. Shri A.V. Rao, Director. (Flood Control) 3. Shri C.R. Das, Supdt. Engineer. 4. Shri J. Sinha, Deputy Director. 5. Shri Rajpal, Research Officer. 6. Dr. S.N. Dutta Director. 7. Shri A.K. Lal, Assistant Director.	Department of Rural Develop- ment. M/O Water Resources. M/O Surface Transport, Calcutta. Ministry of Finance. Planning Commission. M/O Health & F.W. Ministry of Urban Develop- ment.
16.	MIZORAM	1. Shri M.R. Kachhwaha, Supdt. Engineer.	M/O Surface Transport, Guwahati.

1	2	3	4
17.	TRIPURA	1. Shri Y.P. Bali, Joint Commissioner.	Department of Agri. & Coopn.
		2. Shri K Keshaviah, Chief Engineer.	M/O Surface Tpt., Guwahati.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: The statement says that out of 17 teams which had been constituted, 16 teams had visited the States and submitted the reports. I would like to know which is that 17th unfortunate State where the 17th team has not visited so far. I would also like to know whether the reports have been submitted by the teams to the Cabinet Sub-committee. What are the decisions that had been taken by the Cabinet Sub-Committee and what is the total expenditure incurred so far which has gone to meet the relief expenditure?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: The State which has not been visited is Arunachal Pradesh because the State Government desired that the team should visit after Diwali. Now, 7th December has been fixed in consultation with the State Government and the team will go there. So far as reports received from the teams are concerned the decisions have been taken and assistance has been approved after the report was considered by the HLCR and the amount has been sanctioned for all these States. The total money that has been sanctioned this year is Rs. 417.13 crores.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: The funding of flood relief is being done as per the scheme recommended by the Eighth Finance Commission. This recommendation will become inoperative by the end of this year. In the meantime, the 9th Finance Commission has made certain interim recommendations and one of the recommendations was that the margin money should be enhanced. I would like to know whether the Government has accepted this recommendation and whether the margin money would be enhanced from the next year onwards?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: So far as the present norms are concerned, we are following the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission and the margin money that was indicated by the Eighth Finance Commission that is being followed this year. Now, the recommendation that has been received from the 9th Finance Commission through its interim report shall be taken care of in the next Budget year.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Sir, I want to ask a question which is closely related to this question. You know yesterday, there was a severe storm and flood in West Bengal and 80 people have already died and severe damage had been caused due to cyclones and crops have been also totally damaged in some parts of the State. The State Government have already requested the Central Government to release Rs. 25 crores for relief and rescue operations. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government have received any information regarding this and what steps are they propose to take to help the State Government in the rescue and relief operations for the people who are affected by floods and cyclones?

MR. SPEAKER: Do you think that it is closely related to this question?

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Yes, it is closely related. The hon. Minister Shri Bhajan Lal would like to say something on this.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: You add your voice to it!

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: A very unfortunate incident has taken place, no doubt.

We are very much concerned about it. I am going to Calcutta on 5th evening; I will be there on 6th and will try to meet State Government officials. We have not yet received any memorandum, any request from the West Bengal Government so far.

MR. SPEAKER: How could they give within one day?

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: In Punjab, there had been an unprecedented flood and much loss had been caused to our crops as well as property. Mr. Bhajan Lal, the hon. Minister, has himself gone there and seen by himself the state of the situation. The Prime Minister also went there and has surveyed the situation. Was any team sent over there later also or on your own assessment you are going to give relief to Punjab, apart from Rs. 100 crores which the Prime Minister has already announced? Are you going to give us over and above Rs. 100 crores or what is the report of the team in regard to the losses incurred?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: In Punjab, there were two waves of floods and a team had visited twice. The total assistance sought for Punjab is Rs. 857.94 crores; and the assistance approved is Rs 150.30 crores. This was done on 17th November. In the case of Punjab, some relaxation in the assistance has been given. As far as assistance is concerned, beyond norms, we have given assistance to Punjab. A certain relaxation has already been given and because of that this money has been increased. The team went there after the Minister from the Centre went to Punjab.

SHRI K.S. RAO: The coastal district of Andhra Pradesh was unfortunate in the recent years; it was subjected to frequent cyclones and floods. Even 4 months back also, the coastal district was subjected to floods and cyclones. I am thankful to the Ministry that they have sent a team. The roads in those areas are badly damaged and the State Government have made no allocation in this matter. Particularly in Krishna District, the road from Hanuman Junction to Bantumalli was badly damaged. The farm labourers normally have work for six

months in a year in the rural area and they are not getting even that work during floods and damage. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh invariably takes shelter that the Government of India is not coming to the rescue. What assistance are you giving to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh and in what manner? How would you ensure that the State Government has spent the money initially particularly for damaged roads and farm labourers and then the assistance given by the government?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: For Andhra Pradesh, regarding the assistance that has been approved, they sought assistance of Rs. 271.56 crores. Now the assistance that has been approved is Rs. 28.76 crores. There is a sector-wise ceiling on expenditure. If the hon. member is interested, we can lay it on the Table of the House because it is a very big list of relief and rehabilitation. The relief amount is Rs. 20 crores; the amount for agricultural subsidy is Rs. 2.25 crores; the amount for repair of houses is Rs. .35 crores; the amount for cattle is Rs. .03 crores; the amount for public health is Rs. .11 crores. The total comes to Rs. 2.9 crores. The amount for repair, restoration of damage to the public property is Rs. 24.99 crores. The amount for cooperative loan for them is Rs. .83 crores. The total comes to Rs. 28.76 crores.

As regards Punjab, I would like to say a word. According to norms, special dispensation has been given to Punjab and Haryana in respect of restorations of sand cast land and tubewells, because there was a large scale damage to tubewells and sand cast land.

British Assurance to Tackle Activities of Terrorists

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*298. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY:
SHRI R.M. BHOYE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Britain has recently renewed their assurance to India that British

soil would not be allowed to be used to aid terrorism in India; and

(b) if so, whether there is any perceptible reduction in these activities of extremists from Britain?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) British leaders have recently made public statements against Sikh extremist activity in the U.K. Referring to such activity the British Secretary for Trade at a recent public function in London stated that the U.K. would give the fullest support to India's effort to meet the challenges to her security.

(b) Extremists in the U.K. continue to hold periodic anti-Indian demonstrations, carry on successionist and abusive propaganda in the ethnic media and utilise gurudwaras for collecting funds for terroristic activity and propagating extremism. U.K. based extremists continue to travel to other countries in Europe and elsewhere to coordinate extremist activity.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: The Statement of the British Secretary for Trade is ambiguous, diplomatic and according to me, it does not meet the point. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the statement is enough to deduce that terrorist activities will not be carried on in future from Britain?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: This is only one part of what they are doing. They are also conducting cases, they have got several people arrested, they have got several people convicted, there are lot of things that they are doing and statements are a part of that.

I would like also to add that from time to time we have been sharing information with the British Government, and we are also telling them what we think they should do. In some cases they are forthcoming, they are cooperating. In some other cases they are pleading inability for various reasons. This is a continuous dialogue that is going on and of late it has been seen that they have been a little more forthright in their utterances against terrorism in India.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: One question, that comes from the answer of the hon. Minister. In which of the areas they plead their inability to act, particularly anti-India demonstrations are taking place with the permission of the Government. That is why, may I know in which of the areas, they are reluctant to interfere?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Their single answer to all our demands is that when an act committed on British soil is against the British Laws, only then they will proceed against the person committing that offence or committing that act. Now, in each case they will have to examine whether that person has contravened any of their laws. It so happens that demonstrations etc., which go on a continuing basis do not happen to be so, do not happen to be illegal acts according to their law, beyond a point. So, it is a question of examining the implications of each act and the applicability of any British law so that action can be taken. This is their stock reply. But at the same time we have gone into several questions, where we have told them, we have tried to explain to them that an act which they on the face of it consider not illegal is in fact illegal, even according to their law. That is why I said that this is a continuous dialogue. We are trying to convince them that this act, or at least some acts can be proceeded against, under their law itself. So, that is going on.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: As the Minister has explained in his answer, I have personal experience and many of the hon. Members here also know, that the Sikhs living in Great Britain, Canada and America are more and more openly coming against the activities of the extremists and anti-India propaganda.

Will the hon. Minister tell the House that now in many Gurudwaras in England and Canada, the general Sikh people stood up and told the extremists not to propagate these things in the religious places, that your Embassies are doing to isolate the activities and designs of the terrorists and to strengthen those people who want to organise themselves peacefully and non-violently to counter the mis-information propaganda of the extremist groups there?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I have already submitted that whatever information we have, we are sharing with the Government there, with the authorities there. The rest is for them to take action. It is true that a larger and larger number of Sikhs citizens and non citizens both, living abroad are saying that they would like to live in peace and they do not want all these activities to go on. It is also true, unfortunately, some of the Gurudwaras have been forcibly occupied by extremists and we have brought all these facts to the notice of the United Kingdom Government. Now they are trying to tighten their laws in regard to collection of funds, in regard to the use of Gurudwaras, etc. A Bill has been introduced only two or three days back. We are yet to receive the full text of the Bill. We will see what more we can persuade them to do. As I said, this is a continuous dialogue.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: I would like to know whether any scheme for coordination and cooperation amongst the SAARC countries has been evolved for the purpose of meeting the terrorist activities and whether a common approach has been made by the SAARC countries with regard to commonwealth countries, especially Canada and Britain, for meeting the terrorists activities. May I know whether any approach has been made by the SAARC countries vis-a-vis commonwealth countries, especially Britain and Canada.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, SAARC countries have just ratified the laws, passed the laws. It remains for them to come together and think of further steps in relation to what they are doing within their own countries and amongst them. I am sure that a stage will be reached.

We are able to formulate certain actions to be taken by the other Governments; we could approach them. But so far, as far as my knowledge goes, this is yet to be done.

DR. G. S. DHILLON: Sir, the Minister has made a reference that some law or some action is being taken in this regard. Mrs. Thatcher sometime back came out with a statement that there is a need of

amendment or some new legislation to be introduced in the British Parliament because the activities of the Sikh terrorists have increased. I am sorry, if Shri Ramoowalia thinks otherwise, but our reports are that in Canada, Toronto, - Vancouver and in some cities of United Kingdom, the activities are on the increase. That is why Mrs. Thatcher said, to curb them, she needs some legislation to be introduced. I want to ask the hon. Minister, whether after receiving a copy of the Bill they will be submitting their proposals or their reactions, whatever it might be, to the British Government or is it that the British Government will not wait for their reactions and go ahead with the legislation?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: The Bill has been introduced. Whenever a Bill is introduced in their Parliament, we are naturally interested in what they are going to do according to that law. We will examine it. The text has not yet been received. It will be received in the next few days. This is what exactly what we did in the case of their Citizenship law about four or five years ago because we were continuously in touch with them. We were trying to help them or to request them to interpret it in a particular way or introduce certain amendments which would be more desirable from our point of view. All this will go on after the text is received.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Supply of Fluorosis Contaminated Water in Rajasthan

*290. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that fluorosis contaminated water is being supplied for drinking purpose in many parts of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the names of the diseases which

can spread by the fluorosis contaminated drinking water;

(c) whether any concrete measures have been taken to supply potable water in those areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) According to a report received from State Government of Rajasthan certain sources of drinking water have shown presence of fluoride.

(b) Continuous consumption of drinking water containing excessive fluoride can cause several kinds of health problems such as skeletal fluorosis, dental fluorosis, non-skeletal manifestations or a combination of all.

(c) and (d). In fluoride affected areas, schemes are approved to supply potable water by providing alternate distance sources or by providing the source with defluoridation plants for removal of fluoride from water. Under the sub-mission on Control of Fluorosis of National Drinking Water

Mission, it has been decided to instal 20 defluoridation plants in the State.

[English]

Assistance for Repairs of Flood Damaged National Highways and Roads

*292. SHRI D. B. PATIL:
SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI
LAKSHMI:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance sought from the Centre by the States for the purpose of repairs of National Highways and other roads damaged due to recent floods; State-wise; and

(b) the amount sanctioned and disbursed upto 31 October, 1988 to each State therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Statements I and II in respect of National Highways and other State Roads are given below.

STATEMENT

Assistance for Repairs of Flood Damaged National Highways and Roads

Constitutionally Government of India are responsible for the development and maintenance of roads declared as National Highways. All roads other than National Highways in the State are essentially the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. the amount projected by the States for Flood Damage Repairs to National Highways and the funds released upto 31st October 1988 are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Name of State	Amount projected by State Government	Amount released for Maintenance of National Highways including flood damage
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.80	7.945
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.22	.115

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	2.73	4.92
4.	Bihar	3.60	9.28
5.	Chandigarh	0.05	0.10
6.	Delhi	0.55	0.63
7.	Goa	0.50	1.72
8.	Gujarat	15.00	5.73
9.	Haryana	3.20	2.07
10.	Himachal Pradesh	7.50	2.31
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.35	1.12
12.	Karnataka	1.50	4.87
13.	Kerala	4.25	2.95
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3.62	6.73
15.	Maharashtra	6.70	8.87
16.	Manipur	0.07	0.47
17.	Meghalaya	1.10	1.08
18.	Nagaland	0.07	0.01
19.	Pondicherry	-	0.07
20.	Orissa	1.99	4.91
21.	Punjab	5.50	3.23
22.	Rajasthan	9.50	6.60
23.	Tamil Nadu	2.00	6.75
24.	Uttar Pradesh	10.00	10.12
25.	West Bengal	9.84	8.29

STATEMENT - II

Ceilings of expenditure approved as Central assistance till now for restoration of flood damages to roads, buildings, etc.

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	State	Ceilings of expenditure approved
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.62
2.	Assam	14.43
3.	Gujarat	13.36
4.	Haryana	5.70
5.	Himachal Pradesh	19.42
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.58
7.	Karnataka	8.21
8.	Kerala	6.24
9.	Mizoram	1.25
10.	Punjab	47.27
11.	Sikkim	4.32
12.	Tripura	0.83
13.	Uttar Pradesh	20.54
14.	West Bengal	10.57

Animal and Bird Sacrifice

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

(a) the names of the States which have enacted legislation for prevention of animal and bird sacrifice;

(b) the names of animals/birds sacrificed for religious purposes every year in violation of these legislations;

(c) whether Government propose to enact a Central Animal and Bird Protection Act to prohibit their sacrifice in the country; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) As per available information, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have enacted legislation for prevention of sacrifice of animals and birds.

(b) Buffalo, sheep; goat, poultry.

(c) and (d). No such proposal is under consideration of the Central Government. The subject of preservation, protection and improvement of livestock is covered by Entry 15 of List II of 7th Schedule of constitution of India, which is a State Subject.

Investment under Rural Development Programmes

*296. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have made any assessment regarding the substantial investment under the Integrated Rural Development Programme to ensure incremental income to the beneficiary families;

(b) if so, the per capita investment under the IRDP;

(c) the average amount invested every year under the National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme; and

(d) the steps Government have taken for the monitoring of the programmes to avoid misuse of funds intended for the poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). The Integrated Rural Development Programme

(IRDP) aims to assist selected families below an annual household income of Rs. 4,800/- in rural areas by providing income generating assets through a package of assistance comprising subsidy and institutional credit. The VIIth Plan provision for this programme is Rs. 1186.79 crores of central outlay and Rs. 1172.02 crores of State outlay. Institutional credit worth Rs. 4,000 crores was expected to be generated. The actual investments made under the programme in the VIIth Plan are given below:

Investment (includes budgetary resources and credit) (Rs. in crores)	
1985-86	1171.26
1986-87	1628.26

Investment (includes budgetary resources and credit) (Rs. in crores)	
1987-88	1902.79
1988-89 (upto September, 1988)	655.04

Per family investment under IRDP (comprising subsidy and credit) for new families was Rs. 3311 in 1985-86, Rs. 4511 in 1986-87 and Rs. 4470 in 1987-88.

The expenditure incurred for the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) are as follows:-

(Rs. in crores)

Year	NREP Resource utilisation (including value of foodgrains)	RLEGP Resource utilisation (including value of foodgrains)
1985-86	531.95	453.17
1986-87	717.77	635.91
1987-88	788.30	649.84
1988-89 (upto September)	364.80	241.69

The Government is monitoring these schemes through a system of monthly, quarterly and annual reports. A Monitoring Cell at the State Headquarters has been provided for improving the planning and monitoring capabilities at the State level. The States/UTs have also been suggested to set up Vigilance and Grievance Cells to look into the charges of corruption and other forms of misuse of funds. An Internal Audit Cell has also been set up at the State Headquarters for making periodical visits to check irregularities.

Under IRDP, a system of qualitative monitoring has also been introduced recently which envisages minimum number of field visits for each level of supervisory officials from the State to the Block level.

A system of concurrent evaluation has also been introduced both for IRDP and NREP to obtain continuous feed-back on the progress of implementation of the schemes with a view to take corrective action wherever necessary.

[Translation]

World Bank Aided Horticultural Project

*297. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any horticultural project for hilly areas has been formulated for implementation with the assistance of World Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the project has been submitted to the World Bank; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) to (d). A Horticulture Development Project for implementation in the North-West Hill Region comprising States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and hill areas of Uttar Pradesh is under preparation. The team constituted for this purpose has visited the states. The project proposes to improve production of temperate fruits, vegetables and flowers thereby increasing income of the farmers. After the project is formulated, it will be sent to the World Bank for funding.

[English]

Export of Fertilizer Plants and Technology

*299. SHRI S. M. CURADDI:
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India can acquire a leading position in the fertilizer sector and become a major exporter of plants and technology;

(b) whether any Committee has submitted a report in this regard to the Prime Minister; and

(c) if so, the main features of the report and the steps being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) Yes, Sir. India is in a position to provide engineering and consultancy services to the developing countries and also supply sophisticated equipment required for setting up a fertilizer plant.

(b) The Science Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (SAC-PM) recently submitted a report on "Chemicals Industry in the year 2000 A.D. - National Priorities".

(c) The report has suggested new strategies and research in specific areas of fertilizers, synthetic fibres, speciality chemicals and high performance polymers. It has also been mentioned that with requisite inputs in R & D, India can acquire a leading position covering all types of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers from preparation of project reports to supply of technology, erection of plants to running of plants on contract basis. In the area of R & D, Projects & Development India Ltd. (PDIL), a Public Sector Engineering Consultancy Organisation has done useful R & D work to develop various catalysts which are now being used by the Fertilizer Industry. India has received several offers of joint ventures for the manufacture of fertilizers abroad. India's participation could be in the form of preparation of project reports, design engineering services, supply of equipment, construction, commissioning and management of the plants.

Research on Lord Krishna

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Special Commission to do detailed research on Lord Krishna from all aspects including history and geography;

(b) whether this proposal is pending for nearly four years; and

(c) the time by which a decision is to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER):

(a) Proposal to set up a Special Commission to do detailed research on Lord Krishna from all aspects including history and geography is not under consideration.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Pay Scales for Teachers

*301. SHRI MUHIRAM SAIKIA:
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:

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

(a) whether new pay scales, for school teachers of all Union Territories including Government aided schools and organisations like Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan etc. were announced on 12 August, 1987;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these tally with the recommendations made in this regard by the Chattopadhyaya Commission;

(d) if not, whether the recommendations of the Chattopadhyaya Commission are proposed to be implemented fully; and

(e) if so, when these are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER):

(a) to (e). The Government issued orders on 12.8.87 revising the pay scales of school teachers in the employment of Union Territories and Autonomous Bodies set up by the Central Government like Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and Central Tibetan Schools Administration, effective from 1.1.1986. The details of the new pay scales are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7039/88]

2. The National Commission on Teachers - I (NCT - I) has not recommended any

specific pay scale for different categories of school teachers. NCT - I had recommended an illustrative model of a composite running pay scale for all categories of teachers and educational administrators, starting from Rs. 500/- and going up to Rs. 3950/-. the Commission had also recommended minimum benefit of Rs. 100/- and Rs. 150/- p.m. for secondary and primary school teachers respectively.

3. The recommendations of NCT - I were considered by an Empowered Committee constituted by the Ministry. In the light of the recommendations of the NCT - I, the report of the IV Central Pay Commission as also the postulates of the National Policy on Education, the Government revised the pay scales of school teachers on 12.8.1987. The Government has not favoured a single running scale as it would not be in the best interests of maintaining the educational standards and may act as a disincentives to teachers acquiring higher qualifications.

Holidays Observed by Educational Institutions

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

(a) the average number of public holidays, including Saturdays or Sundays, observed by the educational system in India during an academic year;

(b) the average duration of long vacation observed by the educational system during a year;

(c) the average number of actual teaching days in schools, colleges and universities in the country during the academic year; and

(d) whether Government propose to issue any guidelines in this regard to the State Governments and educational authorities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER):

(a) to (d). The number of holidays to be ob-

served by the educational Institutions is decided by the respective State Governments, Union Territory Administrations, and University authorities, keeping in view factors including *inter-alia* the local climatic conditions, social and cultural requirements and minimum number of actual days of effective teaching considered essential. Detailed information in respect of holidays being observed by the educational institutions throughout the country is neither available nor feasible to collect. On an average, however, the vacation intervals in educational institutions in India aggregate to about 11 weeks in a year which are not too long considering the diverse climatic and other local conditions. In the guidelines issued by them, the National Council of educational Research and Training, the University Grants Commission and the All India Council for Technical Education have recommended around 200 days of effective teaching in an academic year which compare favourably with the number of teaching days observed by the educational institutions in other countries.

Dredgers of Cochin Port Trust

*303. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the loss to Cochin Port Trust due to the sinking of the dredger Mattanchery;

(b) the steps taken to salvage the dredger;

(c) whether the dredger 'Bolgatti' was repaired recently;

(d) if so, whether it is in working condition or can be made operational;

(e) whether the Mercantile Marine Surveyor has questioned the safety of many of the vessels of Cochin Port Trust; and

(f) if so, the names of those vessels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The book value of the

dredger when it sank was Rs. 244.8 lakhs. the loss can be ascertained after the dredger has been salvaged.

(b) Global tenders for the salvage of the dredger have been invited by the Port Trust.

(c) and (d). The dredger 'Bolgatti' was repaired recently and is engaged in dredging at the Port.

(e) and (f). The Mercantile Marine Surveyor has pointed out that some of the certificates of the following vessels are not up-to-date:-

(1) Motor Tug Bristow

(2) Dredger Bolghatty

(3) Fire Fighting Vessel Bahadur

(4) Motor Tug Kodungallur

(5) Motor Tug Cochin-II

(6) Motor Tug Shaktan

(7) Floating Crane Periyar.

Evaluation of Teacher Performance

*304. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether over the past few years teachers have been given better pay and allowances and a number of other incentives;

(b) if so, whether any criteria has been laid down to evaluate their work performance also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER):

(a) Yes, Sir. The pay scales of teachers in Universities and Colleges throughout the country have been improved from time to time with financial assistance provided by the Central Government/U.G.C. At the school level, the pay scales of teachers in

the Union Territories and schools directly funded by the Central government (Kendriya Vidhyalayas, Navodya Vidyalayas, etc.) have also been revised. The State Governments have also been revising the scales of teachers in schools maintained by them.

(b) and (c). The revision of pay scales of University and College teachers, effective from 1.1.1986, envisages regular and systematic appraisal of their performance. The UGC has, in consultation with the All India Federation of University and College Teachers' organisations (AIFUCTO) formulated certain guidelines and the format for the evaluation of performance of University and College teachers. These have been made available to the State Governments, Universities, etc. on 12.11.1988. It is expected that this system of performance appraisal would become operational w.e.f. 1988-89.

Development of Sugarcane

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

(a) the steps taken and the amount spent so far on the development of sugarcane in the country and the total area brought under sugarcane cultivation, State-wise;

(b) whether any scheme for the development of sugarcane in Gujarat has been received from the State Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) For the development of sugarcane, funds are provided for rearing of nurseries, pest control measures, incentives to cultivators to take up improved varieties of sugarcane and irrigation schemes etc. Further, minimum price for sugarcane is announced by Government of India every year to ensure remunerative price to the farmers.

A sum of Rs. 178.34 crores has been sanctioned for the cane development

schemes from out of the Sugar Development Fund (SDF).

During 1987-88, 32.86 lakh hectares has been brought under sugarcane. The State-wise details are given in Statement-I below.

(b) and (c). No scheme for the development of sugarcane has been received from the State Government of Gujarat. However, loan applications from six sugar factories were received through State Government of Gujarat out of which loan for four sugar factories amounting to Rs. 3.81 crores have been sanctioned as per details given in Statement-II below.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise area covered under Sugarcane during 1987-88

Sl. No.	State	Area (lakh ha.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.50
2.	Bihar	1.20
3.	Gujarat	0.82
4.	Haryana	1.42
5.	Karnataka	1.68
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0.66
7.	Maharashtra	2.92
8.	Punjab	1.04
9.	Tamil Nadu	2.08
10.	Uttar Pradesh	18.07
11.	Others	1.47
Total All India		32.86

STATEMENT-II*Details of loan sanctioned to Sugar Factories in Gujarat*

Sl. No.	Name of the sugar factory	Year	Loan Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Shree Madhi Vibhag Khand Udyog Sahakari Mandli Ltd., Madhi, Distt. Surat.	1987-88	82.16
2.	Shree Khedut Sahakari Khand Udyog Mandli Ltd., Baben-Bardoli.	1988-89	126.89
3.	Shree Sayan Vibhag Sahakari Khand Udyog Mandli Ltd., Sayan, Distt. Surat.	1988-89	63.89
4.	Shree Chalthan Vibhag Sahakari Khand Udyog Mandli Ltd., P.O. Chalthan, Distt. Surat.	1988-89	108.15
Total			381.09

Commercial Production of Neem Dust

*306. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether neem products can effectively be used for control of pests;

(b) if so, the details of agencies marketing these products;

(c) whether any commercial production of neem dust or spraying insecticides for agricultural use has been undertaken by any Public Sector units; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) Limited laboratory and field trials have shown that neem products like neem seed kernels, neem cake, neem oil, dry leaves and neem flowers powder, etc. have some insecticidal properties against insect-pests of agricultural crops and against pests of stored commodities.

(b) to (d). No neem product has been got registered as an insecticide by any one under the Insecticide Act, 1968.

[Translation]

**Jhuggis in Premises of Delhi
Administration School**

2793. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jhuggis have appeared within the premises of some schools of Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard so far; and

(c) the time by which these jhuggis will be removed from these schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CUL-

TURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (L. P. SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As per Delhi Administration, the matter has been taken up with the concerned authority such as DDA etc. Delhi Administration have also filed cases in the Courts for removal of jhuggis. The final action in this regard will depend upon the outcome of such proceedings.

[English]

Appointment of Director, National Research Centre for Spices, Calicut

2794. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Director has been appointed for the National Research Centre for Spices, Calicut;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps initiated for the appointment of the Director?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Although the post was advertised, no candidate was found suitable for the post. The post is being readvertised.

Financial Assistance to Iraq for Post war Development

2795. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iraq has sought India's financial assistance for its post war development;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the assistance given by Government in response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Opening of Mother Dairy Booths

2796. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open more Mother Dairy milk booths in Nirman Vihar and adjoining colonies;

(b) if so the time by which these will start functioning;

(c) whether such booths are also proposed to be opened in thickly populated areas of Shakarpur and Laxmi Nagar colonies; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Mother Dairy milk booth No. 723 is already functioning in Nirman Vihar. The Dairy has taken possession of the following sites in the adjoining colonies for construction of bulk milk vending booths:

1. Convenient Shopping Centre, Preet Vihar, Block-G;
2. Convenient Shopping Centre, New Rajdhani Enclave;
3. Convenient Shopping Centre, Gagan Vihar.

(b) Civil construction is expected to be completed by April, 1989 and the booths will be ready thereafter for commissioning when electricity, water, sewer and telephone connections are provided by the local bodies.

(c) and (d). In Shakarpur, no suitable site for construction of a bulk milk vending booth could be located. However, a site at Tikona Park in Laxmi Nagar has been identified and Municipal Corporation of Delhi has been moved for allotment for the site to the Mother Dairy.

Food Provided in Navodaya Vidyalaya, Canacona, Goa

2797. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students of the Navodaya Vidyalaya at Canacona, Goa are not provided fish in their daily food despite the fact that fish is one of the main items in Goan food;

(b) if not, the details or the type of food provided to the students; and

(c) the instruction issued, and date thereof with respect to the food to be provided to the students in Navodaya Schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). The detailed reports about the food being provided in various Navodaya Vidyalayas, including Navodaya Vidyalaya, Canacona, Goa are not being obtained by the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti from the Vidyalayas. However, the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti have issued general instructions/guidelines, vide their letter dated 14th September, 1987 regarding the arrangements to be made for running the Hostel Mess in Navodaya Vidyalayas. The daily menu suggested is as under:

Breakfast: Egg, bread and butter, milk or tea/Potato Paranthas and tea/Bread Pakoras and tea/Purree, Potatoes and tea/any other local suitable item.

Lunch: Bread, Rice, Dal, Vegetable and Curd.

Mid-day: Seasonal Fruit.

Evening Tea: Tea and Snacks.

Dinner: Bread, Rice, Dal, Vegetable Salad or Pappad.

Night: Milk - 250 gms.

(Non-Vegetarian food may also be served on suitable occasions as decided by the Mess Sub-Committee. If Curd is not served, it must be compensated by any other suitable item).

Studies in Spoken Languages and Dialects by Central Institute of Indian Languages

2798. DR. B. L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Institute of Indian Languages conducted some studies in spoken languages and dialects which still have not acquired the status of written languages; and

(b) if so, the scripts of dialects developed by the above Institute so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, uses modified script of the state language or Devanagiri for unwritten languages.

Collaboration Between USAID and NBGR

2799. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has agreed to provide 13 million US Dollars to the National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBGR).

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

(c) the details of the institutions and bodies to be engaged for the research work, with the names of the places where research is likely to be undertaken?

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

(b) The major components of the projects are building up infrastructure for plant quarantine, documentation and conservation; field and laboratory equipments and training/visits of scientists to Genetic Resources Centres in USA to generate more capabilities.

(c) The research work will be undertaken at the National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, New Delhi and its Regional Stations situated in different agro-climatic zones, namely, Shimla, Jodhpur, Akola, Trichur, Shillong, Bhowali, Hyderabad. Research support will also be provided through this Project to build up facilities in other ICAR Institutes namely, Central Potato Research Institute, Shimla, Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum, Sugarcane Breeder Institute, Coimbatore; Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasargod; Indian Horticultural Research Institute, Bangalore; National Research Centre for Spices, Calicut; Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi; Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur; Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack; and All India Crops Coordinated Programmes, namely, Minor Millet, UAS, Bangalore; Rapeseed and Mustard, HAU, Hissar and Directorate of Pulses, Kanpur.

Central Assistance to Orissa on Natural Calamities

2800. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to frequent occurrence of natural calamities in the State of Orissa the rural economy of the State has received a great set back;

(b) whether the Government of Orissa has requested Union Government to release adequate funds; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The State Government of Orissa have reported that a population of 19.23 lakhs and an area of 1.65 lakhs hectares in 1351 villages of 7 districts of the State have been affected by the floods during the south-west monsoon 1988.

(b) and (c). No memorandum seeking Central assistance for flood relief has been received so far from the State Government of Orissa.

Construction of Road/Bridge in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh

2801. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position/progress regarding the clearance and construction of link roads between Kiratpur Railway Station and Kiratpur bus stand (District Ropar, Punjab), bridge over Beas river at Sri Hargobindpur and bridges over drains/rivulets along the road between Hoshiarpur (Punjab) and Una (Himachal Pradesh);

(b) when the construction work of these projects is likely to be started; and

(c) when these projects are likely to be completed alongwith estimated expenditure in each case initially and on completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). The State Government have reported that the work of Link Road between Kiratpur Railway Station and Kiratpur Bus stand already exists and repairs of the same were completed in May, 1988. There is no proposal to construct bridges

over drains/rivulets along Hoshiarpur-Una Road at present.

The construction of work on Bridge across river Beas at Sri Hargobindpur, approved under Central loan assistance programme of Economic Importance with a central share of Rs. 249.50 lakhs, commenced in February, 1987 and is likely to be completed by 1992 at an estimated cost of about Rs. 14.00 crores. The latest expenditure on execution of this bridge (upto March, 1988) is Rs. 168.69 lakhs.

Indigenous Plants of India

2802. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research/Council of Scientific Industrial Research have brought out any material on indigenous plants of India that are valuable for medicines and also for use as insecticides; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Research has been carried out on several indigenous plants showing usefulness for the pharmaceutical industry and also for extraction of insecticides as given below:

1. For Medicine:

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been engaged in research on medicinal plants since 1972. Several improved varieties have been developed in selected crops/plants with the objective of increasing yield and active content. Some of the salient achievements are as follows:

(a) ISABGOL:

A high yielding variety named Gujarat Isabgol-I was developed at the Gujarat Agri-

cultural University, Anand with the yield of 1 ton/ha. Apart from the new variety, the production technology has also been standardised and given to the farmers for improving production of this crop.

(b) SARPAGANDHA:

The Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidhyalaya, Centre at Indore has selected a high yielding material named RS-1.

(c) LIQUORICE:

An improved selection from Russia has been identified which gives a high root yield of over 2 tonnes/ha.

(d) ASGAND:

Mandsaur Centre of Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidhyalaya has identified WS-20 an improved material with a high root yield. Control measures for protecting seedlings from early seedling blight have also been developed.

In addition to the above, research has also been taken up for selecting/developing improved varieties of Chirayata, Safed musli and Guggal.

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has also tested several plant products such as Sallai Guggal and Isabgol against human diseases.

2. For insecticide:

Technology has been developed for formulation of neem products as insecticides by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (ICAR). These products are in the form of dust, water dispersable powder, emulsifiable concentrate and solution.

Dillapole, an unwanted component from Anethi oil (*Anethum sowa*) and its derivatives have been developed as potent synergists for insecticide such as pyrethrum, carbamates etc.

Karangin, a furo-flavonoid present in Karanj seed (*Pongamia glabra*) has been found as a nitrification inhibitor for nitrogenous fertilizers.

Extracts from *Acorus calamus* as a larvicide, *Adathoda vasaka* as an egg production inhibitor have been tested by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

[Translation]

Agriculture Colleges in Madhya Pradesh

2803. SHRI NANDIAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Madhya Pradesh where new Agricultural Colleges have been opened during the last three years; and

(b) the time by which Agriculture College is proposed to be opened in Sagar District of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Sir, Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur has established two Colleges of Agriculture, one at Khandwa and the other at Mandsaur without the concurrence of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research during the last three years.

(b) No proposal to start a College of Agriculture at Sagar has been received.

[English]

Navodaya Vidyalayas

2805. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas proposed to be set up during the remaining period of current plan;

(b) the number of those which have been set up in areas/districts considered to be backward; and

(c) the distinctive features of the courses offered by the above Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) In view of the anticipated financial constraints, the Executive Committee of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti in its meeting held on 9th September, 1988 has decided, as of now, not to open any new Vidyalaya during 1989-90.

(b) The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages the establishment of, on an average, one Vidyalaya in each district of the country during the 7th Five Year Plan period in a phased manner, to be located, as far as possible in rural areas. So far 256 Navodaya Vidyalayas have been established in 29 States/Union Territories. While no specific information district-wise is available it is estimated that more than 50 percent of the Navodaya Vidyalayas are set up in districts/areas considered to be backward.

(c) All Navodaya Vidyalayas will be affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education. The syllabi prescribed by the Board for secondary and senior secondary classes will, therefore, apply to these Vidyalayas also. The Navodaya Vidyalayas will have all the four streams i.e. Humanities, Science, Commerce and Vocational. Physical Education, games, sports, yoga, cultural activities and fine arts project work, hiking, visit to places of educational, cultural and historical interest, adventure activities and work experience will be assiduously promoted and adequate arrangements made for them.

Production of Groundnut

2807. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise estimated production of groundnut during the year 1988 against the corresponding period of 1987;

(b) the average price per quintal of groundnut being received by the farmers, State-wise during the year 1988 against the prices received by them during 1987;

(c) whether the prices of groundnut remained below the support price for the above two years in the open market;

(d) if so, the details of the support prices as fixed by Government for groundnut for the above two years; and

(è) the steps taken to safeguard the in-

terest of farmers by making bulk purchases of groundnut in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) State-wise estimated production of groundnut during 1986-87 and 1987-88 is given below:-

(Thousand tonnes)

State		1986-87	1987-88 (Provisional)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1346	1708
2.	Gujarat	1292	137
3.	Karnataka	894	924
4.	Madhya Pradesh	192	230
5.	Maharashtra	435	618
6.	Orissa	496	543
7.	Rajasthan	131	113
8.	Tamil Nadu	1078	1259
9.	U.P.	113	71
10.	Others	83	67
11.	All India	6060	5670

(b) Average of month-end wholesale prices of groundnut at selected centres

during 1987 (Jan. to Dec.) and 1988 (Jan. to Oct.) is given below:-

(Rs. per quintal)

Centre/State	Variety	Average	
		1987 (Jan-Dec.)	1988 (Jan-Oct.)
1. Rajkot (Gujarat)	With Shell	645	776
2. Kanpur (U.P.)	With Shell	624	897

Centre/State	Variety	Average	
		1987 (Jan-Dec.)	1988 (Jan-Oct.)
3. Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	Seeds	959	888
4. Bombay (Maharashtra)	Bold	973	953
5. Villupuram (Tamil Nadu)	Bunch Kernel	899	800

(c) During 1987 and 1988 the wholesale prices of groundnut of fair average quality remained above the support prices fixed by the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Government of India has designated NAFED as the Central Nodal Agency for undertaking price support purchases, when the prices of groundnut tend to fall below the support level fixed by the Government. In Gujarat, NAFED has finalised all operational arrangements with State agencies, namely, GUJCOMASOL and GROFED for making price support purchases as and when the prices tend to fall below support level.

Assistance to Karnataka for Construction of Roads in Tribal Areas

2808. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central assistance is being given to the State of Karnataka to take up construction of roads in the tribal areas;

(b) if so, the amount of Central assistance given for that purpose during the last three years; and

(c) the details of the tribal areas where road construction work has been started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Works costing Rs. 55.86 lakhs were sanctioned in tribal areas of Coorg, South Kenara & Mysore districts of Karnataka State in the year 1986-87 under the scheme of construction of roads in tribal areas. During the last two years an amount of Rs. 29.12 lakhs was released to the State Government.

Committees for Panchayati Raj

2809. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Committees/high power bodies set up to examine Panchayati Raj in the country from time to time since 1952; and

(b) the details of the main recommendations made by such Committees/bodies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Important Committees/high powered bodies which have been set up at the national level to examine *inter-alia* Panchayati Raj in the country from time to time since 1952 are the following:-

- (i) Team for the Study of Community Projects and National Extension Service (Balwantray Mehta

Committee) (Report brought out in 1957).

- (ii) Committee on Panchayati Raj Institutions (Ashoka Mehta Committee) (Report brought out in 1978).
- (iii) Committee to review the existing Administrative Arrangements for Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation Programmes (CAARD) (G.V.K. Rao Committee) (Report brought out in 1985).
- (iv) Committee for the concept paper on Panchayati Raj Institutions (C.C.P.P.R.I), (L.M. Singhvi Committee) (Report submitted in 1986).
- (v) Commission on Centre State Relations (Sarkaria Commission) (Report brought out in 1988).
- (vi) Report of the Sub-Committee of the Consultative Committee of Parliament attached to the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievance & Pensions on 'Type of Political & Administrative Structure in the Districts for District Planning (Thungon Committee) (Report brought out in 1988).

(b) The main recommendations made by these Committees/bodies relating to Panchayati Raj Institutions are given in the Statement I to VI below

STATEMENT-I

Main Recommendations of the Balwantray Mehta Committee Relating to Panchayati Raj Institutions

- 1. The Government should divest itself completely of certain duties and responsibilities and develop them to body which will have the entire charge of all development work within its jurisdiction, reserving to itself only the functions

of guidance, supervision and higher planning.

- 2. At the block level, an elected self-governing institution should be set up with its jurisdiction co-existent with a development block.
- 3. The panchayat samiti should be constituted by indirect elections from the village panchayats.
- 4. The functions of the panchayati samiti should cover the development of agriculture in all its aspects, improvement of cattle, promotion of local industries, public health, welfare work, administration of primary schools and collection and maintenance of statistics. It should also act as an agent of the State Government in executing special schemes of development entrusted to it. Other functions should be transferred to the panchayat samitis only when they have started functioning as efficient democratic institutions.
- 5. The State Government should give to these samitis adequate grants-in-aid conditionally or unconditionally or on a matching basis, with due regard to economically backward areas.
- 6. All Central and State funds spent in a block area should invariably be assigned to the panchayat samiti to be spent by it directly or indirectly excepting when the samiti recommends direct assistance to an institution.
- 7. A Certain amount of control should inevitably be retained by the Government, e.g., the power of superseding a panchayat samiti in public interest.
- 8. The constitution of the panchayat should be purely on an elective basis with the provision for the co-option of two women members

and one member each from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. No other special groups need be given special representation.

9. Main resources of income of the panchayat will be property or house tax, tax on markets and vehicles, octroi or terminal tax, conservancy tax, water and lighting rate, income from cattle ponds, grants from the panchayat samitis and fees charged from the registration of animals sold.
10. The budget of the village panchayat will be subject to scrutiny and approval of the panchayat samiti, chief officer of which will exercise the same power in regard to the village panchayat as the Collector will in regard to the panchayat samiti. No village panchayat should, however, be superseded except by the State Government who will do so only on the recommendation of the Zila Parishad.
11. The compulsory duties of the village panchayats should include among others provision of water supply, sanitation, lighting, maintenance of roads, land management, collection and maintenance of records, and other statistics and the welfare of backward classes. It will also act as an agent of the panchayat samiti in executing any scheme entrusted to it.
12. The judicial panchayat may have much larger jurisdiction than even a Gram Sevak's circle, and out of the panel suggested by village panchayats the sub-divisional or district magistrate may select persons to form judicial panchayats.
13. To ensure necessary coordination between the panchayat samitis, a zila parishad should be constituted consisting of the presidents of

these samitis, M.L.As and M.Ps representing the area and the district level officers. The collector will be its chairman and one of his officers will act as secretary.

STATEMENT-II

Main Recommendations of the Asoka Mehta Committee on Panchayati Raj Institutions

1. In the Panchayati Raj structure, there should be a two-tier set up, i.e. a district level, zila parishad and a mandal panchayat covering a population of 15,000 to 20,000.
2. With the two tier structure, the Committee also suggested ultimate abolition of the block as a unit of developmental administration.
3. All the development functions relating to a district which are now performed by the State Governments should be placed under the zila parishad.
4. The term of panchayati raj institutions should be 4 years. Direct elections to these bodies should be held simultaneously.
5. Political parties could participate in the panchayati raj elections.
6. Elections to panchayati raj bodies should be conducted by the Chief Electoral Officers of the States in consultation with the Election Commission.
7. Nayaya panchayats should be kept separate from the developmental panchayats. A qualified judge should preside over them and elected Panches should act as members of benches of Nayaya panchayats.
8. Panchayati raj bodies should normally not be superseded, but if supersession become necessary,

election should be held within six months.

9. Representation of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in all panchayati raj bodies should be on the basis of their population.
10. There should be complete transfer of the land revenue collections to panchayati raj institutions over a period of five years.
11. A permanent annual grant of not less than Rs. 2.50 per capita should be made to the mandal panchayats.
12. The committee agreed to the need for some provision in the Constitution in order to provide the panchayati raj institutions the requisite status as well as assurance of continuous functioning, and wanted that this aspect should be considered.

STATEMENT-III

Main Recommendations of G.V.K. Rao Committee Relating to Panchayati Raj Institutions

1. Panchayati Raj Institutions have to be activated and given all the support needed so that they can become effective organisations for handling people's problems. Elections to these bodies should be held regularly.
2. The Committee recommended a 3-tier structure for Panchayati Raj Institutions.
3. The district should be the basic unit for policy planning and programme implementation. The Zila Parishad should, therefore, become the principal body for management of all development programmes which can be handled at that level.
4. The President of the Zila Parishad can be directly elected for a term co-terminus with the Zila Parishad or for one year each on the Mayoral Pattern. The work of the Zila Parishad should be done by a number of Sub-Committees elected on the basis of the proportional representation so that participatory democracy could be developed and encouraged.
5. Panchayati Raj Institutions at the district level and below should be assigned important role in respect of planning, implementation and monitoring of rural development programmes.
6. The Committee recommends the introduction of the concept of district budget. It is desirable that it is brought into being as quickly as possible.
7. The concept of properly prepared district plan is reiterated. The preparation of a proper plan is pre-requisite for having a process of development which will ensure that the poor are properly taken care of. All the development departments should clearly indicate the activities which they would undertake for assisting the poor.
8. The district plan should include all the resources available both in the plan and non-plan as well as institutional resources.
9. The Committee is of the view that development administration at the district level has to be treated as a major activity involving significant responsibilities and therefore, recommends that a post of District Development Commissioner (DDC) be created to look after and coordinate all the development activities in the district.
10. The DDC may be made the Chief Executive of the Zila Parishad in

those states where the Panchayati Raj institutions hold the responsibility for planning and implementation of various development programmes.

11. In those states where Zila Parishad are not in position, the DDC could function as Chairman and Chief Executive of the District Development Council.
12. The office of the DDC should be of a higher status than that of the District Collector in order to establish the primacy of the Development administration over maintenance administration.
13. The Committee recommends that the Block Development Office should be the sheet-anchor of the entire rural development process. For this purpose the status of this office should be upgraded. The Chief Executive Officer of the block/tahsil may be designated as Assistant Development Commissioner (ADC). The ADC should be an officer of the status of Sub-Divisional Officer.
14. The ADC should be a dynamic young person, preferably below the age of 35 and in any case not above 40. His background, training, managerial capability and motivation should be appropriate for the task as the leader of a team which will be incharge of all development functions in the block.
15. On the basis of certain criteria of population, area and terrain, average size of the block may be one lakh population in the plains and 50,000 population in the hilly and difficult terrain and tribal areas.

STATEMENT-IV

Main Recommendations of Dr. Singhvi Committee for the Concept Paper on Panchayati Raj Institutions

1. Villages may be reorganised and many of them may in the process

be grouped and enlarged in order to make for more viable village panchayats.

2. The Panchayati Raj Institutions have to be viewed as institutions of self-government which would naturally facilitate the participation of the people in the process of planning and development flowing from and as part of the concept of self government. Development planning should be democratic planning.
3. The operational dynamics of Panchayati Raj should be directed to achieve community and social mobilisation, transcending the barriers of caste, religion, sex and disparities of wealth and surmounting social disabilities and disadvantages.
4. Local self-government should be constitutionally recognised, protected and preserved by the inclusion of a new chapter in the Constitution.
5. A Panchayati Raj - Judicial Tribunal to be constituted in each State to adjudicate controversies in relation to elections, suspensions, supersessions, dissolutions, and other matters relating to the working of Panchayati Raj institutions and its elected personnel.
6. Ways and means should be found to ensure the availability of adequate financial resources of Panchayati Raj institutions to function effectively.

STATEMENT-V

Main Recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission Relating to Panchayati Raj Institutions

The Sarkaria Commission has *inter-alia* made following recommendations relating to Panchayati Raj Institutions:-

To rectify the dysfunctioning of the local self-governing bodies it is necessary to ensure by legal provisions analogous to those

in Articles 172 and 174 of the Constitution that elections to and sessions of Zila Parishads and Municipal Corporations are held regularly and these institutions do not remain superseded for long periods. The power of enactment of such a law vests under Entry 5, List II exclusively in the State Legislatures. Nevertheless, uniformity in these aspects of the law throughout the territory of India is essential. This uniformity can be secured by adopting, in the following order of preference, any of the alternatives given below:-

- (i) By laws with respect to this matter made by all the State Legislatures in accordance with a model Bill prepared on the basis or consensus at the forum of the Inter-State Council (Inter-Governmental Council), recommended by us to be established under Article 263.
- (ii) By a law on this subject made by Parliament under Article 252(1) with the consent of the Legislatures of all the States.
- (iii) By a Parliamentary law uniformly applicable throughout India containing provisions analogous to Articles 172 and 174 of the Constitution.

Adoption of alternative (i) or (ii) will not require any amendment of the Constitution. However, as a condition precedent for adopting alternative (iii), those aspects of the matter which are analogous to Articles 172 and 174, will have to be carved out of the ambit of Entry 5, List II and transposed as a separate item to List III.

We recommend that in order to ensure that elections to sessions of Zila Parishads and Municipal Corporations are held regularly and these institutions do not remain superseded for long period, any one of the alternatives, (i), (ii) and (iii) be pursued in the order set out above. Recourse to alternative (iii) may be had only as a last resort when attempts to follow alternative (i) and (ii) fail, or are otherwise found infeasible.

STATEMENT-VI

Recommendations of Thungon Committee relating to Panchayati Raj Institutions

1. Panchayati Raj bodies should be constitutionally recognised.
2. A three-tier structure of Panchayati Raj with Village Panchayat at the bottom, district panchayat at the top and mandal block panchayat in the middle, has been recommended where it does not already exist.
3. The Sub-Committee is in favour of a model with the Zila Parishad as the only planning and development agency in the district.
4. The Sub-Committee also suggests the setting up of a Planning and Coordination Committee at the State level under the Chairmanship of the Planning Minister. Presidents of the Zila Parishad would be members of the Committee.
5. The judicial functions of the village panchayat are required to be revived so that simple disputes can be sorted out at the village level itself.
6. The Committee has recommended that MPs and MLAs should be suitably associated with Zila Parishad.
7. The elected member of the Zila Parishad, in addition to members like MPs, MLAs could as a general rule be 5 to 15 in areas with the population of less than 15 lakhs and 15 to 60 lakhs in areas with a population of over 15 lakhs.
8. As regards the procedure for the approval of the District Plan, it has been suggested that the District Planning and Coordination Committee of the Zila Parishad should be well equipped and should be

able to draw upon the latest technology including computer linking the district with the Divisional Headquarters and the State Capital with a two-way querying system.

9. The suitable constitutional provision be made to ensure timely and regular elections. The elections could be conducted by the Chief Electoral Officers of the State.
10. In case of local body does not function in accordance with law or grossly abuses its powers, it could be suspended or dissolved by the State Government. After any dissolution, the State Government will have to bring a Resolution in the State Legislature before the end of the session or within six weeks of the commencement of the session whichever is earlier for approval by the House. In any case, a body should not be superseded for a period of more than six months.
11. The term of Panchayati Raj bodies should be for a period of 5 years. However, the State Government may choose the term depending upon their requirements but this term may not be less than 3 years.
12. It is recommended that a separate Panchayati Raj Judicial Tribunal should be appointed by the State Govts. to adjudicate controversies in matters which hamper the functioning of these institutions.
13. It is recommended that the system of reservation for all the three-tier of Panchayati Raj bodies should be as per population. In case of areas with the tribal population of more than 30%, the Chairman of the body should be a member from the Scheduled Tribes. Vice-Chairmanship of all the Panchayati Raj bodies should be reserved for a SC or ST member.
14. It is recommended that as a rule not less than two women should be members of Panchayati Raj bodies at each level. In case of bodies of small size with membership upto five, there would be only one place reserved for a woman member.
15. Collector/DC should be the pivotal point for both regulatory as well as development administration. Collector should be the Chief Executive Officer of the Zila Parishad. The State Government should appoint officers of the rank of Additional Collectors to assist the Collector in development and regulatory administration respectively.
16. The Sub-Committee feels that a detailed list of subjects to be dealt with at the district level should be prepared and included in the corresponding should of the Constitution.
17. It is recommended that State Government should set up Finance Commissions to lay down the criteria and guidelines whereby resources would be allocated to the districts.
18. Funds should be allocated to the concerned departments like PWD, Irrigation, Public Health, Rural Water Supply, etc. through the Zila Parishad.
19. The Sub-Committee envisage a District Budget where various schemes and projects required in a district are to be taken into account along with contingencies which have not figured in the district budget.
20. A Constitutional provision could be made whereby regular and timely elections to local bodies could be ensured and the various powers and functions of these bodies delineated.

21. The Sub-Committee recommends that the Government of India could also consider formulating a model Panchayat Act. The States could be requested to consider this model Act for adoption.
22. The Sub-Committee felt that the Government of India could also promote Panchayati Raj institutions by giving certain incentives to State Government, e.g. by way of increasing grants-in-aid with reference to financial and other powers devolved upon these institutions by the respective State Government.
23. The Central Government could organise training programmes for both officials and non-officials of local bodies so that they could be fully familiar with the potentialities of these bodies for development administration.

Mobile Libraries in Punjab

2810. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are mobile libraries in Punjab;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government propose to have mobile libraries in Punjab as in Delhi?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

[Translation]

Reinstatement of DTC Employees Removed from Service due to Strike

2811. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of employees of DTC removed from service due to strike in March, 1988;
- (b) the number of employees out of them reinstated so far;
- (c) the number of employees who could not be reinstated so far and the policy of Government in this regard;
- (d) whether bonus of employees who were removed during the DTC strike in 1987-88 has been withheld; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) 3125 (Dismissed).

(b) and (c). Out of 2449 employees who filed appeals to the Competent Authorities, 26 employees have been reinstated and the appeals of 842 employees have been rejected. No final decision on the remaining appeals has been taken. Each appeal is considered on merits. Besides, a large number of employees have filed petitions in the Supreme Court/High Court and Industrial Tribunals. Hence the matter is also sub-judice.

(d) DTC have already announced payment of ex-gratia as admissible to their employees including ex-employees for the year 1987-88.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

**Impact of Rural Development
Programmes on Nutrition Status of
People**

2812. SHRI H. B. PATIL:
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rural development programmes have made any significant impact on the nutrition standard of the people;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard in tribal rural areas and urban slum areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). No survey specifically to assess the impact of rural development programmes on nutritional standards of rural poor including those in tribal areas has been conducted by this Ministry. The major rural development programme are basically wage and self employment programmes aiming at improving socio-economic status and improvement in the overall quality of life of the rural poor. According to the Concurrent Evaluation Studies of IRDP (January to December, 1987), about 65% families had experienced an increase of more than 50% of their pre-assistance income. It is expected that this increase in income must have resulted in some improvement in the nutritional standards also.

[Translation]

**Stretch of National Highway No. 8
Proposed to be Closed for Sariska Tiger
Project**

2813. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Highway No. 8 (Delhi to Jaipur via Alwar), is proposed to

be closed for traffic due to the development of Sariska Tiger Project; and

(b) if so, the stretch of National Highway proposed to be closed and the new route of the highway proposed to be opened for traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

UGC Grants to Garhwal University

2814. SHRI LALA RAM KEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether grants given by University Grants Commission to Garhwal University have been properly utilised; and

(b) if not, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) The University Grants Commission has so far sanctioned a total grant of Rs. 200.70 lakhs to the Garhwal University for implementation of various programmes during the VII Plan. Of this, a grant of Rs. 100.03 lakhs has so far been released. The University has furnished information about a total expenditure of Rs. 49.28 lakhs so far. The Commission has not received any information of misutilisation of any grant sanctioned by it.

(b) Does not arise.

**Brackish Water Fish Farmers
Development Agency**

2815. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra

has sent a proposal for setting up a Brackish Water Fish Farmers Development Agency in the State:

(b) if so, the details of the project including the financial aspect; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be cleared by Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra submitted a proposal for setting up a Brackish Water Fish Farmers Development Agency (BFDA) in Thane district to develop about 50 hectares of brackish water area per year. The total estimated cost of the BFDA as per the norms of the Government of India is Rs. 49 lakhs. A beneficiary under the BFDA will be provided with a subsidy of 25% on the capital works and 100% on the cost of inputs for the first crop.

(c) The BFDA for Maharashtra has been sanctioned in November 1988.

Correspondence Course of Delhi University

2816. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of successful candidates in B.A. (Pass) Course 1st year, IInd year and Final year of Correspondence Course of Delhi University in 1987 and 1988 respectively;

(b) whether the result of these classes are rather poor;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is because the lessons etc. for this course are not sent regularly to the students; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken to improve the standard of the Correspondence

courses of Delhi University as well as the results thereof?

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

Shipping Corporation of India's Feeder Service in Bay of Bengal

2817. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India proposes to suspend its four-year old feeder service in the Bay of Bengal; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Demands made by Primary School Teachers

2818. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:
SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

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

(a) whether a delegation of the All India Primary Teachers Federation presented a Memorandum to the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 16 November, 1988 at New Delhi;

(b) if so, the main demands presented in the Memorandum especially those relating to the implementation of the recommendations of the Chattopadhyaya Commission including the extension in the age of retirement;

(c) whether any decision has been taken

by Government so far on some of these demands as per recommendations of the Commission which submitted its report in 1985;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for delay and the likely date by which a decision would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) to (e). All India Primary Teachers Federation had submitted a Memorandum dated 4.11.88 to the Prime Minister seeking implementation of the recommendations of the Chattopadhyaya Commission. The Federation had demanded implementation of the running pay scale as recommended by the NCT-I, additional increments for acquiring higher qualifications, 60 years of age of retirement for teachers and teaching allowance, etc.

2. The Government issued orders on 12.8.87 for revising the pay scales of school teachers in the employment of Union Territories and Central Autonomous Bodies like Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and Central Tibetan Schools Administration, effective from 1.1.86.

3. The National Commission on Teachers-I (NCT-I) has not recommended any specific pay scale for different categories of school teachers. However, NCT-I had recommended an illustrative model of a composite running pay scale for all categories of teachers and educational administrators, starting from Rs. 500/- and going up to Rs. 3950/-. The Commission had also recommended minimum benefit of Rs. 100/- and Rs. 150/- PM for secondary and primary school teachers respectively.

4. The recommendations of NCT-I were considered by an Empowered Committee constituted by the Ministry to examine the recommendations. In the light of the recommendations of the NCT-I, the report of the IV Central Pay Commission as also the

postulates of the National Policy on Education, the Government revised the pay scales of school teachers on 12.8.1987. The Government has not favoured a single running scale as it would not be in the best interests of maintaining the educational standards and may act as a disincentives to teachers acquiring higher qualifications.

5. As far as the question of applying the running scale or the scales sanctioned to the Central Government teachers, in respect of State Government teachers in concerned the view of the Government of India has been that uniformity in pay scales for teachers all over the country would come about over a period of time. Each State Govt. has well set arrangements for periodically revising pay scales and connected matters like the age of retirement etc. It is for each State Govt. to take decisions and implement them accordingly.

National University of Electro Complex Homoeopathy, Kanpur

2819. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR
TRIPATHI:
SHRI GANGA RAM:

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

(a) whether a National University of Electro Complex Homoeopathy exists in K Block Govindanagar, Kanpur-6, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the name of the Chancellor and the functions of this University;

(c) has the university been approved by the University Grants Commission; and

(d) if not, the action Government propose to take against this university for misguiding the innocent youth of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) to (d). The University Grants Commission Act, 1956, provides that the right of conferring or granting degrees shall

be exercised only by a University established or incorporated by or under a Central Act or a State Act or an institution deemed to be university under section 3 of the Act or an institution specially empowered by an Act of Parliament to confer or grant degrees.

Under the UGC Act, a Provincial Act or a State Act is entitled to have the word "University" associated with its name. The so-called National University of Electro Complex Homoeopathy functioning from Kanpur does not fall under any of the categories provided in the Act and is not, therefore, empowered to award degrees. It has been intimated by the University Grants Commission that they have taken action under the provisions of the UGC Act to direct the institution to delete the word university and to stop awarding degrees.

Charter of Demands by All India Federation of Diploma Engineers

2820. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Federation of Diploma Engineers had submitted a charter of demands about two months back;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the measures, if any, contemplated to meet the demands of the Diploma engineers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) to (d). The relevant information is being collected from the concerned Departments and will be laid on the table of the House.

Reports Warning third World Countries against Privatisation of Agricultural Research

2821. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reports from the Food and Agriculture Organisation, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research and research organisations like the Worldwatch Institute in Washington, warning the third world countries against the possible take-over of farming by the multi-nationals and also the world-wide concern against increasing privatisation of agricultural research; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered these reports in the context of the impact on the role of the Indian agricultural scientists engaged on farm research before giving clearance to the Pepsico Project.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the foreign collaboration envisaged in Punjab-Pepsi Proposal is an integrated project including establishment of an Agro-Research Centre. This would develop links between research, farm level production and processing facilities. The basic research being carried out by scientists in the Agricultural Universities and other research stations will, in no way, be affected since the Agro-Research Centre will specifically focus its attention on the development of high yielding varieties of fruits and vegetables suitable for processing. This will act in coordination with Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, and I.C.A.R.

Filling up of Posts by Central Hindi Directorate

2822. SHRI S. THANGARAJU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 15,000 students are learning Hindi through correspondence courses from the Central Hindi Directorate of which half have been Tamil medium students;

(b) whether 26 new posts have been created to cater to these Tamil medium students who do not know English; and

(c) if so, the number of Tamil knowing persons appointed against these posts, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) No, Sir. Out of the total enrolment of 14,200 students, only about 30% are Tamil medium students in the current session.

(b) No, Sir. The posts were created for all medium courses and not for Tamil medium course alone.

(c) In view of (a) and (b) above, the question does not arise.

BBC Shootings on Indian Cinema

2823. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a B.B.C. television team has done certain shootings on Indian Cinema recently;

(b) if so, in what context these shootings have been done by the BBC television team;

(c) whether certain film-makers of Indian Cinema, of International repute, have been interviewed by the team;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) how the Indian Cinema will be benefited through these shootings; and

(f) the steps Government propose to take to attract other foreign television teams towards Indian cinema?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) to (f). BBC Network East have recently shot two documentaries of one hour duration each on Indian Cinema to celebrate its 75th anniversary. One documentary will deal with the evolution of Indian Cinema from the first film in 1913 to the present day and trace the changes in

emphasis and themes over time in the Indian Cinema. The other documentary will look at and analyse various aspects of the Indian film industry today. The two documentaries which seek to inform and entertain will impart an awareness of the importance of the film medium in India to people in UK and also other countries. Our missions abroad periodically organise film festivals to interest people and media there in Indian films.

For both these documentaries BBC have, inter alia, interviewed the following Producers/Music Directors/Actors/Actresses and others in the Cinema industry:

Aamir Khan, Amjad Khan, Annu Malik, Asha Chandra (Ms), Ashok Kumar, B.R. Chopra, Dimal Agarwal, Bunny Ruoben, Callin Pal, Dev Anand, Dilip Kumar, Feroze Khan, G. Venkateswaran, Homi Wadia, Hrishikesh Mukherji, Jairaj, Kedar Sharma, Krishna Swamy, Mandakini Phalke (Ms), Mahesh Bhatt, Meenakshi (Ms), N. Chandra, Nadim, Naseeruddin Shah, Nassir Husain, Naushad, Rajendra Kumar, Rajesh Khanna, Ravindra Jain, Ramesh Sippy, Salim Khan, Saraj Khan (Ms), Shammi Kapoor, Shapur Irani, Shekhar Kapoor, Sunil Dutt, Tanuja (Ms), Tarak Nath Gandhi, Uday Rao Kavi, Vinod Chopra and Zeenat Amman (Ms).

National Institute of Disaster Management

2824. SHRI SRIHARI RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the location for setting up the National Institute of Disaster Management;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh had approached and assured the Union Government that the required land and other facilities will be made available for establishing the Institute in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (d). The proposal for establishment of the National Institute for Disaster Management has been deferred for the present.

Portraits of National Leaders in Indian High Commission Office London

2825. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Portraits of Lokmanya Tilak and Shivaji were dumped in the basement of India House in Indian High Commission office at London for the last seven years as mentioned in the news item appearing in 'The Kesari' on 22 September, 1988; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). Some portraits of national leaders are continuously displayed in the Reception/Conference Hall of the High Commission of India in London. The portraits of Shivaji and Lokmanya Tilak had recently been removed for repairs and restoration. The restoration and rectification of damage of portraits are undertaken periodically. These portraits will be displayed again as soon as the repair work is complete.

[Translation]

Agreements with Foreign Countries for Technology

2826. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the agreements concluded with foreign countries in the field of technology during the last six months;

(b) whether any agreement with Japan has also been concluded;

(c) if so, the field in which the agreement has been made; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Government have concluded during the last six months an Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic on Cooperation in the Fields of Science and Technology which was concluded on July 14, 1988.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Association of M.Ps. with Implementation of Rural Development Programmes

2827. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Members of Parliament belonging to all parties are associated in the implementation of the schemes such as IRDP, NREP, RLEGP etc. in the States;

(b) whether Government are aware of the complaint that some Members of Parliament in certain States are not associated with the implementation of these Schemes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) As per the guidelines issued from the Central Government, District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) are responsible for the Implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and National Rural Em-

ployment Programme (NREP). All the Members of Parliament are members of the Governing Body of the concerned DRDAs. The Governing Body is a deliberative body and as such is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the IRDP and NREP. So far as the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) is concerned, its implementation rests with the State Departments of Rural Development.

(b) and (c). Whenever any complaint from an Hon'ble Member of Parliament is received, the State Governments are advised that the development administration at the district level should always endeavour to benefit from the experience and advice of the Members of Parliament by inviting them to the meetings of the DRDAs for which sufficient notice should be given.

Youth Hostels in Andhra Pradesh

2828. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of youth hostels at present in Andhra Pradesh and their locations;

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct more youth hostels in Andhra Pradesh during 1988-89; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the amount sanctioned for that purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). One youth hostel is functioning at Secunderabad. The youth hostel at Tirupati approved during 1985-86 is under construction. An amount of Rs. 12,87,475 plus departmental charges of 12% has been sanctioned of which 10 lakhs rupees released to the CPWD for Tirupati. The construction of youth hostel at Vishakhapatnam has also been approved and the CPWD has been asked to prepare preliminary estimates.

Cost Over-run in Haldia Fertilizer Project

2829. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the main reasons for the cost over-run in the case of Haldia Fertilizer Project; and

(b) the steps taken to complete the project without further cost escalation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) The project was mechanically completed in November, 1979 after a delay of nearly three years as against the original schedule of October, 1976. As the West Bengal State Electricity Board could not supply the promised power, investment had to be made in a gas turbine power plant which was commissioned in January, 1982. However, due to repetitive breakdown of major equipment, the project could not be commissioned and commissioning had to be given up in October, 1986. Delay in its commissioning resulted in higher departmental and financing charges, besides higher commissioning expenses on raw materials, fuel, power, etc. over a long period.

(b) Since all attempts at commissioning the project failed, it does not appear feasible to complete the project without further cost escalation. An additional investment of about Rs. 500 crores has been recommended by the foreign consultants appointed by Government for its end-to-end survey for recommissioning it and enabling it to run at the rated capacity.

SC/ST Quota for Fertilizer Dealerships

2830. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reserved any quota for giving agencies/dealerships for Fertilizers to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the number of persons allotted dealerships during the last one year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) Yes, Sir. The public sector undertakings under the administrative control of Department of Fertilizers were advised to reserve 25% of fertilizer dealerships for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Supply of Foodgrains for NREP and RLEGP

2831. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of rice and wheat supplied vis-a-vis the requirement per quarter for National Rural Employment Programme

and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme of Orissa State during the year 1988;

(b) whether the quota of rice and wheat was reduced during the above period; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Union Government to ensure supply of sufficient foodgrains for implementation of NREP and RLEGP in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Distribution of foodgrains under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) has been restricted to 1.5 kg. per manday w.e.f. 1st April, 1988. Based on this requirement, the quantities of rice and wheat allocated and released to Government of Orissa under NREP and RLEGP during the year 1988-89 are as under:-

	Allocation (MTs)		Released (Upto 28.11.88)	
	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice
NREP	14260	14260	7130	7130
RLEGP	9742	9743	5471	5471

The balance of allocated quantities are likely to be released soon.

(b) From 1st November, 1987 to 31st March, 1988 foodgrains under these programmes were to be distributed to the workers at the rate of 2.5 kg. per manday and prior to 1.11.87, atleast half the wages of the workers were required to be laid in foodgrains. Naturally, the quantity of foodgrains released to Orissa as also other States during the current year is comparatively less than the last year.

(c) The quantity of foodgrains likely to be released to the State during the year are sufficient to meet the requirement as per the prescribed scale.

Regional Schemes for Supply of Drinking Water in Maharashtra

2832. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra had submitted six regional schemes with a total cost estimated at Rs. 50 crores to augment supply of drinking water in the State;

(b) whether the State Government has since sent the revised project costs of the

schemes and furnished other relevant details asked by the Ministry;

(c) if so, whether Union Government have since examined the schemes; and

(d) when the proposed schemes are likely to be cleared?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Out of six schemes submitted by the Government of Maharashtra, 4 schemes have already been forwarded to the Ministry of Finance for consideration of financial assistance.

Letter from MPs Regarding Tibet Issue

2833. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:
SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:
SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a letter signed by more than 200 Members of Parliament dated 23 August, 1988 in connection with Tibet Issue;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the actions taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Government have seen the letter to which the Question refers.

(b) The letter expresses support for H.H. The Dalai Lama's 5-point Peace Plan.

(c) Government's reaction is based on the promise that Government regard Tibet as an autonomous region of China.

Reopening of Chinese Mission at Calcutta

2834. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR
TRIPATHI:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of China have recently approached Government of India to reopen their mission at Calcutta;

(b) if so, whether the permission has since been granted;

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) A proposal exists for the re-establishment of Consulates General by India and China in each other's countries. The matter has been under discussion between the two Governments.

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

Implementation of Scheme Under O.P. Flood-III in Karnataka

2835. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a scheme worth Rs. 125 crore under O.P. Flood-III to be implemented in Karnataka;

(b) if so, whether the National Dairy Development Board has given its clearance;

(c) the central assistance proposed to be given under the above scheme; and

(d) the time by which the above proposed scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir. Operation Flood Proposals are sent by State to the National Dairy Development

Board (NDDB). Proposal for O.P.-III in respect of Karnataka with an outlay of Rs. 60.11 crore has been received by NDDB.

(b) NDDB would be undertaking appraisal of Karnataka proposal in December, 1988 from the point of view of its feasibility and financial viability.

(c) Govt. of India do not directly provide any assistance to States under Operation Flood.

(d) The programme would be implemented through 1994.

Reclamation of Saline Lands in Orissa

2836. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been prepared by Indian Council of Agricultural Research to reclaim saline lands;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to implement such scheme in Orissa which is victim of water logged saline lands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Scientists at the Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal and its regional station at Canning Town, West Bengal have developed technology for the reclamation of saline lands. The components of this technology consist of mechanical measures for arresting ingress of sea water, leaching of saline lands with good quality water/rain water, efficient water management practices and use of salt tolerant cultivars and crops. Large scale reclamation of saline lands is the responsibility of the State Government.

(c) No, Sir. This may be taken up at the State level by an appropriate agency.

Hindustan Copper Limited

2837. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Copper Limited has accumulated a huge stock of gold out of its copper mining and has not yet released the material for commercial sale;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof;

(c) whether the company does not have any definite policy in the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action proposed to be taken in the matter so that the company does not suffer any financial loss on this account?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). At present the gold recovered by Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) as a bye-product during the course of copper production is made over to Government of India Mint and compensation received by the Company in terms of a definite Pricing Policy of the Government.

Losses in Arc Furnace Industry

2838. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the arc furnace industry is incurring cash losses due to steep rise in prices of imported and indigenous scrap due to increase in prices of inputs and power rates;

(b) if so, the number of units closed down in the last six months due to unviable working; and

(c) whether Government propose to maintain reasonable level of prices of scrap for industrial uses and to supply adequate quantity of scrap?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) The viability of some mini steel plants in the country during the last few years has been somewhat poor due to their technological obsolescence. Mini steel plants have also represented regarding shortage of power and high prices of inputs.

(b) About 20 mini steel plants were reported to be closed due to financial, labour or managerial problems and not due to shortage of scrap.

(c) Government plans to import adequate quantities of steel melting scrap during 1988-89 to meet the requirements of the industry.

Amount Sanctioned for Navodaya Vidyalayas in Kerala

2839. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by Government to each of the Navodaya Vidyalaya in

Kerala during the year 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) the amount actually released during each year to each of the Vidyalayas;

(c) the amount spent by the Government of Kerala for each Vidyalaya; and

(d) whether there is a permanent monitoring by Union Government in respect of the funds released to the State Government for the Navodaya Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) The average expenditure in respect of each Navodaya Vidyalaya varies, depending upon the number of classes functioning in the school. However, the following amounts have been sanctioned during 1987-88 and 1988-89 by the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti to various Vidyalayas opened during the years 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 per Vidyalaya as mentioned below:-

		During 1987-88	During 1988-89
(i)	For Vidyalayas opened during 1986-87	10.70 (per Vidyalaya)	14.80 (per Vidyalaya)
(ii)	For Vidyalayas opened during 1987-88	7.50 (per Vidyalaya)	11.35 (per Vidyalaya)
(iii)	For Vidyalayas opened during 1988-89		8.20 (per Vidyalaya)

(b) As indicated in the statement below.

(c) and (d). The Navodaya Vidyalaya scheme is a centrally administered scheme and as such no amount is spent by the State

Government of Kerala. However, there is a continuous monitoring of the funds released by the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti to various Vidyalayas to ensure its proper utilisation for management of the Vidyalayas.

STATEMENT

The actual funds released to Navodaya Vidyalayas in Kerala

(Rs. in lakhs)

		Funds released	
		During 1987-88	During 1988-89 (upto Nov. 1988)
(i) For Vidyalayas opened in 1986-87			
1.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Painavu, Idduki.	12.26	7.50
2.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Mannadisala, Pathannamthitta.	16.19	5.00
3.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Periya, Kasargod.	10.57	9.35
4.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Nerimanglana, Ernakulam.	12.64	9.09
(ii) For Vidyalayas opened in 1987-88			
1.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Bhagvatpadapuri, Cannanore.	10.25	6.75
2.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Paipad, Kottayam.	10.39	6.55
3.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Palayad Badgara, Calicut.	9.00	9.17
(iii) For Vidyalayas opened in 1988-89			
1.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Mayannur, Trichur.	1.00	5.00
		(Advanced to DM for repairs/ renovations of temporary building on site)	
2.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Agali, Palaghat.	1.00	5.00
		-do-	
3.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Oorakam, Malappuram.	2.00	5.00
		-do-	

[Translation]

Quality of Crops

(a) whether there has been tremendous increase in agricultural production due to the use of improved seeds and fertilizers;

2840. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(b) if so, the extent thereof;

(c) whether there has been considerable decline in quality and nutritional value of crops like wheat, barley, rice and potato, cauliflowers, brinjals etc. to the use of improved seeds and fertilizers;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof;

(e) whether the quality and nutritional value of above crops and vegetables would be kept in view; while developing new improved seeds and fertilizers; and

(f) if so, the steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. The agricultural production has increased due, inter-alia, to the use of improved seeds and fertilizers.

(b) With the introduction of High Yielding Varieties Programme in 1966-67, the production of foodgrains has increased from 74.23 million tonnes in 1966-67 to 144.07 million tonnes in 1986-87. The coverage of area under the High Yielding Varieties of seed increased from 1.89 million ha. in 1966-67 to 56.12 million ha. in 1986-87. Similarly the consumption of chemical fertilizer increased from 11.00 lakh tonnes to 87.38 lakh tonnes during the same period.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). The quality and nutritional value of the crops are kept in view in the Varietal Development Programme.

[English]

Thefts in Indian Council For Cultural Relations

2841. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any valuable articles were stolen from the office of the Indian Council

for Cultural Relations during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the security measures taken by the Council to check such thefts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir, except for three aluminium ladders of a total book value of Rs. 1433.80.

(c) It has been decided to put an iron fencing on two sides of the building along the boundary wall and to raise the height of the boundary wall on the third side. The boundary wall on the fourth side already has barbed wire fixed on it.

Implementation of Scheme for Propagation of Improved Rice Production in Kerala

2842. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for propagation of improved rice production technology is being implemented in Kerala;

(b) if so, the modalities being adopted for propagation of the technology; and

(c) the outcome of the scheme so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. A Central Sector Scheme of "Minikit Programme of Rice including Propagation of New Technology" is being implemented in Kerala.

(b) To popularise the cultivation of location specific High Yielding Varieties of rice, seed minikits of such newly evolved/released varieties are distributed amongst the farmers on nominal cost and for the popularisation of adoption of improved rice production technology State level training programmes in improved rice

production technology are organised for extension workers involved in transfer of technology. An assistance of Rs. 7200 is provided to the organising institute/ university for conducting one such training programme for 30 participants.

(c) With the implementation of the scheme and efforts made in this direction, cultivation of several location specific High Yielding Varieties of rice have been popularised in the State and the coverage under such varieties has reached about 70 per cent of the total rice area.

Revision of Pay Scales of Agricultural Scientists

2843. DR. A. K. PATEL:
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI
KHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by Dr. M.V. Rao Committee on pay scales* and other amenities for the agricultural scientists;

(b) when the report was submitted to Government and the details of interim relief provided to the agricultural scientists;

(c) the response of Government to each of the recommendations; and

(d) the time by which the report is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Dr. M.V. Rao Committee recommended that out of the various pay packages available, the University Grants Commission's scales of pay were by far the most appropriate to be adopted for ICAR system as a total package, subject to the condition that rules and regulations as applicable to the University teachers including

inter-alia for purposes of recruitment, promotion and career advancement should be adopted in I.C.A.R.

(b) The Committee submitted its report on the 17th July, 1987 to the President, ICAR. Following reliefs have been provided to the Scientists:-

- (1) Interim relief at the rate of 20% of the basic pay w.e.f. 1.4.1986.
- (2) Payment of increased D.A. w.e.f. 1.7.1986

(c) and (d). Government have decided that the U.G.C. package may be extended to ICAR Scientists engaged in teaching, research and extension. The U.G.C. package will have to be applied without any alteration i.e. the recruitment qualifications, promotion policy and appointments at various levels on All India Competitive bases etc. etc.

Production of Ragi

2844. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of Ragi in the country especially in Karnataka;

(b) whether there is an increase in the production of Ragi in the country during the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to boost the production of Ragi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). The production of ragi in Karnataka and in the country for the last four years is as below:-

(Thousand tonnes)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (provisional)
Karnataka	1267	1200	1470	1233
All India	2530	2518	2669	2325

During the last three years production of ragi has been fluctuating mainly due to adverse weather conditions. However, during the long term period of 1967-68 to 1986-87, the production of ragi in the country has shown a growth rate of 2.03 per cent per annum.

(d) The steps taken to boost the production of ragi are as follows:-

- (i) During 1988-89, under the Central Scheme of Minikit Programme of Millets, a total of 113 thousand seed minikits of ragi, including 30 thousand in Karnataka, have been distributed to the farmers. This programme has helped to popularise ragi varieties like Indaf-5, Indaf-8, Indaf-9, HR-911 and HR-374 in Karnataka.
- (ii) Also, the National Watershed Development Project for rainfed agriculture to improve the productivity of dry land crops including ragi is being implemented in 99 districts, including 13 districts in Karnataka.

Targets of Production for Steel Plants

2845. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any targets of production has been fixed for 1989 for various steel plants; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). The targets of production of SAIL plants for the year 1989-90 have not yet been finalised.

Progress of Work on National Highway No. 12 in Kota District

2846. SHRI JUJHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for slow progress of work on National Highway No. 12 between Durrah village and Suket in Kota District; and

(b) the time by which the construction of the stretch from Kota to the border of Madhya Pradesh is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Four works have been sanctioned for this stretch of National Highway-12 between Durrah Village and Suket in Kota district. The slow Progress of work is mainly due to failure on the part of Contractors, problems arising in acquiring forest land and illegal dumping of mine waste on the roads. All these works are expected to be completed by middle of 1990.

Repair of National Highway No. 31 Between O-Point Barauni and Purnia

2847. SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the stretch of the National Highway No. 31 from O-Point Barauni to Purnia in Bihar is not in traffic worthy condition; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken for its repair?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). This stretch of National Highway No. 31 was badly damaged due to unprecedented floods of 1987. In order to restore the damaged stretches to pre-flood condition estimates for immediate restoration and remedial measures, to the tune of Rs. 145 lakhs have so far been sanctioned. The restoration works of immediate nature have already been completed. The works in respect of permanent remedial measures are being executed.

Per capita Investment on Beneficiaries Under IRDP

2848. PROF. P. J. KURIEN:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the per capita investment of beneficiaries under Integrated Rural Development Programme is inadequate for generating sufficient income;

(b) whether Government propose to raise the investment level; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) According to Concurrent Evaluation Report for January-December, 1987 conducted through reputed research institutes in India, in about 81% cases, beneficiaries found assistance sufficient for acquiring the asset. According to the same evaluation, additional income generated from the asset was upto Rs. 500 in 10% cases, it was between Rs. 501 and Rs. 1000 in 17% cases. In about 24% cases the incremental income generated ranged between Rs. 1001-2000 and in 27% cases the incremental income was higher than Rs. 2000.

(b) and (c). Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) investment includes credit and subsidy. Per capita investment and income under IRDP, among other things, depend on the project chosen by the beneficiary for assistance and the incremental capital output ratio of the project. Average per family investment has increased for new families from Rs. 3811 in 1985-86 to Rs. 4470 in 1987-88.

Cold Storages and Refrigerated Transport System Linking Fishing Harbours

2849. SHRI P. R. S. VENKATESAN:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:
SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that huge quantity of fish is thrown overboard by large trawlers due to lack of coldstorage and refrigerated transport facilities in coastal areas;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal for construction of coldstorages linking the fishing harbours and also to provide refrigerated transport system from major fishing centres; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir. The Fishing trawlers in the coastal areas do retain shrimps, lobsters and high value fish and throw only low value fish overboard due to inadequate demand and lack of processing facilities.

(b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Government are setting up Fishery Industrial Estates in the Coastal areas by establishing Ice & Coldstorage facilities, a multipurpose auction hall-cum-community Centre etc.

(c) So far Fishery Industrial Estates have been sanctioned at Muthayapalem in Andhra Pradesh, Okha in Gujarat and Chudamani in Orissa.

Drinking Water Problem in Coastal Gujarat

2850. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the recurring drinking water problem in coastal areas of Gujarat during summer months, despite normal rainfall;

(b) the remedial measures contemplated by Government to solve this perennial problem; and

(c) the details of areas identified in coastal Gujarat for installation of desalination plants?

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

(b) The remedial measures taken up to solve this perennial problem include regional/individual rural water supply schemes, construction of water conservation structures, augmentation of water resources of the existing piped water supply schemes, installation of desalination plants in certain villages having brackish water, etc.

(c) 17 desalination plants (7 in Jamnagar district, one each in Amreli, Kheda and Banaskantha districts, two each in Bhavnagar and Surendranagar districts and three in Kachch district) have already been installed. It is planned to instal 17 additional desalination plants-13 in Jamnagar and 4 in Bhavnagar districts.

Expenditure on Development of Languages

2851. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by Government for the development of the languages recognised by the Sahitya Akademi during the last three years, year-wise and language-wise;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to add to the existing of languages recognised by the Akademi; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) The Government of India gives grant to Sahitya Akademi for the development of Indian literature in all the 22 languages recognised by it. The allocation of funds is not made language-wise. The akademi tries to give equal importance and representation to all the languages. However, the year-wise break-up of the amount spent by the Akademi during the last 3 years on the development of languages recognised by it is as follows:-

1985-86	Rs.24,48,682.16p
1986-87	Rs.25,67,464.04p
1987-88	Rs.27,07,161.53p

(b) No. At present the Sahitya Akademi has no proposal to add to the existing list of languages recognised by the Akademi.

(c) Does not arise.

Shrimp Fishing off Andhra Coast

2852. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of boats have abandoned shrimp fishing off Visakhapatnam and are preparing to shift to Kerala coast for lobster fishing;

(b) if so, the reasons for this change in mid-season;

(c) whether this will have direct effect on employment situation in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) There are reports that some of the Visakhapatnam based large shrimp trawlers have moved to fish deep sea lobster along the South-West Coast of India.

(b) Deep sea lobster fishing season is between November and May.

(c) and (d). No such situation may arise as larger trawlers operate with regular set of crew wherever the vessels fish.

Discussion with U.S. Delegation Regarding Patent Law Applicable to Food Processing Industries

2853. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a senior level U.S. official delegation met him recently to discuss the Patent Law applicable to the Food Processing Industries.

(b) if so, the issues discussed during that meeting and

(c) whether there is any proposal to change the Patent Law of the country in regard to the Food Processing industries?

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

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

(c) No such proposal is pending.

Rural Water Supply Schemes from Assam

2854. SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Rural Water Supply Schemes submitted by Government of Assam during the last three years and the current year till date;

(b) the number of schemes which have been sanctioned and the total amount involved; and

(c) the number of schemes pending clearance and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Government of Assam submitted 539 rural water supply schemes during the last 3 years and 190 schemes during the current year till date.

(b) All the 539 schemes submitted during the last three years have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 45.17 crores.

(c) In regard to 190 schemes received recently for the current financial year, the State Government has been requested to give certain clarifications/additional information.

High Cost Raw Materials makes Foods Processing Uneconomic

2855. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Big house seek entry in processed food sector" appearing in the 'Economic Times' dated 8 November, 1988 wherein it has been reported that high costs of raw materials makes food processing in the country uneconomic as compared to international prices;

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

(c) whether a number of big business houses have shown interest in this field if some of the irritants are removed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In order to ensure proper development

of the food processing sector, Government have announced an economic package involving fiscal measures, inclusion of a large number of items under OGL, provision of excise concessions permission to enter into foreign collaboration on liberal terms etc.

The food processing sector has been given a high priority status for credit and banking. In order to ensure an assured supply of raw materials the State Governments have been advised to consider:-

- (i) command area concept;
- (ii) plantation crop concept; and
- (iii) forming of rural cooperative.

(c) and (d). M/s. Zuari Agro Chemicals Limited, Goa has submitted an application for setting up of a 100% export oriented unit in Sirmur, Himachal Pradesh for the manufacture of canned button mushrooms, vegetables etc. which has been approved.

M/s. Goetze (I) Limited, Faridabad who have received orders for export of pineapple slices/canned pineapple have applied for an advance licence for import of empty cans for packing the pineapple product. This application is under consideration.

Reservation Rosters for SC/ST in A.S.I.

2856. SHRI SITARAM J. CAVALLI: Will the

Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reservation Rosters for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are being maintained properly in the headquarters office of Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi and in its regional offices;

(b) whether a large number of Groups B, C and D reserved posts are being forward for the last several years; and

(c) if so, the number of such posts of each category carried forward during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) Reservation Rosters for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are being maintained properly in the headquarters office of Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi. Information regarding Circle/Branch offices of the Survey is being collected from these offices and the same will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(b) and (c). Information in respect of Groups B & C is given below:-

Group	No. of reserved posts carried forward in the last three years		
	1985	1986	1987
'B'	Nil	Nil	Nil
'C'	5	9	6

Regarding Group D posts, information is being obtained from Circle/Branch offices of the Survey and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Financial Assistance for Improvement of Existing Iron-ore Berths and Ore Handling Plant at Paradip Port

2857. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the Paradip Port Trust for providing adequate financial assistance for the improvement of the existing iron-ore berths and ore handling plant at that port; and

(b) if so, the details of financial assistance provided therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). A proposal has

been received from M/s. Hyundai Corporation of South Korea for development of Paradip Port with requisite facilities for handling vessels of upto 1,70,000 DWT. The preparation of Detailed Project Report has been entrusted to M/s. Hyundai Corporation.

Export of Pineapples to West European Countries

2858. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Union Government to export pineapples to West European countries;

(b) if so, the countries to which pineapples are likely to be exported;

(c) the foreign exchange expected to be earned; and

(d) the extent to which such an export would adversely affect the domestic availability of pineapple?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (d). As per current Import-Export Policy, Export of pineapples are allowed on de-controlled basis. The current annual production of pineapples in the country is about 0.8 million tonnes while Export of pineapples fresh and dried has been only as under, thus constituting no adverse effect on domestic availability of pineapples:

Qty. in Tonnes
Value in Rs. lakhs

Year	M.Ts	Value
1983-84	223	13.23
1984-85	227	13.04
1985-86	478	32.97

Pricing Policy on Fertilizers

2859. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make certain changes in the pricing policy of fertilizers so that the fertilizer producing units especially in the public sector do not lose financially; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) and (b). This matter is constantly under review by Government. No decision has yet been taken.

Bilateral Relations with Maldives

2860. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of India's bilateral relations with Maldives;

(b) the areas of cooperation with Maldives and the specific achievements so far; and

(c) whether a passport and visa is required by Indians to visit Maldives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Relations between the Maldives and India are marked by warmth and cordiality.

(b) During Prime Minister's visit to Maldives in February 1986 specific areas of co-operation were identified. These include the establishment of a 200 bed hospital in Male; use of INSAT for inter atoll communication, reception of meteorological data and Doordarshan programmes; preservation and restoration of the historic Hukuru Mosque; holding of an Indian trade exhibition in Maldives and enhanced training facilities for Maldivian candidates. These

projects/programmes are under implementation.

(c) There is no visa requirement for Indians visiting Maldives.

Drilling Machines for Drinking Water

2861. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether powerful drilling machines and various equipments for drinking water are being received from foreign agencies to combat drought;

(b) if so, whether any machines has been allotted to Madhya Pradesh, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Under UNICEF Assistance Programme twelve (12) All terrain rigs are likely to be received for deployment in drought affected States.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Two All terrain rigs have already been deployed in Madhya Pradesh.

Aluminium Quota for NTPC Projects

2862. SHRI AJITSINH DABHI:
SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR:
SHRI PUNAMCHAND
MITHABHAI VENKAR:

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

(a) whether National Thermal Power Corporation Projects producing aluminium conductors do not get full requirement of aluminium; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

Power Corporation (NTPC) do not produce aluminum conductors. However, they procure conductors to lay transmission lines from conductor manufacturing units who have been allocated metal as per approved guidelines.

(b) Does not arise.

Policy in allowing Acquisition of Vessels

2863. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government in allowing acquisition of Vessels;

(b) whether Government are allowing Shipping companies to acquire fishing Vessels; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including the norms fixed therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Any person who fulfils the requirement of Section 21 of Merchant Shipping Act 1958 can apply to Government for acquisition of vessels. Permission to acquire vessels is given taking into consideration the need for the vessels and, in the case of second hand vessels, also the age of the vessel, the reasonableness of the price etc.

(b) and (c). Any Indian company including a shipping company can acquire deep sea fishing vessel. Shipping companies can apply on prescribed form to the Ministry of Food Processing Industries for issue of authorisation to import vessel.

The Government allow acquisition of deep sea fishing vessels through general import, indigenous construction and under 100% export oriented scheme. Acquisition of deep sea fishing vessel is also allowed to joint venture company for operation in Indian waters. In case of general import scheme, entrepreneurs have to acquire one vessel indigenously against the import of two vessels (pari passu condition). In case

of 100% export oriented scheme this condition is not applicable.

Supply of Substandard Seeds to Madhya Pradesh

2864. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kisan Cell of Madhya Pradesh has submitted a memorandum alleging that sub-standard seeds have been supplied by the Cooperative agencies to the Madhya Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereon?

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

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

International Hunger Project for Tribals

2865. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Hunger Project has been started for tribals in Bayod Taluka of Sabarkantha district, Gujarat to eradicate hunger, disease and infant mortality; and

(b) whether Government propose to stop collection and export of milk from this area to save the tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) State Government of Gujarat have informed that no such project has been undertaken in Bayod Taluka of Sabarkantha District.

(b) No, Sir. Bayod Taluka as part of Sabarkantha District is covered under Oper-

ation Flood. Milk forms one of the major sources of income for the farm families. After meeting house-hold requirements, the members of village cooperative societies deliver the balance quantity of milk to the societies. The price paid to milk producers by the Sabarkantha Milk Union compares well with the area has shown that better prices combined with input services have attracted more farmers, over the years, to join the cooperative societies.

Increasing Production of Sugarcane

2866. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Scientist of Hindustan Lever Research Centre (HLRC) have established that the use of photosynthetic improver Mixtalol enhances the scope of increasing the yield of sugarcane and sugar recovery;

(b) whether any field trial has been conducted in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to popularise this method to increase the production of sugarcane?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The application of Mixtalol in sugarcane crop has been evaluated at many Sugarcane Research Stations viz., Sehore in Madhya Pradesh; Pusa in Bihar; Pantnagar in Uttar Pradesh; Padegaon in Maharashtra and Anakapallie in Andhra Pradesh under All India Coordinated Project on Sugarcane. Only limited improvements in yield and sucrose content were recorded in sugarcane crop at some of the centres. In general, the results of use of Mixtalol in improving sugarcane yield and recovery have not been recorded to be quite beneficial from all the research centres.

(d) No steps have been taken to popularise use to Mixtalol since clearcut beneficial effects are not so far established.

Coconut Plantation along Coast of Orissa and Gujarat

2867. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the states which are suitable for coconut production;

(b) whether any experiment has been made to grow coconut trees along the sea coast of Orissa and Gujarat;

(c) if so, the results thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to grow coconut trees on large scale along Gujarat sea coast?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The States suitable for coconut production are Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa, Maharashtra, Assam, Tripura, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Manipur and Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep.

(b) and (c). Coconut Development Board under the area expansion scheme has brought 450.40 hectares under coconut cultivation in Orissa besides planting of three lakh seedlings along canal embankments.

In Gujarat a pilot project has been formulated for coconut plantation in the coastal saline area around the Gulf of Khambat.

(d) Coconut Development Board has requested the State Government to transfer ten hectares of land for implementation of a pilot project for raising coconut plantation in the coastal saline area around the Gulf of Khambat.

Production of Mica (State-wise)

2868. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which are famous for mica mines and the production of mica annually in those States;

(b) whether a large quantity of mica is being exported;

(c) if so, the quantity exported during the last three years, year-wise and the foreign exchange earned; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to increase the production of mica to meet the indigenous demand and also to boost the export?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) Bihar, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh are the major mica producing states in India. Annual production of mica in these States during the last three years was as under:

Qty. in Tonnes

Year	Bihar	Rajasthan	Andhra Pradesh
1985	4089	1036	2203
1986	4098	1222	2199
1987	5283	2650	2614

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Export of mica and mica products and

the foreign exchange earned are as under. The export figures include some mica ex-

tracted out of old dumps which are not reflected in the production figures.

Export.	Qty. in Tonnes	Value in Rs. crores
1985-86	34,550	39.55
1986-87	33,760*	45.36*
1987-88	32,320*	46.52*

(* Provisional)

(d) The following steps have been taken by the Government to increase production and export of mica:-

- 1) Geological Survey of India have been investigating for location of mica bearing pegmatites.
- 2) Technical Consultancy assignments have been taken up by Indian Bureau of Mines in mica fields for locating mica pegmatites and for scientific development of mines.
- 3) A research project covering geological, structural, petromineralogical and geochemical aspects of mica pegmatites was also taken up by Indian Bureau of Mines and four mica mines have been covered in Bihar mica belt under the project. Based on research on mica carried out, guidelines for exploration for mica have been prepared and circulated.
- 4) Export duty on mica excepting mica scrap, has been abolished.
- 5) Mica products have been included in the list of products to which facilities of 100% export oriented units have been extended.
- 6) Sales promotion tours abroad as also participation in International Trade fairs have been encouraged.
- 7) Diversification of the industry into manufacture and export of value-

added mica products is being encouraged.

- 8) Mica Trading Corporation (MITCO) is planning to set up an R & D Centre for carrying out both basic and applied research activities on mica.

Registration of Indians in Gulf Countries with Indian Embassies

2869. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Embassies abroad maintain a record of the particulars of Indian nationals in their respective countries;

(b) whether Indian nationals in Gulf Countries are registered with the respective Indian Embassies there; and

(c) if so, the number thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Heun Tsang Memorial, Nalanda (Bihar)

2870. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision regarding the functioning of the Heun Tsang Memorial, Nalanda (Bihar),

the building for which is lying vacant after completion some years ago;

(b) if so, the likely pattern of its functions and its proposed activities and management; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which a decision would be taken in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In March, 1985, the Bihar Government had agreed in principle to the merger of Heun Tsang Memorial with the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara and to establish an autonomous organisation. Subsequently, in a communication dated 4.3.86, the Bihar Government indicated that a thinking had developed for establishment of an Open University at Nalanda incorporating the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara into it. On 12.11.86, the State Government formally requested the Central Government to set up an Open University at Nava Nalanda Mahavihara. As this did not touch upon the original proposal of the merger of Hieun Tsang Memorial with the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, the State Government was requested to reconsider the matter.

The matter is still under consideration of the State Government.

Opening of New Archaeological Circles

2871. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the Mirdha Committee for the up-grading and opening of new Archaeological Circles in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the circles up-

graded and also those newly opened since the submission of the report in 1983;

(c) whether fulfilled circles would be opened for Himachal Pradesh and Dharwar in Karnataka in view of the need for the protection and promotion of large number of ancient monuments in these regions; and

(d) if so, the likely date by which it would be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). One of the recommendations of the Mirdha Committee accepted by the Government was that for achieving better efficiency, the existing number of circles of the Survey should be raised from 12 to 18. The circles at Jaipur, Chandigarh, Lucknow, Bhubaneswar and 2 mini-circles, one at Goa and another at Simla have been created since the submission of the Report.

(c) A proposal to open a circle office for Dharwar Region in Karnataka is under consideration of the Government.

(d) In view of indepth study of the financial/staff requirements, no specific date could be indicated.

Procurement and Sale of PEPSICO Products through Cooperative Societies

2872. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the case of Pepsico Project any agreement has been entered into providing that the procurement and sale in the home market of all vegetable and fruits will be done only through Co-operative Societies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Research and Development in Pepsico Project

2873. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:

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

(a) the amount earmarked in the Pepsico Project for research and development;

(b) how does it compare with the amount already being spent by the various Agriculture Universities and other laboratories in India on Agricultural Research; and

(c) the various aspects of Research and Development to be provided by the Pepsico Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Rs. 1.64 crores is earmarked for the Pepsi Project for Research and Development. This includes a capital outlay of Rs. 0.59 crores and operating expenses of Rs. 1.05 crores for five years.

(b) The budget estimate for the year 1988-89 of various Agricultural Universities and other laboratories is Rs. 38.83 crores.

(c) The various aspects of Research and Development to be provided as follows:-

- i) Development of improved varieties
- ii) Development of optimum production technologies
- iii) Multiplication of high quality seeds
- iv) Oil seeds Research

Punjab Agro Pepsico Project

2874. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI MANIK SANYAL:

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

(a) whether a lumpsum of Dollars 800,000 is to be paid as know-how fees to M/s. Pepsico for the Punjab Agro Industries Corporations Project;

(b) if so, the item-wise break-up of the amount being paid therefor;

(c) whether the technology which M/s. Pepsico will provide is not available in the country;

(d) whether 65 percent of the turn-over of the project would be potato chips (40 percent) and soft drink concentrate (25 percent) which are low priority items;

(e) the export commitment imposed on exports of Potato and other snacks and soft drink concentrate, itemwise and whether any guarantee has been obtained in this regard; and

(f) the reasons for allowing foreign equity participation to make these products?

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

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

(c) The technology to be provided by M/s. Pepsico is intended to upgrade the existing technology in the country.

(d) The turnover of the Project would be Potato/grain processing (40%) and soft drink concentrate (25%).

(e) The project shall export 50% of its total turnover each year for a period of ten years from the commencement of commercial production of which 40% will be from the company's own manufactured products and 10% from Select List products manufactured by others. The foreign exchange inflow shall not be less than five times the

foreign exchange outflow of project during the aforementioned ten years period. The dividend repatriation shall be permitted only after the export obligation for the years is met.

(f) Foreign equity participation has been permitted keeping in view the need for greater access to markets, including foreign markets.

[Translation]

Constitution of a Combined Transport Operators Agency

2875. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to constitute a Combined Transport Operators Agency to lift the goods meant for export from industrial units and to supply them to their foreign consumers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to set up such an Agency.

[English]

Timely Rural Credit

2876. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:
SHRI H. B. PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the people in rural areas feel that their greatest need is cheap and timely credit;

(b) whether any study has been conducted in this regard;

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

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c). Information is being collected.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer at (b) and (c) above.

Schemes for the Benefit of Women

2877. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:
SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

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

(a) the details of schemes formulated for the upliftment and benefit of women; and

(b) the central assistance provided to the State Governments for implementing these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) In so far as the Department of Women and Child Development is concerned, the following are the main schemes being implemented for the uplift and benefit of women:-

- (i) Support for Training and Employment Programme for women;
- (ii) Employment and Income generating training-cum-production centres;
- (iii) Socio-economic Programme of the Central Social Welfare Board;
- (iv) Training of rural women in public cooperation being implemented by the Central Social Welfare Board;

- (v) Women's Development Corporation;
- (vi) Training and Rehabilitation of Women in Distress;
- (vii) Hostels for Working Women;
- (viii) Creches programme of the Central Social Welfare Board;
- (ix) Short Stay Homes;

(b) In none of the aforesaid schemes, excepting the scheme of Women's Development Corporations, is Central assistance provided to the State Governments as assistance is given to the voluntary organisation/agency implementing the scheme, though it is channelled through the State Government/State Social Welfare Board. In respect of the scheme of Women's Development Corporations, the details regarding the central assistance given are as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisations	Amount sanctioned during (in Rs.)	
		1986-87	1987-88
1.	Punjab Women & Children Development & Welfare Corporation, Chandigarh	25,00,000/-	21,13,000/-
2.	Chandigarh Child & Women Development Corporation, Chandigarh	8,00,000/-	
3.	Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal, New Bombay (Maharashtra)	7,00,000/-	8,64,000/-
4.	Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women Ltd. Madras	10,00,000/-	
5.	Kerala State Women Development Corporation, Trivandrum	-	19,00,000/-
6.	Uttar Pradesh Mahila Vikas Nigam Ltd., Lucknow	-	19,00,000/-

[Translation]

Survey of NRIs

2878. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted recently in regard to Non-Resident Indians; and

(b) if so, the total number thereof, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) No specific survey has been conducted in the recent past on NRIs by the Ministry of External Affairs. However, this Ministry collects on a regular basis information pertaining to the number of overseas Indians in different countries, based mainly on published statistics.

(b) The estimated total number of Overseas Indians country-wise is given in the statement below:--

STATEMENT			Sl. No.	Name of Country	Total No. of Overseas Indians
Sl. No.	Name of Country	Total No. of Overseas Indians			
			30.	China	45
			31.	Columbia	30
1.	Afghanistan	45,600	32.	Comoros	179
2.	Algeria	3,003	33.	Congo	15
3.	Angola	50	34.	Costa Rica	20
4.	Anguilla	6	35.	Cuba	18
5.	Antigua and Barbuda	25	36.	Cyprus	40
6.	Argentina	300	37.	Czechoslovakia	82
7.	Australia	99,200	38.	Denmark	2,552
8.	Austria	3,181	39.	Dominica	35
9.	Bahamas	250	40.	Djibouti	525
10.	Bahrain	48,050	41.	Ecuador	4
11.	Bangladesh	201	42.	Egypt	514
12.	Barbados	1,500	43.	El Salvador	2
13.	Belgium	2,338	44.	Equatorial Guinea	10
14.	Belize	660	45.	Ethiopia	3,000
15.	Benin	250	46.	Fiji	339,340
16.	Bhutan	70,037	47.	Finland	177
17.	Bolivia	50	48.	France	42,000
18.	Botswana	1,750	49.	Gabon	10
19.	Brazil	272	50.	Gambia	72
20.	Brunei	5,500	51.	Guatemala	16
21.	Burkina Faso	56	52.	Germany (FRG)	32,335
22.	Burma	330,000	53.	Germany (GDR)	2,300
23.	Butundi	250	54.	Ghana	1,200
24.	Cameroun	150	55.	Greece	200
25.	Canada	228,500	56.	Grenada	4,000
26.	Cayman Island	20	57.	Guinea	4
27.	Central African Republic	8	58.	Guyana	300,350
28.	Chad	5	59.	Hong Kong	20,180
29.	Chile	160	60.	Hungary	22
			61.	Iceland	8

Sl. No.	Name of Country	Total No. of Overseas Indians	Sl. No.	Name of Country	Total No. of Overseas Indians
62.	Indonesia	30,000	93.	Nauru	170
63.	Iran	6,300	94.	Nepal	N.A.
64.	Iraq	35,000	95.	Netherlands Antilles	450
65.	Ireland	750	96.	Netherlands	102,800
66.	Italy	1,500	97.	New Zealand	15,000
67.	Ivory Coast	157	98.	Nicaragua	3
68.	Jamaica	38,600	99.	Nigar	17
69.	Japan	2,685	100.	Nigeria	14,000
70.	Jordan	4,506	101.	Norway	2,900
71.	Kampuchea	4	102.	Oman	190,000
72.	Kenya	70,000	103.	Pakistan	N.A.
73.	Korea (Republic of)	267	104.	Panama	2,100
74.	Kuwait	110,010	105.	Paraguay	11
75.	Laos PDR	80	106.	Papua New Guinea	350
76.	Lebanon	15,000	107.	Peru	104
77.	Lesotho	1,100	108.	Philippines	12,100
78.	Liberia	3,066	109.	Poland	90
79.	Libya	35,500	110.	Portugal	7,300
80.	Luxembourg	54	111.	Qatar	51,500
81.	Malagasy	21,250	112.	Rumania	39
82.	Malawi	5,000	113.	Rwanda	300
83.	Malaysia	1,170,000	114.	Saudi Arabia	250,000
84.	Maldives	121	115.	Senegal	90
85.	Malta	170	116.	Seychelles	5,200
86.	Mali	10	117.	Sierra Leone	1,624
87.	Mauritius	700,720	118.	Singapore	100,000
88.	Mexico	134	119.	Somalia	453
89.	Mongolia	4	120.	South Africa	850,000
90.	Montserrat	15	121.	Spain	10,000
91.	Morocco	769	122.	Sri Lanka	1,028,289
92.	Mozambique	20,850	123.	St. Christopher & Nevis	20

Sl. No.	Name of Country	Total No. of Overseas Indians	Sl. No.	Name of Country	Total No. of Overseas Indians
124.	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	6,000	146.	Vanuatu	1
125.	St. Lucia	3,840	147.	Venezuela	320
126.	Sudan	2,000	148.	Vietnam	80
127.	Suriname	140,000	149.	Western Samoa	16
128.	Swaziland	80	150.	Yemen Arab Republic	15,000
129.	Sweden	7,046	151.	Yemen (PDR)	103,230
130.	Switzerland	2,863	152.	Yugoslavia	36
131.	Syrian Arab Republic	317	153.	Zaire	2,711
132.	Tanzania	40,000	154.	Zambia	20,900
133.	Thailand	65,000	155.	Zimbabwe	16,000
134.	Togo	85	N.A. = Not available		
135.	Tonga	32	[English]		
136.	Trinidad & Tobago	430,000	Setting Up of Tubewells in States		
137.	Tunisia	43	2879. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the details of the number of tube-wells and bore-wells set up in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra during 1986-87 and 1987-88, respectively?		
138.	Turkey	2	THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): The details of the number of tube-wells/bore-wells/dugwells constructed in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production during 1986-87 and 1987-88 are given below:-		
139.	Turks & Caicos Islands	10			
140.	Uganda	1,500			
141.	U.A.E.	240,000			
142.	United States of America	500,000			
143.	U.S.S.R.	1,310			
144.	United Kingdom	789,000			
145.	Uruguay	5			

(Number in thousand)

Year	Andhra Pradesh		Karnataka		Maharashtra@	
	Tube-wells	Bore-wells/ dug-wells	Tube-wells	Bore-wells/ dug-wells	Tube-wells	Bore-wells/ dug-wells
1986-87	0.18	5.66	-	7.80	0.18	18.77
1987-88	0.71	4.90	0.90*	1.85*	0.17	10.42

*Upto December, 1987

@ For rural drinking water supply programme.

Import of Seeds an Open General Licences

2880. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently seeds have been allowed to be imported on Open General Licences;

(b) the usual time taken by the agricultural scientists to certify that the seeds had become virus-free and are fit for use;

(c) whether statutory obligations for this procedure have been changed; and

(d) if so, what they are now and how these are different from the previous ones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Only the import of seeds of vegetables/flowers and ornamental plants, tubers and bulbs, cutting and sappling budwoods etc. of flowers has been allowed on OGL by identified categories.

(b) Time taken may be about 45-50 days.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Centre for Women's Development

2881. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Centre for Women's Development is in the process of finalisation;

(b) if so, the composition, functions and location of the proposed Centre;

(c) whether the Centre will be a Government body or an autonomous body; and

(d) how the activities/benefits of the proposed Centre would reach the women folk in rural areas?

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

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

Crisis in Cashew Industry of Kerala

2882. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cashew industry in Kerala is facing serious crisis;

(b) if so, the extent of loss likely to be suffered by the Industry;

(c) whether Union Government have proposal to revitalise cashew industry in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Provident Fund Facilities to School Staff in Delhi

2883. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff working in schools of Delhi are covered by any Government Health Scheme and Provident Fund Scheme;

(b) if not, whether Government have any proposal to introduce such schemes in near future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). Section 10(1) of the Delhi School Education Act, 1973 provides for facilities like Provident Fund/G.P.F. to all schools run/recognised by Delhi Administration. The proposal regarding feasibility of a Health Insurance Scheme for teachers is under consideration of the government.

Hike in Price of Vegetables

2884. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a sharp increase in the prices of vegetables in the capital during the last two months;

(b) if so, the percentage of increase and the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to tackle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). There has been some increase in the prices of some of the vegetables during the last two months, for example, onion and tomatoes.

The main reasons for higher prices have been the unseasonal rains in onion producing areas of Maharashtra, heavy rains and floods in whole of Northern Region, transport bottlenecks caused by the strike of Transporters etc.

(c) Delhi Administration is making vegetables available at reasonable prices to the consumers in Delhi through 132 static outlets and 39 mobile vans. The Mother Dairy is also selling vegetables at reasonable prices through 100 outlets in Delhi.

Cultivation Cost of Food Crops

2885. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate of per hectare cost of cultivation of various crops in each State has been made; and

(b) if so, the per hectare cost of cultivation of sugarcane, rice, wheat and maize in the States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Haryana and Punjab during the year 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving cost estimates for the latest available year is given below:-

STATEMENT

Cost of cultivation of Paddy, Wheat, Maize & Sugarcane in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Punjab, Tamil Nadu & Uttar Pradesh for the latest available year.

(Rs. per hectare)

State/Crop	Year	Cost of Cultivation	
		Cash and Kind Expenses (Cost A2)	Total Cost (Cost C2)
1	2	3	4
PADDY			
Andhra Pradesh	1983-84	3291.55	5291.22
Bihar	1983-84	1181.85	2830.80
Haryana	1984-85	3041.70	4977.12
Karnataka	1983-84	2101.52	4030.19
Punjab	1984-85	4374.65	7016.31
Tamil Nadu	1981-82	3430.41	5191.24
Uttar Pradesh	1983-84	1534.80	3054.64
WHEAT			
Bihar	1983-84	1433.17	3119.03
Haryana	1986-87	2760.06	4527.97
Punjab	1986-87	3186.19	5224.42
Uttar Pradesh	1983-84	2165.82	3679.69
MAIZE			
Bihar	1983-84	1095.46	2751.64

1	2	3	4
SUGARCANE			
Andhra Pradesh	1983-84	6645.93	11802.29
Bihar	1983-84	2353.50	4842.04
Haryana	1986-87	2920.78	5550.14
Karnataka	1985-86	4189.73	9691.66
Maharashtra	1983-84	9354.63	13335.39
Tamil Nadu	1983-84	6921.59	10733.46
Uttar Pradesh	1984-85	2373.32	5443.31

- Note:
1. Estimates are provisional and subject to revision.
 2. Cash and kind expenses include items of cost such as seed, fertilizers, manure, insecticides, irrigation charges, hired human labour, bullock & machine labour (both hired and owned), depreciation charges on implement and farm buildings, land revenue, cesses and other taxes, interest on working capital, miscellaneous expenses (artisan etc.) and rent paid for leased in land. The total cost is obtained with the addition to cash and kind expenses, imputed rental value of owned land, interest on fixed capital and imputed value of family labour.

Teaching of Sanskrit under Central Board of Secondary Education

Indian States where Hindi course 'B' only is invariably taught; and

2886. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(e) if so, the remedial measures proposed to give Sanskrit its due place in the system of education?

(a) whether "Sanskrit" has been clubbed as optional subject alongwith foreign languages like French, German, Russian, Spanish etc. by the Central Board of Secondary Education;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). In keeping with the three language formula, the Central Board of Secondary Education has prescribed Hindi, English and one of the modern Indian languages for secondary school examination. Sanskrit will be taught alongwith Hindi as part of Hindi A Course. Also the students may offer one of the Seven classical and European languages including Sanskrit as an additional language on optional basis.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether only 20 per cent of the Central Board of Secondary Education school students are allowed to take Sanskrit in North India alongwith Hindi 'A' level course;

(d) whether even this small percentage is denied to the students of Central Board of Secondary Education schools in South

(c) For 1988 examination 144365 candi-

dates, out of total of 193565 who appeared at the All India and Delhi Secondary Examination, 1988 offered Hindi Course 'A' which is approximately 75% of the total number.

(d) For student opting Hindi 'B' Course, there is a provision for taking Sanskrit as an additional subject. The question of requiring Sanskrit to be studied as part of other Indian languages at 'A' level, as is prescribed for Hindi, is under consideration of the Central Board of Secondary Education.

(e) Does not arise.

Import of Coking Coal by Integrated Steel Plants

2887. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:
SHRI S. M. GURADDI:

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

(a) the total import of Coking Coal by the integrated steel plants during 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) whether the imports during 1988-89 are likely to be doubled as compared to the previous year; and

(c) if so, the main reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) Integrated Steel plants (SAIL & TISCO) imported 3.08 million tonnes of coking coal during 1987-88. In 1988-89, the total import of coking coal by integrated steel plants (SAIL, TISCO & VSP) are likely to be of the order of 4.44 million tonnes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Pay Scales to Librarians in Colleges

2888. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will

the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Librarians working in the colleges all over the country are demanding the pay scales given to the Lecturers by the University Grants Commission;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision on the Mehrotra Committee's recommendations on pay scales of these Librarians;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). The revision of pay scales of College Librarians, on the recommendations of the Mehrotra Committee, has been approved by the Central Government and communicated to the State Governments, etc., on 22.7.1988.

(c) The revised scale is Rs. 2200-4000/- which is the same as that of a Lecturer. The College Librarians will also be entitled to a senior scale of Rs. 3300-5000/- after 8 years and a Selection Grade of Rs. 3700-5700/- after another 8 years. These decisions have been communicated on 22.7.1988 to the State Governments for consideration and adoption. The State Governments will also be provided with financial assistance to the extent of 80% of the additional expenditure for the period 1.1.1986 to 31.3.1990 to give effect to this decision.

(d) Does not arise.

Admission of Students to Navodaya Vidyalayas in Rajasthan

2889. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas opened during the year 1988-89, State-wise;

(b) whether the number of students given admission in the Navodaya Vidyalayas

is less than the target fixed for these Vidyalayas;

(c) If so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of rural children admitted to those Vidyalayas belonging to the families living below poverty line in Rajasthan during the year 1988-89; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to provide admission to the children belonging to these families in larger number to these Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) Forty seven (47) Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened during the year 1988-89, as mentioned below:-

1.	Madhya Pradesh	8
2.	Haryana	3
3.	Orissa	1
4.	Punjab	2
5.	Delhi	1
6.	Uttar Pradesh	10
7.	Rajasthan	6
8.	Bihar	1
9.	Karnataka	2
10.	Kerala	3
11.	Andhra Pradesh	3
12.	Lakshadweep	1
13.	Goa	1
14.	Daman and Diu	1
15.	Tripura	1
16.	Manipur	3
		47

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The admission in Navodaya Vidyalayas is made on the basis of admission test designed and conducted by National Council for Educational Research and Training. Those students whose performance in the test is not upto the prescribed standard are not admitted even if there are vacancies in particular schools.

(d) and (e). Admission of children to Navodaya Vidyalayas is based on a test and is without regard to their families' socio-economic conditions. 75% of the seats in each Navodaya Vidyalaya are reserved for rural children only.

[English]

Newsitem Captioned "Anti-India Propaganda Gains Momentum Abroad"

2890. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Anti-India Propaganda Gains Momentum Abroad", appearing in the 'Free Press Journal' dated 30 October, 1988;

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

(c) the steps taken by Indian Missions abroad to counteract negative publicity by foreign media?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There has been no "sudden spurt" in anti-India propaganda abroad. Of late, there has been increased coverage of news on India, which on the whole has been factual and balanced. There has also been some negative reporting.

(c) Our missions abroad have been countering negative reporting, whenever required, by writing to newspapers and Radio/TV authorities. Our Heads of Missions and their staff engage in a

continuing dialogue with opinion makers to try and correct wrong perceptions.

[Translation]

Purchase of Laminated Gunny Bags by National Fertilizers Limited

2891. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any kind of irregularities have come to the notice of Government in regard to the approval of tenders floated by the National Fertilizers Ltd. this year for purchase of laminated gunny bags;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government; and

(c) the value of the tenders approved and the names of the companies whose tenders have been approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) and (b). Allegations regarding violation of tender practices by National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) in the purchase of laminated jut bags were received by Government. The Company has however denied these allegations.

(c) NFL has placed orders of the value of about Rs. 96 crores on the following parties:

1. M/s. Krishna Laminating Industries, Calcutta
2. M/s. Shree Krishna & Co., Calcutta
3. M/s. Ashoka Industries, Calcutta
4. M/s. Nirmal Laminators, Calcutta
5. M/s. Swastik Laminating Industries, Bahadurgarh
6. M/s. Haryana Jute & Laminating Works, Calcutta
7. M/s. H.R. Enterprises, Panipat (Ancillary unit of Panipat)

8. M/s. Himpex Pvt. Ltd., Nangal (Ancillary unit of Nangal)

9. M/s. Punjab Poly Jute Corpn., Bathinda (Ancillary unit of Bathinda).

Fertilizer Testing Laboratories in Uttar Pradesh

2892. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fertilizer testing laboratories in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open new laboratories during the current financial year in Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV):

(a) There are three Fertilizer Testing Laboratories in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c). During the current financial year, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme, there is a provision to strengthen two out of the three existing fertilizer testing laboratories in Uttar Pradesh. The central assistance will be limited to 50% of expenditure on additional staff and equipment provided under the scheme. The balance 50% of expenditure will be borne by the State Government.

[English]

Promotional Avenues for Demonstrators/Instructors of Delhi Polytechnics

2893. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee was set up to review the pay scales and promotional avenues for the Demonstrators/Instructors of Polytechnics in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report; and

(c) the details of the promotional avenues provided for the staff recruited through Union Public Service Commission and the staff recruited directly by Polytechnics?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Demonstrators/Instructors for Delhi Polytechnics are not recruited through the Union Public Service Commission, but are recruited through the Departmental Promotion Committee/Staff Selection Board set up by the Delhi Administration in the Directorate of Technical Education. The incumbents of the posts of Demonstrators/Inspectors are having promotional avenues to the posts of Junior Lecturer/Senior Drawing Instructor to the extent of 50% of the total posts.

[Translation]

Pulses Cultivation in Hilly Areas

2894. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are possibilities of pulses cultivation in hilly areas where dry cultivation is done; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to encourage pulses cultivation in these areas?

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

(b) It is proposed to take following measures through National Pulses Development

Project (NPDP) to increase production of pulses in hilly areas:

- (i) Distribution of seed minikits to popularise latest varieties of pulses amongst farmers;
- (ii) Organising demonstrations for adopting improved agronomic practices;
- (iii) Adoption of plant protection measures to control pests;
- (iv) Production and distribution of seeds of improved varieties.

[English]

Central Assistance of Flood Affected States

2895. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amounts sanctioned and released by Union Government for flood relief, State-wise, with break-up according to major heads of expenditure during 1987-88;

(b) whether Government have received any implementation reports and if so, the amount actually spent by the States concerned under major heads;

(c) whether Government have received any reports regarding the shortcomings and deficiencies in the flood relief programme in those States; and

(d) whether Government have checked the performance of the State Governments as regards utilisation of Central Assistance through an independent agency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). Information on State-wise ceilings of expenditure approved under broad sectors for flood relief during the year 1987-88, expenditure reported by the

respective States against the ceilings and amount released are given in the Statement below.

(c) and (d). Ceilings of expenditure for natural calamities including for flood relief is approved item-wise to the affected States. On the basis of expenditure reported by the concerned State Governments against these ceilings, funds are released to the States.

Any expenditure incurred over and above the ceilings approved is not taken into account while assessing the admissibility of the expenditure for the purpose of releasing the funds. Central Monitoring Teams are also deputed to visit States for monitoring the utilisation of Central assistance approved for relief in the areas affected by natural calamities.

STATEMENT

Central assistance to Flood affected States 1987-88

(Rs. in Lac)

ITEMS	ANDHRA PR. (CYCLONE/FLOODS)			ARUNACHAL PR. (FLOOD)		
	Ceiling approved	Expdr. reported	Amount released	Ceiling approved	Expdr. reported	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. <i>Relief and Rehabilitation</i>						
a. Agricultural Input subsidy	115.00*	115.00		30.00	30.00	
b. Desilting of land	0.53	0.53		-	-	
c. Repair/reconstruction of damaged houses.	200.00	343.45		31.03	17.03	
d. Assistance to Animal Husbandry Sector.	7.00	7.00		10.00	10.00	
e. Assistance to Fisheries Sector.	9.50	9.50		8.44	8.27	
f. Public Health	4.00	4.00		-	-	
g. Relief	25.95	63.11		118.97	114.82	
h. Others	34.23	35.70		5.00	4.78	

II.	<i>Repair and restoration of Public properties</i>	700.00	00.00	480.00	472.64	
III.	<i>Co-operative loans</i>					
	Conversion of short term loans into medium term loans	-	-	-	-	
	TOTAL	1096.21	1278.29	683.44	657.54	Rs.400.00 lakhs Non-Plan Grant and Rs. 7.00 lakhs Centre's share of margin money

Central assistance to Flood affected States 1987-88.

ITEMS	ASSAM (FLOOD)				BIHAR (FLOOD)		
	Ceiling approved	Expdr. reported	Amount released		Ceiling approved	Expdr. reported	Amount released
1	8	9	10		11	12	13
I. Relief and Rehabilitation							
a) Agricultural Input subsidy	422.00	422.00	930.00		930.00		
b) Desilting of land	26.00	26.00	15.00		15.00		
c) Repair/reconstruction of damaged houses.	386.00	386.00	556.00		1000.00		
d) Assistance to Animal Husbandry Sector.	200.00	200.00	337.21		111.21		
e) Assistance to Fisheries Sector.	1.00	1.00	-		-		
f) Public Health	83.00	83.00	500.00		310.49		
g) Relief	864.00	898.71	1061.15		2794.89		
h) Others	100.00	100.00	20.00		-		

(Rs. in Lakhs)

II.	Repair and restoration of Public properties	4168.00	5218.60	5439.41	
III.	Co-operative loans Conversion of short term loans into medium term loans.				
	TOTAL	6250.00	Non-Plan grant of Rs. 4143.25 lakhs + Rs. 362.50 lakhs as Centre's share of margin money	8638.46	Rs. 4122.65 lakhs non- Plan grant and Rs. 3054.10 lakhs as Centre's share of margin money
				10601.00	

Central assistance to Flood affected States 1987-88

(Rs. in Lakhs)

ITEMS	H.P. (HAILSTROM, HEAVY RAINS)*			HIMACHAL PR. (FLOOD)		
	Ceiling approved	Expend. reported	Amount released	Ceiling approved	Expend. reported	Amount released
	14	15	16	17	18	19
I. Relief and Rehabilitation						
a) Agricultural Input subsidy	277.00	277.00	-	-		
b) Desilting of land	-	-	-	-		
c) Repair/reconstruction of damaged house	12.00	12.00	0.33	0.33		
d) Assistance to Animal Husbandry sector	50.00	50.00	-	-		
e) Assistance to Fisheries Sector	-	-	-	-		
f) Public Health	-	-	-	-		
g) Relief	54.39	73.69	0.75	0.75		
h) Others	-	-	-	-		

II.	Repair and restoration of Public properties	515.00	779.00	91.71	91.71	
III.	Co-operative loans					
	Conversion of short term loans into medium term loans.	28.00	28.00	-	-	
	TOTAL	936.39	1219.69	Rs. 655.07 lakhs	92.79	Rs. 35.00 lakhs
				Non-Plan grant + Rs. 75.00 lakhs being Centre's share of margin money.		Non-Plan grant

Central assistance to Flood affected States 1987-88

(Rs. in Lakhs)

ITEMS	J&K (HAILSTROM/FLOODS)				MANIPUR (FLOODS)@			
	Ceiling approved	Expdr. reported	Amount released		Ceiling approved	Expdr. reported	Amount released	
	20	21	22		23	24	25	
I. Relief and Rehabilitation								
a) Agricultural Input subsidy	92.19	-	30.00		-			
b) Desilting of land	-	-	-		-			
c) Repair/reconstruction of damaged houses	-	-	5.00		-			
d) Assistance to Animal Husbandry sector	-	-	1.00		-			
e) Assistance to Fisheries Sector	-	-	2.00		-			
f) Public Health	-	-	-		-			
g) Relief	-	-	25.00		-			
h) Others	-	-	-					

II.	Repair and restoration of Public properties	-	-	103.00	
III.	Co-operative loans	-	-		
	Conversion of short term loans into medium term loans	-	-		
	TOTAL	92.19	Yet not reported	166.00	Not yet reported.

@Calamity occurred in 1987-88 and ceilings fixed for 1988-89.

Central assistance to Flood affected States 1987-88

(Rs. in Lakhs)

ITEMS	MEGHALAYA (CYCLONE/FLOODS)				NAGALAND (FLOODS)			
	Ceiling approved	Expdr. reported	Amount released		Ceiling approved	Expdr. Reported	Amount released	
	26	27	28		29	30	31	

I. Relief and Rehabilitation

a)	Agricultural Input Subsidy	51.92	-	-	-	-	-	-
b)	Desilting of land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c)	Repair/reconstruction of damaged houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d)	Assistance to Animal Husbandry Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e)	Assistance to Fisheries Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f)	Public Health	7.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
g)	Relief	7.98	-	50.00	50.00	-	-	-
h)	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

II.	Repair and restoration of Public properties	160.00	-	140.00	140.00
III.	Co-operative loans				
	Conversion of short term loans into medium term loans	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	226.90	Not yet reported	190.00	108.78

* Nagaland: non-plan grant of Rs. 106.75 lakhs and Centre's share of margin money of Rs. 25 lakhs for two years (1986-87 and 1987-88).

Central assistance to Flood affected States 1987-88

(Rs. in Lakhs)

ITEMS	SIKKIM (FLOODS)			UTTAR PRADESH (FLOODS)		
	Ceiling approved	Expdr. reported	Amount released	Ceiling approved	Expdr. reported	Amt. released
	32	33	34	35	36	37
I. <i>Relief and Rehabilitation</i>						
a) Agricultural Input Subsidy	14.22	14.22	170.00	170.00		
b) Desilting of land	-	-	-	-		
c) Repair/reconstruction of damaged houses	1.88	1.88	145.00	145.00		
d) Assistance to Animal Husbandry sector	2.75	2.75	14.00	14.00		
e) Assistance to Fisheries Sector.	-	-	-	-		
f) Public Health	-	-	42.00	42.00		
g) Relief	1.15	1.15	93.25	93.25		
h) Others	-	-	145.00	145.00		
II. <i>Repair and restoration of Public properties</i>	401.00	401.00	1440.00	1440.00		

iii. Co-operative loans
Conversion of short-term
loans into medium term
loans

TOTAL

421.00

421.00

N.P.G.
Rs. 297.0 lakhs +
as Centre's
share of
margin money.
+ Rs. 12.50 lakhs

2049.25

2049.25 *

* Met out of
the margin
money + relea-
sed Centre's
share of MM
of Rs. 1087.5
lakhs

Central assistance to Flood affected States 1987-88

(Rs. in Lakhs)

ITEMS	WEST BENGAL (FLOODS)			Ceiling approved	Expdr. reported	Amount released
	Ceiling approved	Expdr. reported	Amount released			
	38	39	40			
I. <i>Relief and Rehabilitation</i>						
a) Agricultural Input subsidy	553.82	543.32				
b) Desilting of land	-	-				
c) Repair/reconstruction of damaged houses	2025.00	2025.00				
d) Assistance to Animal Husbandry Sector	37.82	37.82				
e) Assistance to Fisheries Sector	40.00	40.00				
f) Public Health	220.00	213.65				
g) Relief	1362.74	1362.85				
h) Others	280.80	221.64				
II <i>Repair and restoration of Public properties.</i>	3767.00	3799.93				

III. *Co-operative loans*
Conversion of short
term loans into
medium term loans.

TOTAL

8287.18

8244.21

2494.86 lakhs
Non-Plan grant +
Rs. 1187.50 lakhs
Centre's share
of margin money.

Withdrawal of Soviet Forces from Afghanistan

2896. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
PROF. P. D. KURIEN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the withdrawal of USSR forces from Afghanistan has been proceeding in accordance with the agreed schedule;

(b) whether there has been any progress in the return of Afghan refugees to their country; and

(c) whether any military or financial assistance has been rendered to the Afghanistan government to enable it to defend itself against attacks by rebels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some Afghan refugees have returned to Afghanistan.

(c) Government do not provide any military assistance to Afghanistan.

Construction of Bridge by Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited

2897. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of a bridge connecting Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Cochin Division and Irumpanam-Kalamassery road is to be financed by Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the construction of the bridge is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) M/S; Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited have offered to contribute some amount towards the construction of the said road bridge.

(b) and (c). Since the proposal has not yet been finalised by the Kerala State Government, the details are not available.

Release of Indian Fishermen Arrested by Other Countries

2898. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian fishermen arrested by the other countries alongwith their boats during the last three years; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to get them released?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Permissible Levels of Pesticides

2899. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the upto date list of pesticides now registered in the country;

(b) whether permissible levels of all these pesticides have been laid down with reference to various farm products and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there are any pesticides in use for over two years for which permissible levels have not been laid down, and if so, the details thereof?

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

AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV):

(a) A list is given in Statement I below.

(b) The permissible levels (tolerance limits, mg/kg) of thirty one pesticides on different food commodities are prescribed in the Prevention of food Adulteration Rules, 1955 framed under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. The details are given in Statement - II below.

(c) Yes, Sir. The list is given in Statement - III below.

STATEMENT-I

Insecticides registered on Regular Basis

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Acephate | 28. Coumachlor |
| 2. Alachlor | 29. Cuprous Oxide |
| 3. Aldicarb | 30. Cypermethrin |
| 4. Aldrin | 31. Dalapon |
| 5. Allethrin | 32. Decamethrin |
| 6. Alpha Napthyl acetic acid | 33. D.D.T. |
| 7. Aluminium Phosphide | 34. Diazinon |
| 8. Atrazine | 35. Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) |
| 9. Barium Carbonate | 36. Dichlorvos |
| 10. Benomyl | 37. D.D. Mixture |
| 11. B.H.C. | 38. Dicofol |
| 12. Benthicarb | 39. Diflubenzuron |
| 13. Butachlor | 40. Dimethoate |
| 14. Calcium Cyanide | 41. Dinocap |
| 15. Captafol | 42. Dithianon |
| 16. Captan | 43. Diuron |
| 17. Carbaryl | 44. EDCT Mixture (3:1) |
| 18. Car bendazim | 45. Ediphenphos |
| 19. Carboturan | 46. EMC |
| 20. Carboxin | 47. Endosulfan |
| 21. Chlordane | 48. Ethepon |
| 22. Chlorfenvinphos | 49. Ethion |
| 23. Chloromequate Chloride | 50. Ethylene Dibromide |
| 24. Chlorobenzilate | 51. Fenitrothion |
| 25. Chlorpyrifos | 52. Fenthion |
| 26. Copper Oxychloride | 53. Fenvalerate |
| 27. Copper Sulphate | 54. Ferbam |
| | 55. Fluchloralin |
| | 56. Formothion |
| | 57. Glyphosate |
| | 58. Gibberlic Acid |
| | 59. Heptachlor |
| | 60. Isoproturon |
| | 61. Kitazin |
| | 62. Lindane (Gamma BHC) |
| | 63. Lime Sulphur |
| | 64. Malathion |
| | 65. Maleic Hydrazide |
| | 66. Mancozeb |
| | 67. MCPA |
| | 68. Menazon |

69. MEMC
70. Metaldehyde
71. Methabenzthiazuron
72. Methyl bromide
73. Methyl Parathion
74. Methyl bromide + Ethylene dibromide (1:1 and 3:1)
75. Metoxuron
76. Monocrotophos
77. MSMA
78. Nickel Chloride
79. Nicotine Sulphate
80. Nitrofen
81. Oxydemeton-methyl
82. Paris Green (copper aceto arsenite)
83. Paraquat (Dichloride and dimethyl sulphate salts)
84. Paradichlorobenzene
85. PCNB
86. Pendimethlin
87. Pentachlorophenon (PCP)
88. Permethrin
89. Phenthoate
90. Phorate
91. Phosalone
92. Phosphamidon
93. Pirimiphos methyl
94. PMA
95. Propanil
96. Propoxur
97. Pyrethrum
98. Quinalphos
99. Sevidol (4:4 Carbaryl and Gamma BHC)
100. Simazine
101. Sirmate
102. Sodium Cyanide
103. Streptocycline
104. Sulphur
105. Temephos
106. Tetradifon

107. Toxaphene
108. Triallate
109. Trichloro Acetic acid (TCA)
110. Trichlorphon
111. Tridemorph
112. Thiometon
113. Thiram
114. Warfarin
115. Zinc Phosphide
116. Zineb
117. Ziram
118. 2, 4-D (Sodium, amine ester Salt)
119. Methalaxyl

Insecticides Registered on Provisional Basis

1. Anilophos
2. Bitertanol
3. Bromopropylate
4. Cartap Hydrochloride
5. Chlorthalonil
6. Coumatetralyl
7. Dicamba
8. Diclofop-Methyl
9. Dodine
10. Fenpropathrin
11. Fluvalinate
12. Fosetyl-A1
13. Indiaro
14. Metribuzin
15. Oxyfluorfen
16. Propetamphos
17. Thiophanate-Methyl Triazophos
18. Methomyl

Provisional Registration is granted by the Registration Committee for generation of data for a period of two years only. After expiry of this period, registration stands invalid.

STATEMENT-II

Tolerance Limits for Insecticides Residues on different Food Commodities (PFA RULES, 1955)

Sl. No.	Name of Insecticide	Food	Tolerance limit mg/kg (ppm)
1	2	3	4
1.	Aldrin, Dieldrin (The limits apply to aldrin and dieldrin singly or in any combination and are expressed as dieldrin)	Foodgrains	0.01
		Milk & Milk products	0.15 (on a fat basis)
		Fruits & Vegetables	0.1
		Meat	0.2
		Eggs	0.1 (on a shell free basis)
2.	Carbaryl	Foodgrains	1.5
		Okra & leafy Veg.	10.0
		Potatoes	0.2
		Other Vegetables	5.0
		Cottonseed (Whole)	1.0
		Maize cob (Kernels)	1.0
3.	Chlordane (Residue to be measured as cis plus trans chlordane)	Foodgrains	0.05
		Milk & Milk Products	0.05 (on a fat basis)
		Vegetables	0.2
		Fruits	0.1
		Sugar beet	0.3
4.	DDT (The limits apply to DDT, DDD and DDE singly or in any combination)	Milk & Milk Products	1.25 (on a fat basis)
		Fruits & Vegetables including potatoes	3.5
		Meat, Poultry & fish	7.0 (on whole product basis)
		Eggs	0.5 (on a shell free basis)
5.	Diazinon	Foodgrains	0.05
		Vegetables	0.5
6.	Dichlorvos (content of dichloroacetaldehyde (DCA) be reported where possible)	Food grains	1.0
		Milled foodgrains	0.25
		Vegetables	0.5
		Fruits	0.1

1	2	3	4
7.	Dicofol	Fruits & Veg. Tea (dry manufactured)	5.0 5.0
8.	Dimethoate (residue to be determined as dimethoate and its oxygen analogue and expressed as dimethoate)	Fruits & Vegetables	2.0
9.	Endosulfan (residues are measured and reported as total of endosulfan A and B and endosulfan sulphate)	Fruits & Veg. cottonseed Cottonseed oil (Crude)	2.0 0.5 0.2
10.	Fenitrothion	Foodgrains Milled Foodgrains Milk & Milk products Fruits Vegetables Meat	0.02 0.005 0.05 (on a fat basis) 0.5 0.3 0.03
11.	Heptachlor (combined residues of heptachlor and its epoxide to be determined and expressed as heptachlor)	Foodgrains Milled foodgrains Milk & milk Prod nets Vegetables	0.01 0.002 0.15 (on a fat basis) 0.05
12.	Hydrogen cyanide	Foodgrains Milled foodgrains	37.5 3.0
13.	Hydrogen phosphide	Foodgrains Milled foodgrains	0.05 0.01
14.	Inorganic bromide (determined and expressed as total bromide from all sources)	Foodgrains Milled foodgrains Fruits Dried fruits & Spices	25.0 25.0 30.0 100.0
15.	Lindane	Foodgrains Milk & Milk Prod nets Fruits & Veg. Eggs Meat & Poultry	0.25 0.2 (on a fat basis) 3.0 0.1 (on a shell-free basis) 2.0 (on whole basis)

1	2	3	4
16.	Malathion (Malathion to be determined and expressed/ as combined residues of malathion and malaxon)	Foodgrains Milled foodgrains Fruits Vegetables Dried fruits	4.0 1.0 4.0 3.0 8.0
17.	Parathion (combined residues of parathion and paraoxon to be determined and expressed as parathion)	Fruits & Vegetables	0.5
18.	Parathion methyl (combined residues of parathion-methyl and its oxygen analogue to be determined and expressed as parathion methyl)	Fruits Vegetables	0.2 1.0
19.	Phosphamidon (Residues expressed as the sum of the phosphamidon and its desethyl derivative).	Foodgrains Fruits & Veg.	0.05 0.2
20.	Pyrethrins (sum of pyrethrins I and II and other structurally related insectincidal ingredients of pyrethrum)	Foodgrains Milled foodgrains Fruits & Vegetables	1.5 0.5 1.0
21.	CHLORFENVINPHOS (Residues to be measured as alpha and beta isomers of chlorfenvinphos)	Foodgrains Milled foodgrains Milk and Milk products Meat and poultry Vegetables Groundnuts Cotton seed	0.025 0.006 0.2 (fat basis) 0.2 (carcass fat) 0.05 0.05 (shell free basis) 0.05

Explanation:-- For the purposes of this rule;

- (a) the expression "Insecticide" shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Insecticides Act, 1968 (46 of 1968);
- (b) Unless otherwise stated:--
 - (i) maximum levels are expressed in mg/Kg. on a whole products basis.
 - (ii) all food refer to raw agricultural products moving in commerce.

1	2	3	4
22.	CHLOROBENZILATE	Fruits	1.0
		Dry Fruits, Almonds and Walnuts	0.2 (shell free basis)
23.	CHLORPYRIFOS	Foodgrains	0.05
		Milled foodgrains	0.01
		Fruits	0.5
		Potatoes and Onions	0.01
		Cauli Flower and Cabbage	0.01
		Other vegetables	0.2
		Meat and Poultry	0.1 (carcass fat)
		Milk and Milk products	0.01 (fat basis)
		Cotton seed	0.05
		Cotton seed oil (crude)	0.025
24.	2, 4D	Foodgrains	0.01
		Milled foodgrains	0.003
		Potatoes	0.2
		*Milk and Milk Products	0.05
		*Meat and Poultry	0.05
		Eggs	0.05 (shell free basis)
		Fruits	2.0
25.	ETHION (Residues to be determined as ethion and its oxygen analogue and expressed as ethion)	Tea (dry manufactured)	5.0
		Cucumber and Squash	0.5
		Other vegetables	1.0
		Cotton seed	0.5
		Milk and Milk products	0.5 (fat basis)
		*Meat and Poultry	0.2 (carcass fat basis)
		Eggs	0.2 (shell free basis)
		Foodgrains	0.025
		Milled foodgrains	0.006
		Peaches	1.0
		Other fruits	2.0
		dry fruits	0.1 (shell free basis)
26.	FORMOTHION (Determined as dimethoate and its oxygen analogue and expressed as dimethoate except in case of citrus fruits where it is to be determined as fromathion)	Citrus fruits	0.2
		Other fruits	1.0
		Vegetables	2.0
		Peppers and Tomatoes	1.0

*Soluble in water and hence not necessary to mention on fat basis

1	2	3	4
27.	MONOCROTOPHOS	Foodgrains	0.025
		Milled foodgrains	0.006
		Citrus fruits	0.2
		Other fruits	1.0
		Carrot, Turnip, Potatoes and Sugar beet	0.05
		Onion and Peas	0.1
		Other Vegetables	0.2
		Cotton seed	0.1
		Cotton seed oil (raw)	0.05
		*Meat & Poultry	0.02
		*Milk and Milk Products	0.02
		Eggs	0.02 (shell free basis)
		Coffee (raw beans)	0.1
28.	PARAQUAT-Dichloride (Determined as paraquat cations)	Foodgrains	0.1
		Milled foodgrains	0.025
		Potatoes	0.2
		Other vegetables	0.05
		Cotton seed	0.2
		Cottonseed oil (edible refined)	0.05
		*Milk (whole)	0.01
		Fruits	0.05
29.	PHOSALONE	Pears	2.0
		Citrus fruits	1.0
		Other fruits	5.0
		Potatoes	0.11
		Other vegetables	1.0
		Rapeseed/Mustard Oil (crude)	0.05
30.	TRICHLORFON	Foodgrains	0.05
		Milled foodgrains	0.0125
		Sugar beet	0.05
		Fruits and vegetables	0.1
		Oil seeds	0.1
		Edible oil (retined)	0.05
		*Meat and Poultry	0.1
		*Milk (whole)	0.05
31.	THIOMETON (Residues determined as thiometon its sulfoxide and sulphone expressed as thiometon)	Foodgrains	0.025
		Milled foodgrains	0.006
		Fruits	0.5
		Potatoes, Carrots and Sugar beets	0.05
		Other vegetables	0.5

*Soluble in water and hence not necessary to mention on fat basis

STATEMENT-III

Pesticides in use for over two years for which permissible levels have not been laid down under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Alachlor | 36. Glyphosate |
| 2. Aldicarb | 37. Gilberlic acid |
| 3. Alpha naphthyl acetic acid | 38. Isoproturon |
| 4. Atrazine | 39. Lime sulphur |
| 5. Barium Carbonate | 40. Maleic Hydrazide |
| 6. Benomyl | 41. Mancozeb |
| 7. B.H.C. | 42. MCPA |
| 8. Benthocarb | 43. Menazon |
| 9. Butachlor | 44. MEMC |
| 10. Calcium cyanide | 45. Methabenzthiazuron |
| 11. Captafol | 46. Metoxuron |
| 12. Captan | 47. MSMA |
| 13. Carbendazim | 48. Nickel chloride |
| 14. Carbofuran | 49. Nicotine sulphate |
| 15. Carboxin | 50. Nitrofen |
| 16. Chlormequate chloride | 51. Oxydemeton-methyl |
| 17. Copper oxychloride | 52. Paris Green (Copper aceto
arsenite) |
| 18. Copper sulphate | 53. Paradichlorobenzene |
| 19. Cormachlor | 54. PCNB |
| 20. Cuprous oxide | 55. Pentachlorophenol (PCP) |
| 21. Cypermethrin | 56. Phenthoate |
| 22. Delapon | 57. Phorate |
| 23. Decamethrin | 58. PMA |
| 24. Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) | 59. Propanil |
| 25. D.D. Mixture | 60. Propoxur |
| 26. Dinocap | 61. Quinalphos |
| 27. Diuron | 62. Sevidol (4:4 Carbaryl and Gamma
BHC) |
| 28. EDCT Mixture (3:1) | 63. Simazine |
| 29. Ediphenphos | 64. Sirmate |
| 30. EMC | 65. Streptocycline |
| 31. Ethepon | 66. Sulphur |
| 32. Fenthion | 67. Temephos |
| 33. Fenvalerate | 68. Tetradifon |
| 34. Ferbam | 69. Toxaphene |
| 35. Fluchloralin | 70. Triallate |
| | 71. Trochloro Acetic Acid (TCA) |
| | 72. Tridemorph |
| | 73. Thiram |
| | 74. Warfarin |

75. Zinc Phosphide
76. Zineb
77. Ziram

Production of Selected Architectural Monuments

2900. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to protect and develop selected architectural monuments under the National Heritage Project in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have prepared land use plans and master plans for the selected architectural sites;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether these have been sent to State Governments for their implementation; and

(f) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). Ancient and historical monuments, which are more than 100 years old and on detailed examination are found to be of National Importance in view of their outstanding archaeological, artistic and historical importance are declared protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 for preservation and maintenance. There is no National Heritage Project with the Archaeological Survey for protection and development of selected architectural monuments.

(c) to (f). The Central Department of Tourism has got prepared Master Plans for the following archaeological centres:-

1. Rajgir (Bihar)
2. Nalanda (Bihar)
3. Bodhgaya (Bihar)
4. Sarvasti (U.P.)
5. Kushinagar (U.P.)
6. Sarnath (U.P.)
7. Piprahwa (U.P.)
8. Fatehpur Sikri (U.P.)
9. Brajbhoomi (U.P.)
10. Konark (Orissa)
11. Udaigiri (Orissa)
12. Ratnagiri (Orissa)
13. Lalitgiri (Orissa)
14. Hampi (Karnataka)
15. Badami (Karnataka)
16. Pattadakal (Karnataka)
17. Aihole (Karnataka)
18. Avantipur (J & K)
19. Matand (J & K)
20. Pandrethan (J & K)
21. Mewar Complex (Rajasthan)

The Master Plans have been prepared in consultation with the State Governments concerned and they are being implemented in parts depending upon their requirements and availability of resources.

Beneficiaries Under 'Million Wells' Scheme

2901. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beneficiaries during the current year under 'Million Wells' Scheme in Karnataka;

(b) the total allocation of funds made to Karnataka during the current year under the above scheme;

(c) the extent of land holding that a Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe farmer has to hold to avail of this scheme;

(d) whether there is any proposal to relax the limit of land holding to help the poor SC/ST farmers; and

(e) whether the funds earmarked for the above scheme can be utilised for other purpose if no SC/ST farmer forward to reap the benefit under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). During the year 1988-89, the total number of wells to be constructed under the Million Wells Scheme in Karnataka is 4,000 (2,000 under NREP and 2,000 under RLEGP). A total amount of Rs. 820.00 lakhs has been allocated for the purpose.

(c) and (d). As per the guidelines of the Scheme, wells which have a command area of 1 hect. can be taken up under the scheme. Group wells which could include smaller land holders belonging to SC/ST and which can irrigate more than 1 hect. are given priority.

(e) In case it is found that the target fixed for construction of million wells for any of the States cannot be achieved and the same is revised, the surplus funds from the allocation for Million Wells Scheme are permitted to be utilised for other normal works allowed to be taken up under National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme.

Assistance to Shrimp Fishing Industry Along East Coast

2902. SHRI K. PRADHANI:
SHRI SOMNATH RATH:
SHRI T. BALA GOUD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has monitored the dismal failure of shrimp fishing for the second consecutive year along the east coast;

(b) if so, the details of machinery involved to monitor the shrimp fishing along the east coast;

(c) whether any Central team visited the coastal states to take stock of the situation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the ameliorative measures taken by Government and assistance given to coastal States thereby assisting the shrimp fishing industry at large?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The shrimp production statistics as furnished by State Governments for east coast for the years 1985 to 1987 are given below:-

Year	Shrimp production (Total tonnes)
1985	29426
1986	37284
1987 (Provisional)	36445

The above catch statistics do not indicate any dismal failure of shrimp fishing along the east coast.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Members of a technical committee constituted to study the reported decline in shrimp catch visited some of the coastal States in 1986-87. The report of the Committee has been sent to States and Union Territory Governments for their comments.

(e) Government of India have taken a number of steps to raise the prawn production. Some of the important steps are:-

- i) Implementation of a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Integrated Brackishwater Fish Farm Devel-

opment for establishment of Brackishwater Farms, Prawn Hatcheries, Brackishwater Fish Farmers' Development Agencies for providing financial and technical assistance to farmers of the coastal States etc.

- ii) UNDP assisted coastal Aquaculture project has been taken up to standardise brackishwater aquaculture, Hatchery and Feed formulation technology through UNDP experts besides arranging training programme abroad for technical persons from States and the Centre.
- iii) The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) have set up regional centres to organise seminars, Farmer's meet, Training programmes and introduced a subsidy assistance scheme for development of Prawn farms, Hatcheries and seed banks for the coastal farmers.

Delay in Implementation of Integrated Fishery Project

2903. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for delay in implementation of the Integrated Fishery Project;
- (b) whether fisherman along the east coast have been affected by this delay; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Government have sanctioned establishment of a unit of Integrated Fisheries Project Cochin at Visakhapatnam in March, 1988. The unit could not begin to function yet due to non-availability of infrastructures facilities such as building, Cold Storage, Ice Plant etc.

(b) and (c). Since the Integrated Fisheries Project's developmental work aims at long term benefits to the fishermen and consumers, the delay has not adversely affected the fishermen.

Shortage of Carbon Steel Melting Scrap

2904. SHRI VIJAY N. PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of Carbon steel melting scrap;
- (b) the total generation of scrap for melting purposes from indigenous sources;
- (c) the total requirement of steel melting scrap for industrial purposes in a year;
- (d) whether Government have considered need of importing carbon steel scrap;
- (e) if so, the quantity of scrap required to be imported to meet the demand of industry during current year; and
- (f) whether Government have released sufficient foreign exchange for import of Carbon Steel Scrap to meet the gap between demand and supply inclusive of indigenous availability?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Attention of the Government has been drawn to the reported shortage of steel melting scrap in the country.

(b) and (c). The requirement of steel melting scrap for the mini steel industry has been assessed at about 4.7 million tonnes during 1988-89. Approximately, 45% of the total demand of scrap of the mini steel industry is expected to be available from indigenous sources during the current year.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f). Government plans to import adequate quantities of steel melting scrap

during 1988-89 to meet the requirements of the industry. About 1.5 million tonnes of scrap, including hot briquetted iron, has already been imported. Further imports are being made during the current year.

Import of Seeds

2905. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of seeds imported during the last three years;

(b) the amount spent on the import of seeds annually and the names of the countries from which seeds are being imported;

(c) the details of amount spent annually on Agricultural Research Institutions and Universities which are engaged in developing better quality of seeds in the country; and

(d) Government's policy to produce better quality seeds in the country and save foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). The details of seeds imported during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86, as available, are as under:-

						Qty in Tonnes Value in Lakh Rupees
1983-84		1984-85		1985-86		Source
Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
303	21.82	64	28.42	33.172	30.16	Japan, U.S.A., Nepal, Australia, Netherland, Singapore, Zimbabwe, Denmark, German F. Republic, Italy, Thailand and Guinea.

(c) Year-wise expenditure on crop Institutes, National Research Centres, Project Directorates and all Agricultural Universities for 1985-86 to 1987-88 are as follows:-

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)
1985-86	8886.80
1986-87	8941.00
1987-88	10026.05

(d) Government of India is giving highest priority to the development of improved varieties/hybrids of various crops and production of breeder seeds and has a policy to evolve and multiply high quality seeds of hybrid varieties of various crops. The quality

seed produced indigenously is expected to meet the requirement of the country.

Holding Company Concept for Reorganisation of Major Ports

2906. DR. B. L. SHAILESH. Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for a holding company concept for reorganisation of major ports;

(b) if so, the modalities thereof; and

(c) the extent to which it is likely to im-

prove the efficiency and lower the handling costs of ports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

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

Expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant

2907. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 4 million tonnes expansion programme of Bhilai Steel Plant has been completed;

(b) if not, when it is likely to be completed;

(c) whether any equipment is still to be supplied by Heavy Engineering Corporation and USSR; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to expedite the supply of equipment?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Recommendations made by the Report on National Literacy Mission

2908. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations contained in the Report on the National Literacy Mission;

(b) the action taken on the recommendations; and

(c) the recommendations made by the Task Forces set up in different areas of the

National Literacy Mission and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). The National Literacy Mission was approved by the Government in January 1988. The Mission aims at imparting functional literacy to 80 million adult illiterates in 15-35 age-group - 30 million by 1990 and additional 50 million by 1995. Several strategies are being adopted to achieve the objective. The following steps have so far been taken in this regard.

(i) The entire programme of Adult Education has been reviewed and geared to generate and sustain motivation at all levels, especially of learners.

(ii) A National Campaign for mass mobilisation of NLM was launched by the Prime Minister on 5th May, 1988 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

(iii) Under the mass programme of functional literacy educational institutions, teachers, students, youths, Military and para-military personnel, ex-servicemen, housewives, employers, trade unions, railways and prison management staff are being involved on a voluntary basis to take up literacy work.

(iv) The central scheme of grant-in-aid for voluntary agencies has been revised, considerably simplified and liberalised. During the year 1988-89 a sum of Rs. 6.60 crores have been sanctioned to voluntary agencies for undertaking various literacy projects. Approval has been accorded to approximately 500 voluntary agencies for taking up programmes under NLM.

(v) In order that the neo-literates do

not relapse into illiteracy a new scheme of Jana Shikshan Nilayams have been formulated and 10,065 JSNs have been sanctioned to various States/UTs. They are in the process of being set up.

- (vi) 40 districts have been identified for application of techno-pedagogic inputs to improve the quality of the literacy programmes. A number of collaborating agencies have been identified and they are working on designing a number of techno-pedagogic inputs such as solar power packs, improved black boards, roller boards, slates, dustless chalk and electronic gadgets, etc.
- (vii) The National Literacy Mission Authority has been constituted. State Governments have been requested to set up State Literacy Mission Authorities. States have also been requested to appoint State and District Mission Leaders.
- (viii) To provide necessary resource support, State Resource Centres have been strengthened and District Resource Units are being set up.
- (ix) According to the information furnished by the State Governments and various implementing agencies 2,64,375 Adult Education Centres were running on 30th September, 1988 with an enrolment of 79.26 lakh persons.

(c) 10 Task Forces were formed in June-July 1987 for preparation of designs on implementation of the programmes envisaged in the National Literacy Mission. The Task Forces were set up in the following areas which were crucial in the formulation and implementation of the programmes under the Mission.

1. State Resource Centres

2. Jana Shikshan Nilayams and Supervision
3. Technology Demonstration Process
4. MIS and Evaluation
5. Media
6. National Institute of Adult Education
7. National Authority on Adult Education
8. Training of Instructors and Preraks
9. Adult Education and Womens Equality
10. Youth Mobilisation and Training.

They Task Forces submitted their reports in September, 87. After the approval of the National Literacy Mission by the Government in January 88 the reports of the Task Forces were utilised in the formulation of various schemes and developing detailed strategies and action plans for the implementation of the Mission.

Allocation of Funds for Poverty Alleviation Programmes

2909. SMT. N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds made available to States, Statewise under the poverty alleviation programmes from April, 1988 till September, 1988;

(b) the funds utilised in each State during this period; and

(c) the number of persons brought above the poverty line during this period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). There are three major anti-poverty programmes of this Department namely Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). Statements indicating statewise total allocation for IRDP, NREP and RLEGP for the year 1988-89 and funds utilised upto September, 1988 are given in Statements I, II and III below.

(c) Crossing the poverty line is a continu-

ous and gradual process and it takes time to observe the impact of the programme. Under IRDP, a monthly concurrent evaluation of the programme has been taken up since October, 1985. According concurrent evaluation report for January-December, 1987, at the national level about 60% of old sample families assisted under the programme have crossed the poverty line of Rs. 3500 and 13% revised poverty line of Rs. 6400. About 78% of families received additional income from the assets. According this report, statewise families crossing the poverty line is given in Statement-IV below.

STATEMENT-I

Physical & Financial Progress under IRDP 1988-89 till Sep. 1988

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs.	Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	Utilisation (Rs. in lakhs)	Families Assisted (Nos)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4922.08	2588.81	112088
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	427.20	64.59	1843
3.	Assam	1493.76	332.03	15695
4.	Bihar	9609.33	3154.08	162120
5.	Goa	89.00	38.97	2237
6.	Gujarat	2306.64	1077.10	54857
7.	Haryana	691.08	338.18	15804
8.	Himachal Pradesh	369.06	174.38	13395
9.	J & K	572.09	74.66	5427
10.	Karnataka	2973.30	1221.90	56596
11.	Kerala	1805.79	731.93	35639
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6599.79	2047.13	107663
13.	Maharashtra	5076.53	1777.02	89571
14.	Manipur	118.61	32.08	1247
15.	Meghalaya	192.30	82.60	1447
16.	Mizoram	178.00	75.95	2806
17.	Nagaland	186.90	65.84	872
18.	Orissa	3557.74	1297.26	75502
19.	Punjab	718.50	254.98	16991

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Rajasthan	3229.64	1132.83	54649
21.	Sikkim	35.60	15.81	599
22.	Tamil Nadu	4697.52	2567.70	136194
23.	Tripura	164.18	224.96	8534
24.	Uttar Pradesh	13186.37	4345.34	212287
25.	West Bengal	5389.59	1761.85	100918
26.	A & N Islands	44.50	12.61	580
27.	Chandigarh	8.90	-	-
28.	D & N Haveli	8.90	3.12	129
29.	Delhi	44.50	14.52	596
30.	Daman & Diu	17.80	8.50	185
31.	Lakshadweep	44.50	7.14	145
32.	Pondicherry	35.60	8.47	797
All India		68795.30	25532.34	1286813

STATEMENT-II*Performance under NREP during 1988-89 upto September, 1988.*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs.	Total allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	Utilisation (Rs. in lakhs)	Employment Generated (lakhs mandays)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3845.00	2168.95	85.34
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	44.00	5.52	0.08
3.	Assam	366.00	338.17	10.86
4.	Bihar	6110.00	4881.97	175.39
5.	Goa	45.00	39.43	1.05
6.	Gujarat	1314.00	1669.94	83.06
7.	Haryana	418.00	290.69	7.25
8.	Himachal Pradesh	253.00	212.02	10.02
9.	J & K	304.00	110.53	4.06
10.	Karnataka	1723.00	1545.08	71.74
11.	Kerala	1584.00	1581.81	57.92
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3171.00	3023.55	182.89
13.	Maharashtra	2995.00	1014.16	52.04

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Manipur	50.00	44.11	3.17
15.	Meghalaya	55.00	31.98	1.16
16.	Mizoram	35.00	38.77	0.96
17.	Nagaland	40.00	33.07	1.16
18.	Orissa	1658.00	1221.65	74.10
19.	Punjab	446.00	368.38	8.51
20.	Rajasthan	1642.00	2073.86	157.59
21.	Sikkim	35.00	30.24	1.56
22.	Tamil Nadu	3056.00	4596.08	241.78
23.	Tripura	122.00	82.34	4.69
24.	Uttar Pradesh	7398.00	3738.89	146.35
25.	West Bengal	3261.00	1763.12	59.50
26.	A & N Islands	60.00	9.33	0.64
27.	Chandigarh	20.00	5.47	0.14
28.	D & N Haveli	30.00	13.12	0.80
29.	Delhi	40.00	6.76	0.34
30.	Daman & Diu	20.00	NR	NR
31.	Lakshadweep	30.00	10.95	0.69
32.	Pondicherry	50.00	26.40	0.71
	Estt. Exp.	101.00		
All India		40821.00	30976.34	1445.55

STATEMENT-III*Performance under NREP during 1988-89 upto September, 1988.*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs.	Resource allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	Resource utilised (Rs. in lakhs)	Employment Generation lakhs mandays)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6561.90	1789.23	80.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.50	5.41	0.20
3.	Assam	1374.10	289.97	6.40
4.	Bihar	9653.80	3904.43	118.90
5.	Goa	78.90	26.45	0.76
6.	Gujarat	2261.80	807.23	38.19
7.	Haryana	644.00	129.71	2.84

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	340.80	112.10	5.50
9.	J & K	414.40	86.57	2.32
10.	Karnataka	3166.10	1402.34	86.73
11.	Kerala	2579.70	833.30	32.90
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5699.50	2053.04	114.39
13.	Maharashtra	5482.70	1537.22	84.05
14.	Manipur	71.50	18.98	0.84
15.	Meghalaya	95.55	32.88	0.84
16.	Mizoram	43.00	38.22	0.77
17.	Nagaland	84.00	41.33	1.45
18.	Orissa	3030.00	1024.72	59.63
19.	Punjab	678.50	339.26	6.78
20.	Rajasthan	2697.10	1334.98	83.07
21.	Sikkim	44.00	67.00	1.66
22.	Tamil Nadu	5406.65	2525.78	146.02
23.	Tripura	184.50	34.80	1.59
24.	Uttar Pradesh	11975.60	2397.23	114.06
25.	West Bengal	5193.85	1261.34	54.99
26.	A & N Islands	41.30	6.03	0.26
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-
28.	D & N Haveli	21.00	6.12	0.22
29.	Delhi	1095	-	-
30.	Daman & Diu	44.75	8.91	0.45
31.	Lakshadweep	20.30	4.92	0.30
32.	Pondicherry	44.25	32.75	1.19
All India		67995.00	22152.25	1047.80

STATEMENT-IV

Percentage of Sample of Old Families Crossing the Poverty Line according to Concurrent Evaluation Study of IRDP (Jan.-Dec. 1987)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs.	%age of families crossing poverty line of	
		Rs. 3500	Rs. 6400
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	76	16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48	6

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	83	31
4.	Bihar	46	13
5.	Coa	56	19
6.	Gujarat	90	5
7.	Haryana	23	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	73	33
9.	J & K	61	19
10.	Karnataka	31	5
11.	Kerala	46	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	53	8
13.	Maharashtra	59	13
14.	Manipur	87	20
15.	Meghalaya	26	5
16.	Mizoram	83	32
17.	Nagaland	65	25
18.	Orissa	49	10
19.	Punjab	95	24
20.	Rajasthan	54	13
21.	Sikkim	10	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	49	5
23.	Tripura	98	24
24.	Uttar Pradesh	66	12
25.	West Bengal	73	11
26.	A & N Islands	80	3
27.	Chandigarh	100	45
28.	D & N Haveli	100	0
29.	Delhi	95	65
30.	Daman & Diu	56	19
31.	Lakshadweep	67	17
32.	Pondicherry	45	15
All India		60	13

[Translation]

Production of Zinc, Lead and Silver

(a) whether Government propose to take some concrete steps for enhancing the production of Zinc, Lead and Silver.

2910. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, how Government is contem-

plating to increase the production of afore-said metals?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). For enhancing the production of Zinc, Lead and Silver, Government has recently approved an Integrated Project for the development of Rampura-Agucha Zinc-Lead Mine in Distt. Bhilwara and Zinc-Lead Smelter at Chanderiya in Distt. Chittorgarh of Rajasthan by Hindustan Zinc Limited, a public sector undertaking of the Department of Mines, at a terminal cost of Rs. 617.20 crores. The project when completed will have an installed capacity to produce 70,000 tonnes of zinc and 35,000 tonnes of lead per annum besides 74 tonnes of silver per annum as by-product.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Development of Biological Agents

2911. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of biological agents developed for the control of soil borne plant pathogens;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the cost-benefit ratio has been worked out for mass culturing and introduction of such biological agents; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Researches done at G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar has successfully demonstrated the usefulness of two species of biological agents namely *Trichodema harzianum* and

T.Konningii in controlling damping off in tomato and brinjal and wilt and root rots in lentil and chickpea. Similar researches done at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi were able to control *Fusarium* wilts of muskmelon and bottlegourd by seed and soil application of *Bacil subtilis*, *Aspergillus Miger* and *Trichodema viridae*, in pot experiments. The effectiveness of these biological agents under large scale field trials is yet to be established.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

ICAR Study on Presence of Pesticides in Food

2912. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether studies made by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research conclusively shows the presence of pesticides in food beyond permissible limits, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether such studies have been conducted on all the pesticides registered in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) In the field crops, residues for 23 insecticides have so far been studied levels are below the permissible limit. Moreover, waiting period, washing, cooking, dehydration, rubbing etc. also help in reducing the residue levels considerably. In some cases, however, residues do exceed the prescribed tolerance levels mainly due to the indiscriminate use of a pesticide as well as wrong time and method of application.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Not all the pesticides registered in the country have been studied for their residues in food crops. However, more studies are being contemplated in the All Indian Coordinated Research project on Pesticide Residues.

Implementation of Crop Insurance Scheme at Village Level

2913. SHRI C. JANCA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have reduced the unit size of Crop Insurance Scheme to village level;

(b) whether it has been decided that General Insurance Corporation of India would work out complete details of claims within two months of the receipt of yield-data by them from the State Governments; and

(c) if so, the States which have been paid claims within the prescribed time limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No State under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) has so far reduced the unit size of Crop Insurance to village level.

(b) and (c). It has been decided that the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) would work out complete details of payable claims within two months of the receipt of the yield data by them from the State Governments and send immediately the details of such claims to the Government of India for approval. The States which have been paid claims by the GIC under the CCIS after this decision for

Kharif 1987 include Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Goa, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Post Created/Vacant in ICCR

2914. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of posts, categorywise, lying vacant and created separately during the last three years by Indian Council for Cultural Relations and the steps taken by the Council to fill these up; and

(b) the number of posts out of those reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and filled up during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Details of posts (category-wise) lying vacant as on 31.03.'88 and of those created during 3 years ending 31.03.1988 are given in statements I & II below.

The vacancies are filled as per the decisions of the Governing Body of the Council by direct recruitment and by promotions on the basis of 50% quota from either side. During the past three years Departmental Promotion Committees have met four times to consider cases of promotions/confirmations etc. of the staff. Direct recruitment has also been made by advertising the vacancies and calling nominations from Employment Exchange and holding written tests/interviews thereafter.

(b) The number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes recruited during the last 3 years is 6 out of 39. No specific quota has however been prescribed so far for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

STATEMENT-I

Sl. No.	Post	No.	Remarks
1.	Senior Programme Director Rs. 1200-2000 (Pre-revised)	2	Utilised by promotion two officers of the rank of Programme Officers to the rank of Programme Directors Rs. 1200-1600 (Pre-revised)
2.	Programme Officers	2	(Since filled in by direct recruitment on the recommendations of Selection Committee in May-June 1988)
3.	Exhibition Officer	1	Vacant since June '87. Likely to be utilised soon.
4.	Publication Asstt.	1	Vacant for more than three years. Continuation of the post to be reviewed.
5.	Staff Artist	1	Vacant for more than three years. Continuation of the post to be reviewed.
6.	Asstt. Editor (Arabic)	1	Vacant for more than three years. Continuation of the post to be reviewed.
7.	Maintenance Officer	1	Vacant since 30.06.84 consequent on retirement of the incumbent. Likely to be utilised soon.
8.	Assistant	1	Vacant since June '87. Likely to be utilised soon.
9.	Sr. Stenographers	2	3 Jr. Asstts. have been adjusted against 3 of the 5 vacant posts. Two posts vacant since November '87. Likely to be utilised soon.
10.	Library Asstt.	2	Vacant for more than three years. Continuation of the post to be reviewed.
11.	Jr. Stenographers	1	Vacant since November '87. Likely to be utilised soon.
12.	Chowkidar	1	Adjusted one Peon against one of the 2 vacant posts. One post vacant since 1987. Likely to be utilised soon.
13.	Safai Karamchari	2	Vacant for more than three years. Likely to be utilised soon.

STATEMENT-II

S. No.	Post (Created in 1986-87)	No.	Remarks
1.	Programme Directors	2	For the Indian Cultural Centres abroad.
2.	Programme Officers	2	For new projects at Headquarters.
3.	Exhibition Officer	1	-do-
4.	Asstt. Programme Officers	2	-do-
5.	Sr. Stenographers	2	-do-
6.	Assistant	1	-do-
7.	Clerk	1	-do-
8.	Staff Car Drivers	3*	
9.	Despatch Rider	1*	
10.	Chowkidars	3	For Regional Offices within India

* Under Staff Car Rules, the post of driver is created automatically with the acquisition of a vehicle.

Assistance for Construction of Aroor-Arukutty Bridge in Kerala

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) the present stage of the proposal?

2915. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any proposal for Central assistance for construction of Aroor-Arukutty Bridge in Alleppey District, Kerala;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government had sought comments from the Govt. of Kerala in this regard;

(c) if so, whether comments from the State Govt. have been received;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (e). The Govt. of Kerala have projected a list of 8 works including the Aroor-Arukutty Bridge costing about Rs. 8.00 crores for being financed out of Central Road Fund (Allocations) against their accruals of Rs. 229.63 lakhs upto the end of March, 1990. As the aforesaid bridge was given only a low priority in the list of works by the State Govt. and as the available funds cannot finance all the items in the list, the Aroor-Arukutty bridge could not be included in the programme.

Passport Adalats

2916. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Passport Adalats are being held in the different Regional Pass-port Offices in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the Adalats held during 1988, so far;

(c) the complaints/grievances disposed off by each of the Adalats; and

(d) the extent to which such Adalats have helped in expediting and streamlining the procedure for issuing of Passports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c).

(i) Goa (12 April 1988) No complaints

(ii) Bombay (14 April 1988) 8 grievances were received and disposed off.

(iii) Hyderabad (13 May 1988) 15 grievances were received and disposed off.

(iv) Cochin (19 July 1988) 9 complaints were received and disposed off.

(v) Trivandrum (20 July 1988) 5 complaints were received and disposed off.

All these Adalats were presided over by the Chief Passport Officer. As the major cause of Public grievances at the Passport Adalats were the delayed reports from the police, the Chief Passport Officer met in each place senior Police Officers and requested their cooperation for early police reporting.

(d) The Adalats helped in ascertaining the main causes of public grievances. It was

found that delayed police reports and incomplete applications were the main causes of delay. Action has been taken to streamline procedures in respect of both these matters.

SC/ST Students in Navodaya Vidyalayas

2917. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas working at present;

(b) the number of students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Backward Communities in these Vidyalayas; and

(c) the expenditure incurred by Government per student?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) 256.

(b) During the last four years, 6316 students belonging to Scheduled Castes and 3986 students belonging to Scheduled Tribes have been admitted/selected for admission in the Navodaya Vidyalayas. No separate statistics are maintained about the students belonging to Backward Communities.

(c) The Government is incurring an expenditure of Rs. 5,000 per student per annum approximately.

Vocational Schools in Delhi

2918. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Senior Secondary Schools in Delhi which have vocational Courses;

(b) the details of vocational courses in these schools; and

(c) the number of schools which are proposed to be added during the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) 87 Senior Secondary Schools in Delhi are offering vocational courses.

(b) Vocational Courses available in Delhi schools are on Health Care & Beauty Culture, Textile & Design, Dress Design & Making, Computer Studies, Electronics Technology, General Insurance, Stenography (English), Stenography(Hindi) Auditing & Accountancy, Office Management & Secretariat Practice, Marketing & Salesmanship, Tourism & Travel Techniques, Applied Horticulture, Structure & Fabrication Technology, Electrical Technology, Automobile Technology, Air-conditioning & Refrigeration Technology, Ophtalmic Techniques, Banking, Nutrition & Food Preparation, and library Science.

(c) 40 schools are proposed to be added during the next two years.

Tremors in Idukki District of Kerala

2919. PROF P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were tremors in the Idukki district of Kerala continuously for a few days recently;

(b) if so, the total loss suffered in monetary terms; and

(c) the assistance given by Union Government to Kerala Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Tremors of moderate intensity on the 7th

and 8th June, 1988 in the Idukki region had been reported by the State Government of Kerala.

(b) The State Government of Kerala have reported damage to 2698 houses in the Idukki district due to tremors, isolated heavy rains, etc. The damage to houses and public properties in this district has been assessed at Rs. 2.00 lakhs by the State Government.

(c) Ceilings of expenditure of Rs. 10.55 crores have been approved for relief in the wake of earthquake, heavy rains, floods etc. to the State of Kerala.

Encouragement of Private Sector Coldstorage

2920. SHRI P. R. S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any new scheme to encourage Private Sector coldstorage; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No new scheme has yet been formulated to this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

Branch of the Central Institute of Indian Languages in the North-East

2921. N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open a branch of the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore in the North East to facilitate closer look and deeper research on the tribal languages of the region;

(b) the categories of the languages being developed and promoted by the Institute at present;

(c) the place of Manipuri in the classification and whether the same has been categorised wrongly as a tribal language; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof and whether Government propose to make the necessary correction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) Government have approved the establishment of a North-Eastern Research Extension Centre under the Central Institute of Indian Languages at Guwahati.

(b) The Institute has developed all Indian languages, including tribal and border languages.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Allocation of Funds under RLEGP

2922. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of projects of different States approved under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme for the year 1988-89 and the funds and foodgrains allotted and released for the purpose so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): Under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme 35 projects have been approved during the year 1988-89 so far. State/UT-wise details of projects approved and funds/foodgrains allocated and released during the year are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

State/UTs wise details of number of projects approval, funds and foodgrains allocated and released during 1988-89 under Rural landless Employment Guarantee Programme.

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Projects approved	Allocation		Releases made	
			Cash funds (Rs. lakhs)	Food-grains (MTs.)	Cash funds (Rs. lakhs)	Food grains (MTs.)
1	2	3	4	5	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	5825.00	42230.00	3214.13	21115.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	45.00	295.00	23.88	147.00
3.	Assam	-	1220.00	8830.00	1220.00	8830.00
4.	Bihar	1	8570.00	62110.00	5540.25	31054.00
5.	Goa	-	70.00	480.00	38.25	240.00
6.	Gujarat	-	2000.00	15965.00	1121.13	7982.00
7.	Haryana	2	570.00	4515.00	570.00	4515.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	310.00	1765.00	310.00	1765.00
9.	J & K	-	370.00	2545.00	370.00	2545.00
10.	Karnataka	1	2810.00	20410.00	1624.88	10204.00
11.	Kerala	1	2290.00	16600.00	1329.25	83.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2	5060.00	36645.00	2786.60	18322.00
13.	Maharashtra	3	4850.00	38580.00	2682.13	19290.00
14.	Manipur	-	65.00	350.00	35.38	175.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Meghalaya	-	85.00	570.00	50.75	285.00
16.	Mizoram	-	40.00	160.00	21.25	80.00
17.	Nagaland	-	75.00	485.00	41.50	242.00
18.	Orissa	2	2690.00	19485.00	1486.00	10942.00
19.	Punjab	-	600.00	4790.00	600.00	Nil
20.	Rajasthan	2	2385.00	19030.00	2376.73	9515.00
21.	Sikkim	-	40.00	215.00	21.75	107.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	3	4800.00	34765.00	4625.32	1738.00
23.	Tripura	1	165.00	1055.00	89.38	527.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	10	10600.00	80900.00	10600.00	80900.00
25.	West Bengal	3	4595.00	36515.00	2640.00	18261.00
26.	A & N Islands	1	40.00	70.00	21.75	35.00
27.	Chandigarh	-	Nil	-	Nil	Nil
28.	D & N Haveli	-	20.00	55.00	10.88	27.00
29.	Daman & Diu	-	10.00	50.00	5.25	25.00
30.	Delhi	-	40.00	290.00	22.63	145.00
31.	Lakshadweep	1	20.00	15.00	11.12	7.00
32.	Pondicherry	1	40.00	230.00	22.00	115.00
All India		35	60300.00	450000.00	43512.19	273079.00

Central Team Visit to Himachal Pradesh

2923. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central Team to assess the damage to life and property caused by the heavy rains and floods visited Himachal Pradesh during the month of October, 1988;

(b) if so, the composition of the team and the details about their visit to various districts; and

(c) the brief details of the report submitted by the team and the decision taken by Government on the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The composition of Central Team for Himachal Pradesh was as follows:-

1. Shri K. M. Lal, Financial Adviser, Ministry of Home Affairs(Leader), New Delhi.
2. Shri C. B. Rajeev, Director, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi.
3. Shri A. P. S. Sethi, Executive Engineer, Ministry of Surface Transport (RW), Office of Superintending Engineer, Chandigarh.
4. Shri M. R. Verma, Deputy Director, Central Water Commission, New Delhi.
5. Shri Mohar Singh, Deputy Director, N.B.O. Ministry of Urban Development, New Delhi.
6. Sh. Surinder Singh, S.R.O., Planning Commission, New Delhi.

7. Dr. V. M. Bedi, Regional Director, Regional Office for Health & Family Welfare, Simla.

In the course of its visit to Himachal Pradesh from 12-15th October, 1988 the Central Team visited the flood affected areas in the districts of Simla, Kinnaur, Kangra, Una, Hamirpur and Bilaspur.

(c) On the consideration of the assessment of the flood damage made by Central Team and its recommendations with regard to requirements for relief operations ceilings of expenditure amounting to Rs. 33.40 crores have been approved to Himachal Pradesh for flood relief.

Measures for Revitalising Shipbuilding Industry

2924. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide a package of measures for revitalising the shipbuilding industry;

(b) if so, whether it includes emphasis on rehabilitating the small shipyards; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The proposed measures relate to large ocean going ship building sector only which are governed by Government of India's Pricing Policy based on International Parity Price. Small shipyards are, therefore, not covered by the proposed measures.

[Translation]

Scarcity of Fodder in Bihar

2925. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute scarcity of fodder in Bihar particularly in District Hazaribagh;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have taken any steps to provide fodder to Bihar; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). This Ministry has not received any report of fodder scarcity in Bihar or in Hazaribagh District.

[English]

Economic Plantation Scheme

2926. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the year since when the economic plantation scheme is being implemented in the country;

(b) the name of the States where the Centrally sponsored scheme is being implemented;

(c) whether the scheme is being implemented in Orissa State;

(d) the economically valuable species planted in Orissa under the scheme; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (e). Agriculture Ministry is not implementing any scheme entitled "Economic Plantation Scheme" either in Orissa or in other parts of the country. However, schemes for Development of Cashew, Coconut and Spices are being implemented in States such as Orissa,

Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Manipur and Gujarat since Sixth Five year Plan.

Production of Rapeseed and Mustard

2927. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set and achievements made in the production of rapeseed and mustard during the last three years;

(b) whether Government are making efforts to increase the production of rapeseed and mustard to achieve self-sufficiency;

(c) if so, the time by which the country is likely to achieve self-sufficiency in the rapeseed and mustard oil; and

(d) the details of the projections made for Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The targets fixed and achievements made in the production of rapeseed and mustard during the last three years are as under:-

Year	Target	Achievement
1985-86	26.20	26.80
1986-87	33.86	26.35
1987-88	36.46	32.19
		(Provisional)

(b) to (d). In order to increase the production of oilseeds including rapeseed-mustard in the country, two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP) and Oilseeds Production Thrust Project (OPIP) are in operation in major oilseeds including rapeseed-mustard growing States. Under these schemes, financial assistance is

provided to the States for critical inputs like quality seed, plant protection measures, improved farm implements, large sized demonstrations etc. in order to induce the farmers to take up the cultivation of rapeseed-mustard on large scale to accelerate self-sufficiency in oilseeds in the country.

Demand projection for edible and non-edible oils in the country is not calculated on the basis of individual oil. But it is calculated on the basis of availability of all oils as a whole in the country. However, the production target fixed for rapeseed-mustard for the terminal year of Seventh Plan i.e. 1989-90 is 38.2 lakh tonnes.

Japanese Assistance to Prawn Hatchery in Orissa

2928. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to establish a prawn hatchery at Paradip in Orissa with Japanese assistance;

(b) whether Government also proposed to set up a Prawn farm at Kentakudi in Brahmagiri Block of Puri District of Orissa;

(c) if so, the estimated cost of both these projects;

(d) the extent of Japanese assistance expected to be made available for those projects; and

(e) the time by which Government is likely to clear these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV):

(a) to (c). Government of Orissa submitted a project on Modern Prawn Hatchery at Paradip in Cuttack district and Brackishwater Farm Complex at Kantakudi in Puri district at an estimated total cost of Rs. 277.00 lakhs for seeking Japanese assistance.

(d) and (e). The Government of Japan have informed that the project may be posed only after a decision is taken on an all India Project on "Setting up of Chain of Shrimp Hatcheries" in coastal States already posed to them by Government of India.

Post-Catch Fish Losses

2929. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Coastal States are incurring post-catch fish losses;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to set-up fishery industrial estates in Coastal States in order to reduce post-catch losses; and

(c) if so, the name of the States where such estates are proposed to be opened?

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

(c) Fishery Industrial Estates have been sanctioned in March 1988 for setting up at Muthayapalem in Andhra Pradesh, Okha in Gujarat and Chudamani in Orissa.

Diversification of Traditional Pattern of Agriculture

2930. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps are being taken to diversify the traditional pattern of Agriculture in the country;

(b) if so, the specific steps taken in this regard and the Centrally sponsored programme introduced in Orissa for this purpose; and

(c) the details of the results achieved under the above programme so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Steps for diversification of traditional pattern of agriculture includes:-

- (i) Diversification of traditional long duration crop varieties with short duration varieties.
- (ii) Diversification of un-bunded rainfed paddy land to less water exacting crops like Maize, Millets, pulses and oilseeds.
- (iii) Popularisation of inter-cropping in the areas where growing of crops is possible only in one crop season.
- (iv) Popularisation of sequence cropping in rainfed areas where **stored soil** moisture can support such a cropping pattern.
- (v) Popularisation of paira cropping in low lands where only one crop of rice is grown, etc.

These changes are being brought through the motivation of farmers, however, there is no Centrally Sponsored Scheme, in Orissa or any other State, being implemented specifically for the purpose.

Development of Inland Waterways with Soviet Assistance

2931. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the development of Inland Waterways with Soviet assistance;

(b) if so, the details of the waterways proposed to be developed with the help of Soviet Union;

(c) whether any agreement has been signed with USSR in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). A team consisting of representatives of the Inland Waterways Authority of India and Central Inland Water Transport Corporation visited Soviet Union in September, 1988 to explore the possibilities of cooperation and assistance for development of IWT. The Soviet Union has shown interest in extending assistance including training of personnel in IWT Sector. A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed by the representative of the Inland Waterways Authority of India on the above lines but no inter-Governmental agreement has been signed.

Construction of Houses Under Indira Awas Yojana

2932. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER:
SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to States for the construction of houses under the Indira Awas Yojana during the year 1988-89; and

(b) the number of houses constructed and allotted to the poor people, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Funds are allocated to the States each year for the construction of houses under the Indira Awas Yojana, a sub-scheme of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), out of the over-all allocations under RLEGP to the States. The target of group for construction of houses under the Yojana consists of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes who are below the poverty line and

the freed bonded labourers in the rural areas. An amount of Rs. 124 crores (in cash) has been allocated to the States for construction of houses under the Yojana during the year 1988-89. A statement indicating the State/UT-wise amounts

allocated during 1988-89 under the Yojana and the number of houses reported to have been constructed/allotted to the target group since the launching of the Yojana during the year 1985-86 to 1988-89 (so far) is given below.

STATEMENT

Amount Allocated to States for Construction of Houses under Indira Awas Yojana during 1988-89 and the Number of Houses Constructed/Allotted to the Target Group during the Period of 1985-86 to 1988-89 (So far)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Amount (in cash) allocated during 1988-89 (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of houses constructed/ allotted to the target group during the period of 1985-86 to 1988-89 (so far)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1190.00	39686
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.00	35
3.	Assam	251.00	2119
4.	Bihar	1750.00	44545
5.	Goa	14.00	Nil
6.	Gujarat	410.00	14831
7.	Haryana	115.00	3086
8.	Himachal Pradesh	78.00	495
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	94.00	638
10.	Karnataka	575.00	14745
11.	Kerala	470.00	35489
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1033.00	13034
13.	Maharashtra	991.00	26773
14.	Manipur	14.00	174
15.	Meghalaya	19.00	156

1	2	3	4
16.	Mizoram	10.00	99
17.	Nagaland	15.00	396
18.	Orissa	548.00	13578
19.	Punjab	123.00	2035
20.	Rajasthan	487.00	13491
21.	Sikkim	10.00	262
22.	Tamil Nadu	979.00	86376
23.	Tripura	42.00	2302
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2195.00	73970
25.	West Bengal	939.00	14725
26.	A & N Islands	10.00	-
27.	Chandigarh	-	-
28.	D & N Haveli	5.00	80
29.	Daman & Diu	2.00	-
30.	Delhi	8.00	216
31.	Lakshadweep	3.00	Nil
32.	Pondicherry	10.00	162
All India		12400.00	403505

Development Grants to Colleges in Bangalore

2933. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the colleges in Bangalore which have applied for development grants from the University Grants Commission during 1988-89;

(b) whether development grants to those

colleges are proposed to be sanctioned during 1988-89;

(c) the names of the colleges which applied for inclusion for purpose of University Grants Commission grants; and

(d) the number of those selected for purpose of University Grants Commission grants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) The following colleges affiliated to the Bangalore University sought financial assistance from the UGC during 1988-89;

- 1. Govt. College, Chickballapur.
- 2. R.V. Teachers' College, Jayanagar.
- 3. K.L.E. Society's S. Nijalingappa College, Bangalore.
- 4. Sree Siddaganga College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Tumkur.
- 5. Vijaya College, Bangalore.

(b) All the above colleges have been sanctioned development grants by the UGC.

(c) and (d). There was only one application from the College of Fine Arts, Chitrakala Parishath, Bangalore, during 1988-89 for recognition under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act. This College has not yet been recognised.

Number of Selected Children under Nurturing of Sports Talent Scheme

2934. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the

Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children selected during 1987 under the scheme of nurturing of sports talent; and

(b) the assistance provided State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) During 1987, a total of 479 children were selected under the scheme 'Spotting & Nurturing of Sports Talent and Adoption of Schools'.

(b) Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided by Sports Authority of India (S.A.I.) to the State Governments for holding talent contests and for creation/ improvement of infrastructure for the adopted schools. Besides, S.A.I. meets expenditure on salary of coaches, board and lodging, tuition fee and sports kit of the children admitted in the adopted schools. State-wise financial assistance given to the State Governments during the year 1987 for holding the talent contests and for creation/improvement of infrastructure is given in Statements I & II below. Expenditure on salary of coaches, and board and lodging of the admitted children is not being maintained state-wise.

STATEMENT-I

Statewise Financial Assistance Provided for Conduct of N.S.T.C. 1987

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	Amount Released (Rs.)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,08,500.00
2.	Assam	86,000.00
3.	Bihar	2,77,400.00

1	2	3
4.	Cujarat	1,17,500.00
5.	Karnataka	2,95,000.00
6.	Kerala	78,500.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2,07,500.00
8.	Maharashtra	1,40,000.00
9.	Haryana	59,000.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	68,000.00
11.	Manipur	45,000.00
12.	Tripura	18,500.00
13.	Meghalaya	27,500.00
14.	Punjab	59,000.00
15.	Rajasthan	48,600.00
16.	Sikkim	24,948.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	89,500.00
18.	Orissa	68,000.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2,57,000.00
20.	Mizoram	23,000.00
21.	Goa	23,000.00
22.	Andaman & Nicobar	14,000.00
23.	Nagaland	40,000.00
24.	West Bengal	81,500.00
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	54,500.00
26.	Chandigarh	9,500.00
27.	Daman & Diu	14,000.00
TOTAL		Rs. 23,44,948.00

STATEMENT-II

Assistance to Adopted Schools for Improvement/Creation of Sports Facilities & Annual Maintenance Grant, 1987-88

States/U.Ts.	S.No.	Name of Schools	Grant Released
1	2	3	4
DELHI	1.	Air Force Bal Bharati School.	5,00,000
	2.	Mother International School.	2,50,000
HARYANA	3.	CRZ School, Sonapat.	4,40,020
	4.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Hisar.	25,000
GUJARAT	5.	Charutar Vidyamandal.	3,00,000
ANDHRA PRADESH	6.	Siddhartha Public School.	4,80,000
	7.	Loyola High School, Vinukonda.	2,50,000
	8.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Karimnagar.	25,000
PUNJAB	9.	Govt. Girls' School, Mall.	2,50,000
UTTAR PRADESH	10.	APJ School, NOIDA.	2,50,000
	11.	Mahadevi Kanya Pathshala, Dehradun.	2,40,000
	12.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Meerut.	25,000
MAHARASHTRA	13.	Sanjeevan Vidyalaya, Panchgani.	5,00,000
	14.	Muktangan English School, Pune.	2,50,000
	15.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Amravati.	25,000
CHANDIGARH	16.	Shivalik Public School.	50,000
KARNATAKA	17.	St. Joseph's Indian High School.	50,000
	18.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Kolar.	25,000
SIKKIM	19.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, West Distt.	25,000
HIMACHAL PRADESH	20.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Sirmour.	25,000

1	2	3	4
RAJASTHAN	21.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Jaipur.	25,000
MADHYA PRADESH	22.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Jabalpur.	25,000
ORISSA	23.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Phulbani.	25,000
TOTAL			Rs. 40,60,020

Funds to States under Dairy Development

2935. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether considerable funds including loans have been invested in Dairy Development since 1970 under Operation Flood, World Bank and EEC, WEP, CLUSA project;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the actual disbursements, State-wise since 1985;

(c) whether these disbursements are in relation to human population, milk animal population and milk production of various States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, specially in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat

and Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). Operation Flood has been assisted at various stages by International Agencies through Commodity Aid (WFP/EEC/CLUSA) and Financial Aid (IDA/World Bank). A statement indicating the funds disbursed by NDDDB to various States between the years 1985-86 to 1988-89 (upto October, 1988) is given below.

(c) No, Sir. The disbursements are made in relation to the planned targets and physical progress achieved in the implementation of various Action Items by the Implementing Agencies.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Disbursement of Funds by National Dairy Development Board to Various States during 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 (upto October, 1988)

(Rs. in lakh) (Provisional)

State/UTs	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (upto Oct. 1988)
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman & Nicobar	0.25	2.33	0.01	-
Andhra Pradesh	603.77	808.64	818.98	94.45

1	2	3	4	5
Assam	109.99	64.28	34.08	75.80
Bihar	119.12	253.97	227.86	9.50
Delhi	116.67	27.74	30.47	-
Goa	5.59	8.13	9.59	5.84
Gujarat	1039.42	1352.00	661.73	98.75
Haryana	263.47	271.50	274.77	-
Himachal Pradesh	25.13	25.53	10.26	-
Karnataka	460.47	788.22	625.20	50.79
Jammu & Kashmir	12.34	2.68	37.60	-
Kerala	501.27	389.76	160.78	132.62
Madhya Pradesh	961.29	404.63	94.65	20.00
Maharashtra	584.08	561.15	510.89	86.59
Manipur	0.16	-	-	-
Nagaland	0.16	5.08	1.44	1.11
Mizoram	1.16	1.12	0.90	-
Orissa	230.79	56.87	6.95	29.73
Pondicherry	34.69	28.39	9.49	-
Punjab	731.34	305.31	617.55	150.00
Rajasthan	514.45	518.49	95.82	-
Sikkim	15.53	(-) 5.10	(-) 2.90	-
Tamil Nadu	707.70	728.56	474.03	9.44
Tripura	6.96	0.25	0.03	-
Uttar Pradesh	485.95	803.58	855.95	108.00
West Bengal	154.83	237.33	37.14	1.05

**Disciplinary Proceedings against
Employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya
Sangathan**

2936. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD
SINGH:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

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

(a) the details of disciplinary proceedings pending against different categories of employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for more than one and three years; and

(b) the reasons for delay in finalisation of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra,
Ranchi**

2937. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi has been sanctioned grant by University Grants Commission for construction of "Swimming Pool" and if so, the amount thereof;

(b) whether Bihar Government has also extended grant to the institute for the same purpose and if so, the amount thereof;

(c) whether the institute has received more than one Government grant for the same Laser Lab which is presently not functioning at all;

(d) whether the institute has also received more than one Government's grants for the construction of the same library building which is still incomplete; and

(e) if so, what steps have been taken to ensure that Government grants are utilised for the purpose for which these have been sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission has approved in June, 1988, in principle, the construction of Swimming Pool at Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi at the cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs with the commission's share limited to Rs. 7.5 lakhs.

(b) No, Sir. The Institute has requested the Government of Bihar to accord sanction for balance amount of Rs. 2.5 lakhs.

(c) According to the information received from the Institute, it has not received any Government grant for development of Laser Laboratory which is quite functional.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. The University Grants Commission allocated Rs. 5.00 lakhs for completion of the library building in the Mesra campus and out of this the first instalment of Rs. 1.25 lakhs has been released by the Commission to the Institute in July, 1988. This Ministry has released separately a grant of Rs. 1.92 lakhs for construction of library for conducting MBA programme at the Institute's City Centre at Lalpur, Ranchi. The construction of the library building of the Institute in Mesra Campus is nearing completion.

**Assistance for Repair/Construction of
Roads in Punjab**

2938. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab has sought financial assistance from Union Government for repair of existing roads and construction of new roads in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The Govt. of Punjab have projected the following requirements for restoration of damages to roads and bridges, etc.:

State roads	Rs. 34.00 crores
Major bridges/ culverts	Rs. 15.00 crores
Rural roads	Rs. 36.00 crores

Based on the Report of the Central Study Team which visited Punjab from 26th to 31st Oct. 1988 Central Govt. have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 31.00 crores.

In addition, a requirement of Rs. 5 crores, was projected for repairs to National Highways against which an amount of Rs. 35 lakhs has been released on an adhoc basis. This is besides the amount of Rs. 287.88 lakhs released earlier for maintenance.

Centrally Protected Monuments in Orissa

2939. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have declared some more ancient monuments in Orissa as centrally protected monuments;

(b) if so, which are these monuments and their location;

(c) the various measures taken for the proper preservation of these monuments; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During the last three years the following monuments in Orissa have been declared protected by the Central Government.

- 1) Papanasini tank behind Lingraj temple, Bhubaneswar.
- 2) Bhubaneswar Mahadev temple, Bhavanipur, District Cuttack.

(c) and (d) The protected area of Bhubaneswar Mahadev temple has been demarcated and fenced and a gate also provided besides restoring the collapsed boundary wall, strengthening of foundation of the temple, grouting of fissures and joints, replacing the broken members and providing steps to the entrance of the sanctum of the temple.

Provision has been made in the conservation programme for 1988-89 for the maintenance and repairs to the Papanasini tank and work will be taken up in a phased manner.

Review of Fish Farmers Development Agency Programme

2940. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the implementation of Fish Farmers Development Agency Programme;

(b) if so, the progress made so far under the centrally sponsored programme during the Seventh Plan Period in Orissa;

(c) whether Government propose to lay emphasis on scientific fish culture; and

(d) if so, the guidelines sent to different State Governments in this regard?

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

(b) Under this programme a water area of 12,200 ha. has been covered under scientific fish culture, so far during Seventh Plan period in Orissa. Besides, about 8000 fish farmers have also been imparted training in modern techniques of fish farming during this period. The average productivity from the water area covered under this programme has also been increased from 500 Kgs/Ha. to 1541 Kg/ha.

(c) and (d). The Government have already taken necessary steps to encourage scientific fish culture by sanctioning 200 Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDAs) so far throughout the country under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Development of Aquaculture.

The State Governments have been requested to lease out suitable water areas to identified progressive fish farmers on 7-10 year lease to enable them to take up fish farming. Necessary guidelines have also been issued to all States Governments for (i) provision of necessary financial, technical and extension support to fish farmers; (ii) imparting training to identified beneficiaries on fish farming (iii) supplying the requisite input such as fish seed, fertiliser, feed etc for enabling them to undertake scientific fish farming in tanks and ponds.

Hike in Port Charges

2941. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether port charges have been raised in certain ports; and

(b) if so, the names of those ports and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Port charges have been revised during 1988 at the ports of Calcutta, Visakhapatnam, Madras, Tuticorin, Kandla and Mormugao. The revision was necessitated in view of the alround increase in the cost of various inputs and consequent increase in the operating expenditure.

Reservoir Fisheries Development Project

2942. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Co-operative Development Corporation is funding State Government for implementing the Reservoir Fisheries Development projects;

(b) if so, the details of projects in Karnataka funded by National Co-operative Development Corporation;

(c) whether such project has been taken up in Mysore; and

(d) if so, the cost of that project and the amount of Central assistance and World Bank assistance provided for the project so far?

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

(b) to (d). The national Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) have sanctioned a reservoir fisheries development project to be implemented in Mysore district of Karnataka at a total cost of Rs. 473.88 lakh. The NCDC would provide Rs. 406.58 lakh for implementation of this project with the remaining Rs. 67.30 lakh from the State Government. No World Bank assistance is available for this project.

The project components, project benefits etc. are as under:-

- i) The reservoir area to be covered for development will be 14,580 ha.
- ii) Two fish seed hatcheries each of 10 ha. size will be established.
- iii) 409 cages will be installed for rearing fish seed.
- iv) Establishment of one ice-plant-cum-cold storage; 20 kiosks and provision of four transport vehicles for preservation, distribution and marketing of fish.
- v) Provision of training, extension support and supply of inputs to the beneficiary fishermen families.
- vi) Construction of 16 fish handling sheds.

Benefits:

- i) The total anticipated fish production at the end of the project period will be about 3,500 tonnes.
- ii) The number of fishermen families to be benefited will be 2,570.

Oxygen Units in the Steel Plants

2943. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Oxygen unit has been set up at the Bokaro Steel Plant recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of steel plants, State-wise where there are Oxygen units and details of the plants which are yet to be provided with such units together with the reasons for delay; and

(d) the estimated expenditure incurred thereon and the estimated expenditure to

be incurred on other plants?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A oxygen unit with a capacity of 12000 NM³/hr. has been supplies, erected and commissioned in November, 1988 at Bokaro Steel Plant by M/s Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd. (BHPVL) on turn-key basis.

(c) and (d). The integrated steel plants with locations, having oxygen units are as follows:-

- i) Bhilai Steel Plant, Bhilai, Madhya Pradesh.
- ii) Bokaro Steel Plant, Bokaro, Bihar.
- iii) Tata Iron & Steel Company, Jamshedpur, Bihar.
- iv) Durgapur Steel Plant, Durgapur, West Bengal.
- v) Rourkela Steel Plant, Rourkela, Orissa.

Indian Iron and Steel Company (IISCO), Burnpur, West Bengal, does not have oxygen unit as there was no technological requirement for such a unit there.

As in the integrated steel plants of SAIL the equipment for the oxygen units were procured alongwith other equipments of the plants, cost of the individual oxygen units are not separately available.

The latest oxygen plant of TISCO cost them Rs. 32 crores.

New oxygen units under the modernisation programmes are proposed to be provided at the following plants:-

- i) IISCO, Burnpur.
- ii) Durgapur Steel Plant.
- iii) Rourkela Steel Plant.

Exact costs of these units would be available only when orders are placed.

Mica Industry

2944. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:
SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

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

(a) whether plans are being considered to review mica industry;

(b) whether a National Conference on demand and research on utilisation of mica was called in the month of August by the Indian Bureau of Mines;

(c) if so, the main proposals that were considered; and

(d) the time likely to be taken for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (d). A Working Group has been constituted in April, 1988 to assess the present and future domestic demand of mica in the country, to survey the research work done by various institutions for development of mica industry, to indicate any gaps in research and development work and provide possible uses of mica in the country. AS a part of the deliberations of the Working Group, the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) had convened a National Conference on Mica in August, 1988 for making a realistic assessment of the present and future demand of mica. The Working Group is required to submit its report by April, 1989.

Duty Free-High Speed Diesel Oil to Smaller Mechanised Fishing Crafts

2945. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether smaller mechanised fishing crafts are not entitled to duty free high speed diesel oil;

(b) whether Government of Maharashtra and other Coastal States have urged Union Government to extend this facility to smaller mechanised fishing crafts also; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Union Government to demand and steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV):

(a) Fishing vessels of 13.7 Metre length and above and fitted with engines of not less than 150 BHP are only eligible for excise duty rebate on High Speed Diesel Oil.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The proposal to extend excise duty rebate on diesel oil to all mechanised fishing vessels has been examined and it was not found feasible on the grounds of administrative constraints and possible revenue leakage.

Damage Caused to Orange Crops in Maharashtra

2946. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the orange crops has been badly damaged during the current season in the Vidarbha region and Nagpur district of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether Union Government has sent a Central Team to Vidarbha and Nagpur to assess the damage caused to such crops; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the assistance given by Union Government to Maharashtra Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV):

(a) No report from the Government of

Maharashtra indicating serious damage to orange crop in Vidarbha region and Nagpur district has been received recently by the Government of India.

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

Revised Proposal for Diverting National Highway Passing through Nagpur city

2947. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has sent a revised proposal to Union Government in regard to the alignment and other technical details for diverting the National Highway Passing through the Nagpur City;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken thereon; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT(SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). The Proposal to realign the National Highway passing through Nagpur City has been accepted in principle by the Government of India. However, an incomplete proposal received in August, 1988 has since been returned to the State Government.

Indo-EEC Education Programme

2949. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made to State of Kerala for implementing the intensive Indo-European Economic Community Education Programme for farmers;

(b) the Districts in Kerala covered under this programme; and

(c) the criteria adopted for selecting districts in Kerala under the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) M/s. Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT) are implementing a fertilizer education project with assistance from European Economic Community. Out of a total amount of Rs. 200 lakhs for implementing this project in four States a sum of Rs. 83 lakhs has been spent/committed in Kerala, during 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89.

(b) The three districts in Kerala are Trivandrum, Cannanore and Ernakulam.

(c) The districts have been selected keeping in view the objectives of the programme viz. need to increase fertiliser consumption in rainfed areas, boost consumption of fertilizer in areas of low consumption but with adequate potential etc.

Setting up of Steel Plant at Wardha

2950. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Steel Plant at Wardha, Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). Letters of intent have been issued for setting up two steel projects in Wardha district of Maharashtra. One letter of intent issued to M/s Inland Steel Ltd. is for rolling of 1,00,000 tonnes per annum of cold rolled carbon steel sheets. The other letter of intent has been issued to M/s Integrated Steels Ltd. for a composite unit for steel making and manufacture of 1,20,000 tonnes per annum of cold rolled carbon steel strips.

(c) The letters of intent will be converted into Industrial Licences after the units have complied with all the stipulations laid down by Government.

International Conference on Kampuchea

2951. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks were held recently with Prince Sihanouk of Kampuchea in Paris and also with Soviet Foreign Minister about the Kampuchean problem; and

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been reached for the holding of International Conference on Kampuchea for establishment of International Control Commission?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Minister of State, Shri K. Natwar Singh met Prince Sihanouk in Paris on November 2nd, 1988. He also met Mr. Ragachev, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR, on 4th Nov. 1988. The subject of Kampuchea came up during discussions.

(b) Discussions on the possibility of a settlement of the Kampuchean issue, including the question of convening an International Conference and the

establishment of an International Control Commission are continuing.

Central Assistance to Karnataka Fisheries Co-operative Societies

2952. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are providing assistance to the State Governments to help the Fisheries Co-operative Societies; and

(b) if so, the details of those Societies in Karnataka, and the Central assistance received by them during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) National Cooperative Development Corporation has sanctioned/released financial assistance to the following Fisheries Co-operative Societies in Karnataka during the last 3 years:-

(Rupees in lakhs)

Society	<u>Assistance sanctioned</u>		<u>Assistance released</u>		Remarks
	Loan	Subsidy	Loan	Subsidy	
1. Gangoli FCS, Coondapur Taluk, South Kanara Distt.	1.00	-	1.00	-	Financial assistance has been provided to the Societies as share capital
2. Kirimanjeswara FCS, South Kanara District	0.10	-	0.10	-	
3. Malpe FCS, Udupi Taluk, South Kanara District.	0.50	-	0.50	-	
4. Belkeri FCS, North Kanara District.	0.50	-	-	-	
5. Belkonda FCS, Honavar Taluk, North Kanara Distt.	0.50	-	-	-	
6. Integrated Reservoir Fisheries Development Project through a State level Federation and Primary Societies	360.78	45.80	-	-	

Probe Into the Matter of Sale of Scrap Iron

2953. DR. B. L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether irregularities have been reported in the sale of scrap iron to private contractors by the Bokaro Steel Limited and Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether any probe has been ordered in this regard;

(c) the outcome of the probe; and

(d) the action taken or being taken to fix responsibility in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (d). Durgapur Steel Plant

While the report based on the police case registered against the contractor for termination of the contract for sale of scrap iron was under consideration of the Durgapur Steel Plant management; the contractor obtained an interim order from the High Court at Calcutta restraining all concerned authorities from interfering in any manner with the day to day performance of the contract till disposal of the petition of the contractor. At the expiry of the validity period of the contract, it was terminated by the management. The contractor challenged the order of termination in the High Court at Calcutta and obtained injunction for maintaining status-quo upto 11.12.1988.

Bokaro Steel Plant

On receipt of petitions/complaints in the award of contract for 1987-88 to a private contractor relating to recovery/removal and purchase of iron scrap, steel skull and used/rejected refractory material from the Blast Furnace Slag Dump of Bokaro Steel Plant, a high level Committee has been appointed to look into these aspects whose report is awaited.

Nippon Denro Ispat Group

2954. DR. B. L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nippon Denro Ispat Group has acquired a Rs.700 crores plant, "Iron and Steel Company of Trinidad and Tobago (ISCOTT)", from Government of Trinidad and Tobago on lease with an option to fully purchase the plant after five years;

(b) if so, whether Government have cleared the proposal for the Indian portion of the joint venture; and

(c) the details of its terms and conditions, the equity, plant and machinery, equipment, man-power, technical know-how etc. to be taken out of the country, the percentage of profits to be repatriated and the type of finished products to be imported into India from this plant?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (c). Government have no information on this subject. No application has been received by Government in this connection.

Pay of Coaches

2955. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have issued any fresh guidelines to various sports federations to fix the pay of junior and senior coaches in the revised scales of pay as approved by Government;

(b) if so, the details of revised and pre-revised scales of pay of the coaches;

(c) whether senior coaches have also represented in May, 1988 for redressal of their grievances; and

(d) if so, the main features of their de-

mands and the steps taken by sports federations and Union Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (d). Government has not issued any guidelines to National Sports Federations with respect to pay scale of coaches. However, the Sports Authority of India (SAI) has informed that they have received a representation in September, 1988 from some coaches for redressal of anomaly in the fixation of their scale of pay on the basis of the recommendations of the Fourth Central Pay Commission. These coaches were recruited in the pay scale of Rs. 700-1100 (pre-revised) under the SAI scheme of National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC). They have requested for application of pay scale of Rs. 2200-4000 given to the coaches recruited by the erstwhile Society for the National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports (SNIPES). The request of the NSTC coaches is under consideration of SAI.

Bada Pokharan Hatchery in Maharashtra

2956. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bada Pokharan Hatchery in Maharashtra is in deep crisis;

(b) whether a United Nations Development Programme expert has suggested some modifications to re-vitalise the project;

(c) if so, the followup action taken by Government on recommendations made by the expert; and

(c) the financial assistance sought and given for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). The hatchery after completion of its construction phase is reported to have gone on operation from July, 1985. However as reported by the State Government due to non-availability of good spawners of Tiger prawn near by and shortage of fresh water at the site, the hatchery could not achieve the rated capacity of seed production.

The hatchery has been visited by an expert from Aquatic Farms, Hawaii, U.S.A.

(c) and (d). The recommendations of the expert was forwarded to the Government of Maharashtra requesting them to forward a detailed proposal on modification of the hatchery. The report is yet to be received from Government of Maharashtra.

Opposition to Modernisation of IISCO

2957. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any opposition to the modernisation programme of Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd., by the Trade Unions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how this trouble with the Trade Union is likely to be resolved to ensure the successful implementation of the modernisation programme of IISCO?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) Government is not aware of any opposition to the Modernisation Programme of IISCO by the Trade Unions functioning at the plant. In fact, the Trade Unions have been demanding modernisation of IISCO for a long time.

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

Performance Appraisal Scheme at IISCO

2958. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance appraisal scheme is in vogue at Indian Iron and Steel Company, Burnpur Work;

(b) if so, the date of introduction of the scheme;

(c) the details of the scheme including sections of the workers and employees who are covered under the scheme;

(d) whether the scheme was discussed with the representatives of the workers before its introduction and if so, at what level;

(e) was it discussed at the corporate level Joint Consultative Committee of Steel Authority of India Limited, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the scheme is proposed to be reviewed?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A performance appraisal Scheme for non-executives has been introduced in IISCO with effect from 1.1.1988. This Scheme is in operation in respect of Executives.

(c) All non-executive employees of IISCO, Burnpur are covered under the Scheme.

The objective of the scheme is to evaluate the performance of the employees, to ensure their comparative assessment, to identify their strengths and to evaluate their potential for growth.

The following procedure is being followed in respect of Performance Appraisal of Non-Executives:-

(i) The appraisal shall be for a period of one Calender year.

(ii) Report is to be based on direct knowledge of appraisee's performance for the entire period and not on recent achievements alone.

(iii) Reporting Officer shall be the first line executive under whose supervision/knowledge the employees worked during the year.

(iv) The higher officer shall be the line executive superior to the reporting Officer. The higher officer shall give his recommendations and remarks on the assessment of the reporting officer.

(d) Yes, Sir. All the five forum unions namely, Asansol Iron Steel Workers Union (INTUC), Asansol Burnpur, Kulti, Metal and Engg. Workers Union (CITU), United Iron and Steel Workers Union (AITUC), Iron Steel and Engineering Workers Union (HMS), Burnpur Ispat Karam Chari Sangh (BMS), were consulted and scheme was discussed with five operating Unions at Burnpur in the Joint Consultative Forum.

(e) No Sir. Such matters are finalised at Plant level.

(f) No, Sir. Since the scheme has been introduced recently.

Setting up of Industries Based on Iron Ore in Goa

2959. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to encourage the local utilisation of iron ore, presently exported to countries like Japan, Korea, Rumania etc.;

(b) whether Government have received any proposals for the establishment of any industrial units for the purpose in Goa; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) There is sufficient iron ore available in the country to meet all domestic requirements as well as export commitments.

(b) and (c). Three units have registered themselves so far for setting up sponge iron plants in Goa for a total capacity of 4.3 lakh tonnes per year.

Selection of Students for Youth Festival Abroad

2960. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Patna University is the holder of East Zone Inter-University Championship of Cultural Competitions organised by the Association of Indian Universities (AIU) for the last two years and is currently All India champion as well;

(b) if so, whether university students are selected for participation in Youth Festivals organised in foreign countries;

(c) if so, whether any student from Patna University was selected for participation either in Festival of India in Japan or the cultural squad for visiting Seoul during Olympics;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Patna University is the holder of East Zone Inter-University Championship of Cultural Competitions organised by Association of

Indian Universities (AIU) for the years 1986-87 and 1987-88. Rabindra Bharati University is the East Zone Champion for the year 1988-89.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) There was no Youth programme in the Festival of India in Japan. The AIU who were requested by the Department of Youth Affairs & Sports to furnish the names of four students with their bio-data by 25th June, 1988, had in turn requested ten universities including Patna University to send some names for their consideration and onward transmission to the Department of Youth Affairs & Sports. A telegram was received by the AIU from Patna University on 24th June, 1988 indicating four names without bio-data. As such the AIU could not consider and sponsor any candidate from Patna University within the prescribed time for Seoul Olympic Youth camp.

Working Women Hostels

2961. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of Human Resource Development be pleased to state:

(a) the number of working women hostels set up in different States and Union territories; and

(b) the locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the details about the number of Working Women's Hostels in various States/Union Territories sanctioned till date under the Scheme of Assistance for construction of Working Women's Hostels with Day-care centres is given below.

STATEMENT

State/Union Territory and locationwise number of Working Women's Hostels and Day-care Centres as on 30-11-88.

S.No.	State/Union Territory/ City	No of Hostels	No. of Work- ing women	No.of Hostels with Day- care Centres	No. of Children
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>					
1.	Gudivada	1	44	1	30
2.	Guntur	2	71	1	30
3.	Hyderabad	5	287	-	-
4.	Kakinada	1	56	-	-
5.	Kurnool	1	57	-	-
6.	Vijayawada	2	128	-	-
7.	Vishakhapatnam	1	25	-	-
8.	Warangal	1	50	-	-
		14	718	2	60
<i>Arunachal Pradesh</i>					
1.	Itanagar	1	25	-	-
2.	Roing	1	50	1	20
		2	75	1	20
<i>Assam</i>					
1.	Dibrugarh	1	50	-	-
2.	Cauhati	4	350	-	-
3.	Pathashala	1	25	-	-
4.	Lakhimpur	1	28	1	20
		7	453	1	20
<i>Bihar</i>					
1.	Tilothu, Rohtas	1	40	-	-
2.	Patna	1	21	-	-
3.	Madhubani	1	30	1	30
4.	Ranchi	1	76	-	-
		4	167	1	30

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Gujarat</i>					
1.	Ahmedabad	5	293	1	20
2.	Baroda	3	155	2	50
3.	Bhavnagar	2	61	-	-
4.	Jamnagar	1	50	-	-
5.	Kutch	1	78	1	30
6.	Rajkot	3	144	-	-
7.	Surat	2	51	-	-
8.	Wadhavan	2	73	-	-
		19	905	4	100

Haryana

1.	Ambala	2	70	-	-
2.	Bhiwani	1	108	1	30
3.	Faridabad	1	80	-	-
4.	Gurgaon	1	80	-	-
5.	Hissar	1	60	-	-
6.	Jind	1	84	-	-
7.	Karnal	1	109	1	30
8.	Kurukshetra	1	84	1	30
9.	Mandi Dhabwali	1	50	-	-
10.	Rohtak	1	109	1	30
11.	Rewari	1	60	1	30
12.	Sirsa	1	60	1	30
13.	Sonepat	1	43	-	-
		14	997	6	180

Himachal Pradesh

1.	Bilaspur	1	52	-	-
2.	Chamba	1	35	-	-
3.	Dharamshala	1	35	-	-
4.	Hamirpur	1	35	-	-
5.	Kullu	1	35	-	-
6.	Mandi	1	35	-	-
7.	Nahan	1	35	-	-
8.	Parwanoo	1	35	-	-
9.	Simla	2	75	-	-
10.	Solan	1	35	-	-
11.	Theog	1	35	-	-
12.	Una	1	35	-	-
		13	477	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Jammu & Kashmir</i>					
1.	Srinagar	1	50	-	-
		1	50	-	-
<i>Karnataka</i>					
1.	Bangalore	12	1002	1	30
2.	Belgaum	2	157	-	-
3.	Bellary	1	21	-	-
4.	Bidar	1	52	-	-
5.	Chickaballapur	1	80	1	30
6.	Dharwar	1	100	-	-
7.	Hassan	1	128	-	-
8.	Hubli	1	20	-	-
9.	Hulkoti	2	100	2	60
10.	Kittur	1	92	1	30
11.	Mandya	1	42	-	-
12.	Mangalore	5	189	1	50
13.	Manipal	2	102	-	-
14.	Madikeri	1	42	-	-
15.	Mysore	2	100	-	-
		34	2227	6	200

Kerala

1.	Alleppey	4	413	3	80
2.	Alwaye	1	125	1	30
3.	Badagara	1	105	-	-
4.	Calicut	7	505	1	10
5.	Cochin	4	561	-	-
6.	Changanerry	1	78	-	-
7.	Chelakudy	1	95	-	-
8.	Ernakulam	5	677	1	30
9.	Iddukki	1	126	1	30
10.	Irinjalkuda	2	151	1	30
11.	Kannaur	1	48	1	15
12.	Kasargod	2	126	1	30
13.	Kottayam	10	1055	6	180
14.	Kottakunam	1	87	1	30
15.	Mallapuram	1	100	1	30
16.	Ottapalam	1	50	1	30
17.	Pathamthitta	4	304	4	115
18.	Parur	1	43	1	25
19.	Punani	1	100	-	-
20.	Ponakunnam	1	31	1	20

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Parambavoor	3	178	1	25
22.	Palghat	2	129	2	50
23.	Palai	1	50	-	-
24.	Shoranur	1	100	1	30
25.	Shertalai	3	203	1	30
26.	Thodapuzha	1	68	1	30
27.	Tellicherry	2	236	-	-
28.	Tiruvalla	1	20	-	-
29.	Trichur	5	362	3	85
30.	Trivandrum	12	1178	3	85
31.	Vazhoor	1	30	1	20
32.	Vaikum	2	115	1	30
33.	Vengoor	1	36	1	20
34.	Wynad	2	135	2	50
35.	Quilon	3	278	1	30
		90	7896	43	1170

Madhya Pradesh

1.	Bhind	1	42	-	-
2.	Bhopal	7	381	2	55
3.	Berhampur	1	89	1	30
4.	Bijawar	1	26	-	-
5.	Chhindwara	1	30	-	-
6.	Churhut	1	32	-	-
7.	Chhatarpur	1	30	-	-
8.	Damoh	1	59	1	30
9.	Devas	1	20	1	25
10.	Dhantari	1	25	-	-
11.	Durg Bhillai	1	20	-	-
12.	Dhar	1	21	-	-
13.	Gwalior	4	224	1	30
14.	Guna	1	44	-	-
15.	Itarsi	1	69	-	-
16.	Indore	5	258	1	30
17.	Jabalpur	3	118	-	-
18.	Khandwa	2	82	-	-
19.	Khujarao	1	50	-	-
20.	Mandsaur	1	30	-	-
21.	Morena	1	52	-	-
22.	Numuchi	1	30	-	-
23.	Nepanagar	1	100	1	30
24.	Piplani	1	108	1	50
25.	Ratlam	1	46	-	-
26.	Raipur	2	90	-	-
26A.	Seoni	1	58	-	-
27.	Shivpur	1	42	-	-
28.	Sagar	1	21	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Shajapur	1	48	-	-
30.	Ujjain	1	100	-	-
31.	Vidhaha	1	32	-	-
32.	Sihore	1	120	1	25
33.	Harda	1	48	1	-
		51	2565	11	305

Maharashtra

1.	Akola	1	40	1	20
2.	Ahmednagar	2	91	1	20
3.	Amravati	3	95	-	-
4.	Aurangabad	1	16	-	-
5.	Bombay	13	1202	2	54
6.	Chandrapur	1	32	-	-
7.	Dhule	2	136	2	75
8.	Kolhapur	2	104	-	-
9.	Nanded	1	108	1	30
10.	Nagpur	4	220	-	-
11.	Nashik	3	158	1	20
12.	Pune	8	522	2	50
13.	Parbhani	1	64	1	30
14.	Sangli	2	96	-	-
15.	Thane	2	100	1	30
16.	Wardha	1	40	-	-
		47	3024	13	329

Manipur

1.	Imphal	4	175	1	30
2.	Kohupum Valley	1	26	1	30
3.	Lamsang	1	52	1	30
4.	Ukhrool	1	37	1	40
		7	290	4	130

Meghalaya

1.	Shillong	2	134	1	15
		2	134	1	15

Mizoram

1.	Mizoram	1	40	-	-
		1	40	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Nagaland</i>					
1.	Pfutsero	1	126	-	-
2.	Dimapur	1	56	-	-
		2	182	-	-
<i>Orissa</i>					
1.	Baripada	1	40	-	-
2.	Balasore	1	75	1	20
3.	Berhampur	1	50	1	10
4.	Bolangir	1	48	-	-
5.	Bhubaneshwar	2	196	-	-
6.	Burla	1	48	-	-
7.	Cuttack	4	265	-	-
8.	Dhankenal	1	72	-	-
9.	Jeypore	1	55	1	15
10.	Kalahandi	1	60	-	-
11.	Rourkela	1	50	-	-
12.	Puri	1	80	-	-
13.	Sambalpur	1	57	-	-
		17	1096	3	45
<i>Punjab</i>					
1.	Abohar	1	40	-	-
2.	Amritsar	1	150	-	-
3.	Bathinda	2	165	1	30
4.	Jullunder	2	246	-	-
5.	Ludhiana	1	150	-	-
6.	Patiala	1	150	-	-
		8	901	1	30
<i>Rajasthan</i>					
1.	Ajmer	1	20	-	-
2.	Alwar	1	24	1	10
3.	Adwata	1	50	1	20
4.	Bansthali	1	60	1	30
5.	Bhilwara	1	52	-	-
6.	Barathpur	1	24	-	-
7.	Bhusawar	2	122	1	30
8.	Banswara	1	40	-	-
9.	Bikaner	1	51	-	-
10.	Bewar	1	40	-	-
11.	Chittogarh	1	40	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Hanumangarh	2	125	-	-
13.	Khetri	1	25	-	-
14.	Kota	1	51	-	-
15.	Kishangarh	1	40	-	-
16.	Jaipur	3	178	2	40
17.	Jodhpur	1	30	-	-
18.	Nimbakhera	1	27	-	-
19.	Partapgarh	1	41	-	-
20.	Pali	1	40	-	-
21.	Sangaria	1	60	1	30
22.	Sriganganagar	2	137	1	30
23.	Sirohi	1	41	-	-
24.	Udaipur	2	74	1	30
		30	1392	9	220

Sikkim

1.	Gangtok	2	145	1	30
		2	145	1	30

Uttar Pradesh

1.	Aligarh	1	40	-	-
2.	Allahabad	2	96	-	-
3.	Azamgarh	1	47	1	15
4.	Bareilly	1	50	-	-
5.	Dehradun	1	96	-	-
6.	Firozabad	1	50	1	30
7.	Gorakhpur	1	50	-	-
8.	Ghaziabad	-	162	-	-
9.	Jaunpur	1	50	1	30
10.	Kanpur	3	168	1	30
11.	Jhansi	1	23	-	-
12.	Lucknow	2	82	-	-
13.	Madhya	1	53	1	40
14.	Meerut	22	284	-	-
15.	Raipur	1	112	1	30
		39	1363	6	175

Tamil Nadu

1.	Coimbatore	8	491	4	105
2.	Dharmapuri	1	20	1	20
3.	Dindigul	1	86	-	-
4.	Kanchipuram	2	45	-	-
5.	Madras	16	731	3	80
6.	Madurai	5	155	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Nagercoil	1	40	1	25
8.	Otacumund	1	25	1	20
9.	Perambalur	1	51	-	-
10.	Pudokottai	1	30	1	25
11.	Salem	4	130	-	-
12.	Trichurapalli	7	412	5	130
13.	Tirunelveli	2	70	-	-
14.	Thanjavur	1	18	-	-
15.	Sivakasi	1	50	-	-
16.	Vellore	2	108	1	25
		54	2471	17	430

West Bengal

1.	Asansol	1	20	-	-
2.	Burdwan	1	69	-	-
3.	Balurghat	1	56	-	-
4.	Calcutta	4	197	1	30
5.	Hoogly	1	84	-	-
6.	Malda	1	34	1	10
7.	Midnapore	1	25	1	30
8.	Rishara	1	21	-	-
		11	506	3	70

Goa

1.	Goa	2	120	-	-
		2	120	-	-
Total		453	28194	133	3559

UNION TERRITORIES*Andaman & Nicobar Islands*

1.	Port Blair	1	36	-	-
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Chandigarh

1.	Chandigarh	4	464	1	30
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Dadra & Nagar Haveli

1.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
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1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Delhi</i>					
1.	Delhi	14	1593	6	154
<i>Lakshadweep</i>					
1.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
<i>Pondicherry</i>					
1.	Pondicherry	2	96	-	-
Total		21	2189	7	184
GRAND TOTAL		474	30383	140	3743

Export of Iron Ore to Japan

2962. SHRI MANKURAM SODI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Iron Ore exported to Japan from Kirandul and Bacheli Iron Ore mine of Baster district in the last financial year and upto 31 October, 1988;

(b) the amount in Indian currency earned by both these mines in the said period, separately;

(c) whether these two mines are earning profit from commercial point of view; and

(d) if not, the present position of both these mines?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) The total quantity of iron ore exported from the Bailadila mines (at Kirandul and Bacheli in Bastar District) of National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. is as under:-

1987-88	5.7 million tonnes
1988-89 (first 7 months)	3.8 million tonnes

(b) The total sales realisation for the above exports are approx. Rs. 124 and Rs. 91 crores respectively. Out of this the earnings of the two mines separately at rates payable by MMTC to NMDC are as follows:-

(figures in Rs. Crores)

	Bailadila-14 (Kirandul)	Bailadila-5 (Bacheli)
1987-88	19.44	19.31
1988-89 (first 7 months)	14.31	12.16

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Both these mines are operating at a loss because the total realisation from the sale of iron ore is not sufficient

to cover the cost of mining, transportation, handling and leading onto ships at Vizag port.

Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan

2963. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees working in Nehru Yuva Kendra are regular employees;

(b) if not, the time by which they will be regularised;

(c) whether pay scales of these employees are at par with the pay scales of Central Government employees and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The employees recruited by Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan are generally on 'Contract' basis.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Due to contractual nature of employment.

Loss in Small and Medium Size Steel Units

2964. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether small and medium size units of Steel producers are incurring losses;

(b) if so, whether any relief or assistance has been demanded by these units;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (c). The

viability of some mini-steel plants in the country during the last few years has been affected due to their technological obsolescence; Mini steel plants have also represented regarding shortage of power and high prices of other inputs. It has been reported that Mini-Steel Plants are facing some shortage of input materials.

(d) In order to enable the units to become technologically efficient and more viable, Government have decided to allow expansion of mini steel plants which undertake modernisation. Government have also reduced the custom duty on imported scrap by 5% ad valorem with effect from 4th December, 1986.

Recommendations made by Advisory Board of Energy

2965. SHRI R. M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the Advisory Board on Energy for rural energy requirements in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the manner in which afforestation plans have been coordinated with rural fuel requirements; and

(c) the success achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Major recommendations of the Advisory Board on Energy are as under:-

i) The natural regeneration of existing indigenous species is the most successful method of restoring permanent begetal cover to our wastelands and should form the corner-stone of all rural development programmes.

ii) The entire production from village common lands which would result from the community's

participation in progress for natural regeneration and the prevention of soil and run-off losses should be the property of the village community and it should be free to dispose it off according to its best judgement. If there is any saleable surplus the proceeds should also go to the village community to be used for community services and building up of assets.

- iii) Rural development programmes should be directed to incorporate fuel and fodder production as an integral part of rural development activities.
- iv) The utilisation of agro-residues should not be done in a manner detrimental to the interests of the rural poor and the needs of livestock. Only after adequate quantities have been reserved for fodder and fuel needs should agro-residues be used as industrial raw-material or in gasifiers to produce motive power or electricity.
- v) It is necessary to impose restrictions on the supply of fuelwood to urban areas as these areas have access to alternative fuels like LPG and Kerosene.
- vi) A highly neglected area affecting rural energy needs is animal energy which contributes substantially to agricultural

operations and rural transport. Efforts should be made to improve the use of such energy by improving the design of equipment like saddles and bullock-carts etc. as well as of animal-drawn implements.

- viii) To generate economic activity where energy is available the organisations concerned with rural development should take steps to facilitate the setting up of rural industries like agro-processing, agro-service centres, etc. Even the installation of 'atta chakkis' fodder chopping machines, etc. would reduce drudgery to a great extent.
- ix) Decentralised energy systems should be promoted only in areas where conventional sources like grid power cannot reach. Their management and operations should be the responsibility of the existing utilities.

(b) and (c). One of the objectives of afforestation/social forestry programmes is to meet the needs of rural population for fuel, fodder, small timber and other minor forest produce. The tree planting is being undertaken under various schemes of National Wasteland Development Board/Rural Development Department, State Plan Scheme etc. The overall progress during the 7th Plan is as under:-

No. of Seedlings in Lakhs		
	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT
1985-86	29,095.94	30,200.77
1986-87	34,284.52	35,237.32
1987-88	35,939.20	35,511.36
1988-89	40,026.50	27,008.00
(Upto September, 1988)		

A separate rural fuel wood plantation scheme is also being implemented in 157 fuel deficient areas of the country since 6th Plan. It involves raising of fast growing

fodder and small timber both in block plantation and farm forestry. The progress of the scheme in the 7th Plan is as under:-

PLANTATION
(In Lakh ha.)

	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT
1985-86	1.07	0.94
1986-87	0.89	0.84
1987-88	0.90	0.80
1988-89	0.60	0.62

[Translation]

Financial Assistance for Sports Complex in Sagar (M.P)

2966. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have provided any financial assistance for the construction of Sports Complex in Sagar City Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned and already allotted;

(c) the progress of construction work; and

(d) the time by which construction of sports complex will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (d). Govt. of Madhya Pradesh approached the Central Govt. for financial assistance for construction of a Sports Complex at Sagar at an estimated cost of about Rs. 81.00 lakhs. The Central assistance of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been sanctioned according to the approved pattern of financial assistance. An

amount of Rs. 7.50 lakhs has so far been released as first instalment for the construction of the project. While applying for central assistance the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh had indicated that the project would be completed in about 2 years time. Collector, Sagar had intimated Department of Youth Affairs & Sports on 3.6.1988 that no expenditure had been incurred till then. However, tenders were being invited after that nothing has been heard from Govt. of Madhya Pradesh or Collector, Sagar in this respect.

[English]

Reservation of Women in Legislatures Under National Perspective Plan

2967. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Perspective Plan for women has called for reservation in favour of women in legislatures and local bodies and in public employment;

(b) the existing level of such reservation in the country at various levels; and

(c) whether Government propose to enact legislation for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND

SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The National Perspective Plan recommends reservation of 30 percent seats from Panchayat to zila parishad level and local municipal bodies for women. At the Parliament and State Assembly levels, it has recommended that political parties should ensure that 30 per cent of the candidates are women.

(b) The existing level of reservation for women in Panchayats in the country varies in the different states.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration at this stage.

Supply of Free Samples of Cereal Foods to Hospitals

2968. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the infant food companies are supplying free samples of Cereal foods (also called Weaning foods) i.e. Cerelac Wheat, Cerelac Orange, to hospitals and doctors contrary to Government policies;

(b) if so, whether any action is proposed in the matter; and

(c) whether these products contain milk in addition to cereals?

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

(b) Government of India has adopted the Indian National Code for Protection and Promotion of Breast-Feeding in 1983. Baby food manufacturers in the country are expected to cooperate with Government in the implementation of the Code. However,

to provide legislative support to the code, the Infant Milk Foods and Feeding Bottles Bill 1986 has been passed by the Rajya Sabha. The Bill, passed by the Rajya Sabha, is being amended and is proposed to be introduced in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha in the current session.

(c) Weaning foods may contain milk solids in addition to cereals, vegetables, proteins and carbohydrates.

Achievements of N.S.C.

2969. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Seeds Corporation has been successful in achieving the objectives for which it has been set up

(b) whether various kinds of seeds became substandard and were evaluated at realisable value resulting in great loss; and

(c) the reasons for seeds becoming substandard and the measures taken by National Seeds Corporation to prevent seeds from being substandard?

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

(b) On an average only 7.8% of the total seeds handled by N.S.C. in the proceeding 6 years have become substandard resulting in loss.

(c) The reasons for seed becoming substandard mainly are:-

- (i) adverse seasonal conditions which result in poor off take of seeds;
- ii) long storage;
- iii) poor storage conditions etc. In order to prevent seeds from becoming substandard the Corporation is

taking various measures like coordinating production to the requirements, reducing carry-over stocks and improving storage conditions etc.

Promotion of Teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas

2970. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the names of a host of teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas were not sponsored by concerned Principals/Assistant Commissioners for promotion to the headquarters office;

(b) if so, the details of such teachers category and subject-wise;

(c) what action has been taken/contemplated against the erring officers; and

(d) what remedial and preventive steps have been taken to check such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). The following number of teachers were not initially sponsored for promotion:-

Post	Subject	Number
Post Graduate Teachers to Vice-Principals		07
Trained Graduate Teachers to Post Graduate Teachers	Chemistry	02
	Economics	02
	English	01
	History	04
	Biology	03
	Sanskrit	01
Primary Teachers to Trained Graduate Teachers (Humanities)		11
Primary Teachers to Trained Graduate Teachers (Science)		01
Primary Teachers to Headmaster		02
Total :		34

(c) and (d). In a large and scattered organisation like the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, it is not unlikely that a few names are left out. However, instructions have been issued recently to the Assistant Commissioners from whom lists of eligible teachers are received by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (Headquarters) for consideration for promotion, to check particulars of each teacher within the zone

of consideration, with reference to the all India as well as regional seniority lists, so as to eliminate the possibility of omissions.

[Translation]

News Item Captioned "Bina Gaban Kiyan 36 Lakh Kha Gayan"

2971. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the news item published in 'Jansatta' dated 18 October, 1988 under the caption "Bina Gaban Kiyan 36 Lakh Kha Gayan";

(b) if so, the factual position in this regard;

(c) whether Government propose to take action against the delinquent officials after conducting an enquiry into the matter;

(d) if so, the time by which the action will be taken; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) According to Statute 46 of the Statutes of the Banaras Hindu University, the University may, from time to time, invest such part of the Provident Fund, as may be considered expedient, in such Government securities as the Executive Council may determine, and may change the nature of the Securities. The University has stated that in pursuance of the above provisions, they invested Rs.4,46,24,200/- out of the Provident Fund Deposits of the employees of the University in National Savings Certificates (NSCs) during the years 1985-86 to 1987-88 with the approval of the Executive Council. The University has denied having received any commission on investments in the above N.S.Cs. The Postmaster, Sub-Post Office, Malviyanagar, BHU, has also certified this.

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

[English]

Pepsico Project

2972. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:

SHRI MANIK SANYAL:

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

(a) the expertise of Pepsico in the field of fruit and vegetable processing and whether its nature and quality was examined by the CSIR or any other national institution and if so, the outcome thereof;

(b) the details of the items which would be imported by the Pepsico and its value year-wise;

(c) whether import of flavours or mixture of ordouriferous substances will be permitted and if so, the value thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the percentage of import content and the value added in the soft drink concentrate plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Pepsico, in its plant in Frankfurt, Federal Republic of Germany, manufactures several varieties of orange and lime juice concentrates. In the United States of America, Pepsico has the largest aseptic packaging plant for concentrated fruit juice. The Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore and Central Scientific & Industrial Research were consulted and their views were taken into account before approving the project.

(b) and (d). The details of raw materials to be imported and the value addition will be known only as and when applications are preferred for import.

(c) All imports shall strictly conform to the Government of India's policies and guidelines at the time of import.

Import of Seeds

2973. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently given a Carte blanche to multinational Corporations to dump their seeds under the new seed import policy without necessary quarantine facilities;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the extent to which it is likely to affect the food production;

(d) whether Government propose to reverse its decision; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV):

(a) No, Sir.

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

PM's Visit to Pakistan

2974. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

SHRI MANIK REDDY:

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the visit of the Prime Minister to Pakistan during the month of December, 1988 has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the issues likely to be discussed during the visit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) The dates for the Fourth SAARC Summit in Islamabad have been fixed from December 29-31, 1988.

(b) The agenda for the Summit is likely to deal with matters relating to ongoing and prospective regional cooperation. Other matters of mutual interest may also be discussed during informal meetings.

Modernisation of Rice Mills

2975. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the salient finding of the periodical reviews through reports received from State Governments on modernisation of rice mills;

(b) the amount disbursed during the last three years under the Huller Subsidy Scheme being implemented in six States for modernisation of huller mills state-wise; and

(c) the break-up of huller mills modernised under this scheme, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) During the last 17 years, there has been a gradual increase in the number of modern/modernised rice mills. An awareness has been created among the millers and consumers about the advantages of modern milling by way of increased out-turn of better quality rice with less broken. Also, there has been a better appreciation of the use of bran for oil extraction and husk as a source of fuel by the industry.

(b) The following amounts were disbursed to the six States during the last three years i.e. 1985-86 to 1987-88:-

(i)	Andhra Pradesh	Rs.	11.25 lakh
(ii)	Maharashtra	Rs.	10.00 "
(iii)	Orissa		Nil
(iv)	Tamil Nadu	Rs.	4.5 "
(v)	Uttar Pradesh	Rs.	3.9 "
(vi)	West Bengal	Rs.	.25 "

(c) The number of huller mills modernised under the scheme in the six States are as follows:

(i)	Andhra Pradesh	135
(ii)	Maharashtra	85
(iii)	Orissa	15
(iv)	Tamil Nadu	82
(v)	Uttar Pradesh	57
(vi)	West Bengal	04

Delay in Completion of Expansion of B.S.P

2976. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was delay in the completion of Four million Tonnes expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant started in September, 1971;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken against the turnkey Contractors (BHPVL) of ACF for the delay; and

(d) the reasons for the frequent change in the scope of expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant?

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

(b) The commissioning schedule of 4 MT expansion including Cold Rolling Mill of Bokaro Steel Plant was December 1982. It is now expected to be commissioned in May 1989.

(c) M/s BHPVL whom the assignment of the additional oxygen facilities was awarded on turn-key basis have been able to complete the scheme with marginal slippages. After completion of all obligations under the contract by M/s BHPVL, action required to be taken, if any, for delay will be decided by SAIL/BSL.

(d) During the course of actual operation of the plant it was felt by SAIL that certain facilities provided in the DPR would be inadequate to achieve the production levels. This led to inclusion of certain new units like 7th Rotary Kiln, Stripoor Yard, additional Coil Yard and additional Oxygen Facilities in the 4 MT expansion beyond the scope of the original project.

ICCR's Cultural Programmes

2977. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent by Indian Council for Cultural Relations on organising the cultural programmes during the current year so far;

(b) whether there has been any audit objections to such programmes during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Council on these objections?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The Local Audit Report for 1985-86 had drawn attention to the irregularities in the printing and sales of tickets and shortfalls in the deposit of sale proceeds amounting to Rs. 5145/- for cultural programmes organised during 1985-86.

(c) The procedures have since been streamlined to prevent any recurrence of the lapses pointed out by Audit.

Withholding of Result of M.Phil Examination of Delhi University

2978. DR. A. K. PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State:

(a) whether the result of M.Phil (Hindi) examination held in April 1987 Delhi University (South Campus) has been partly withheld for the last 18 months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the compensation proposed to be given to the affected candidates for the loss of two academic years for no fault of theirs; and

(d) the remedial measures being taken to prevent recurrence of such delays?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) to (d). According to the information furnished by Delhi University, the M.Phil (Hindi) examination consists of written papers, a dissertation submitted thereafter and a viva voce. As such there is an in-built time lag between the written examination and the declaration of the final result. The results of M.Phil (Hindi) examination held in April 1987 were declared in June, 1988. The results of two candidates, which were held-up because their admission was not approved, have since been declared and intimated to them.

Closing of Mines in Kolar Gold Fields

2979. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Gold Mines in Kolar Gold Fields;

(b) the names of such mines which have already been closed;

(c) whether the remaining Gold Mines are going to be closed in a phased manner; and

(d) the details of the steps taken to rehabilitate those who lost their jobs due to closure of mines?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (d). The Kolar Gold Fields consists of three Mines namely (i) Mysore (ii) Nundydroog and (iii) Champion Reef Mine. Progressive exhaustion of reserves and mining at great depths have rendered the operations at K.G.F. uneconomical and, therefore, the Govt. has decided to phase out these mines over a period of seven years. However, no mine has so far been closed and, therefore, the question of any workman losing his job in account of phasing out of any of the mines does not arise. After the phasing out of the old mines, the employees to the extent possible, would be accommodated in alternative trades in diversification activities and in Shallow Gold Mines which are under

exploration or development currently and likely to come up for exploitation in the next few years.

Incidence of Royalty and Tax on Minerals

2980. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of royalty collected by each State under the Mines and Minerals regulation Act in the year 1987 and 1988;

(b) the amount collected by the States as mineral taxes and fees etc., on the basis of the royalty;

(c) the royalty and tax imposed by each State on limestone, coal and iron ore; and

(d) whether Government have considered the desirability of bringing uniformity in the incidence of royalty-cum-tax on mineral of the same category throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) Rates of royalty that may be collected by each State is notified by the Central Government under section 9 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 for minerals other than minor minerals. The rates of royalty notified on the 5th May, 1987 have been in force since that date. The notified rates are given in Statement I below.

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

(c) The available information on the tax imposed by the States in addition to the royalty notified by the Central Government on limestone, coal and iron ore is given in Statement II below.

(d) Since the different levies such as mineral rights tax, cess, land tax etc. imposed by some State Governments have an impact on the prices of minerals exports and inputs for mineral based industries, it would be

desirable to evolve in consultation with the State Governments, a rational regime of all such levies taking into account various factors involved. The Central Government, while revising the rates of royalty in May, 1987, had requested the State Governments

to make suitable adjustments in the rates of mineral rights tax/cess etc. which have been linked with royalty rates so that there is no increase in the total quantum of accrual of mineral rights tax/cess etc. consequent upon the revision of royalty.

STATEMENT-I

Rates of Royalty

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | Agate | Fifty-five rupees per tonne. |
| 2. | All precious and semi-precious stones (except agate and diamond) | Twenty per cent of the sale price at the pit's mouth. |
| 3. | Apatite and Rock Phosphate: | |
| | (a) Ores with more than 27% P_2O_5 | Forty-five rupees per tonne. |
| | (b) ores with 20% P_2O_5 to 27% P_2O_5 | Twenty-five rupees per tonne. |
| | (c) ores with less than 20% P_2O_5 | Ten rupees per tonne. |
| 4. | Asbestos: | |
| | (a) Chrysotile | Two hundred and eighty-five rupees per tonne. |
| | (b) amphibole | Fifteen rupees per tonne. |
| 5. | Barytes: | |
| | (a) while (including snow white and supersnow white) | Twenty rupees per tonne. |
| | (b) off-colour | Ten rupees per tonne. |
| 6. | Bauxite | Ten rupees per tonne. |
| 7. | Cadmium | Sixteen rupees per unit per cent of cadmium metal per tonne of ore and on pro rata basis. |
| 8. | Calcite | Fifteen rupees per tonne. |

9. China clay; also called Kaolin (including ball clay) and white shade:
- (a) crude Eight rupees per tonne.
- (b) processed (including washed). Thirty-five rupees per tonne.
10. Chromite (both Lumpy non-friable ore and concentrates):
- (a) containing 48% Cr_2O_3 and above. Sixty rupees per tonne.
- (b) containing less than 48% Cr_2O_3 and more than 40% Cr_2O_3 Thirty rupees per tonne.
- (c) containing 30% to 40% Cr_2O_3 Twenty rupees per tonne.
- (d) containing less than 30% Cr_2O_3 Five rupees per tonne.
11. Coal:
- (i) Group I Coals:
- (a) Coking Coal Steel
Grade I Steel
Grade II Washery
Grade I
- (b) Hand picked Coal
produced in Assam,
Arunachal Pradesh,
Meghalaya and
Nagaland
- Seven rupees per tonne.
- (ii) Group II Coals:
- (a) Coking Coal Washery
Grade II
Cocking Coal Washery
Grade III
- (b) Semi-coking coal
Grade I
Semi-coking coal
Grade II
- (c) Non-coking coal
Grade A
- Six rupees and fifty paise per tonne.

Non-coking coal Grade B	
(d) Ungraded R.O.M. Coal produced in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland.	
(iii) Group III Coals:	
(a) Coking Coal Washery Grade IV	Five rupees and fifty paise per tonne.
(b) Non-coking coal Grade C	
(iv) Group IV Coals:	
Non-coking Coal Grade D Non-coking Coal Grade E	Four rupees and thirty paise per tonne.
(v) Group V Coals:	
Non-coking Coal Grade F Non-coking Coal Grade G	Two rupees and fifty paise per tonne.
(vi) Group VI Coals:	
Coal produced in Andhra Pradesh (Singareni Collieries Company Limited)	Five rupees per tonne.

Explanation: For the purpose of this item the specification of each such grade of coal shall be as prescribed under clause 3 of the Colliery Control Order, 1945.

12.	Copper ore	Five rupees per unit percent of copper metal contained per tonne of ore and on pro- rata basis.
13.	Corundum	One hundred and ten rupees per tonne.
14.	Diamond	Fifteen per cent of the sale price at the pit's mouth.
15.	Diaspore	Thirty rupees per tonne.
16.	Dolomite	Eight rupees per tonne.

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 17. | Felspar | Six rupees per tonne. |
| 18. | Fire clay [Including plastic, pipe, lithographic and natural (pozzolanic) clay] | Five rupees per tonne. |
| 19. | Fluorspar:
(also called fluorite) | |
| | (a) Containing 85% CaF_2 or more. | One hundred and ten rupees per tonne. |
| | (b) containing 70% of CaF_2 or more but less than 85% CaF_2 | Seventy-five rupees per tonne. |
| | (c) containing more than 30% CaF_2 but less than 70% CaF_2 . | Fifty rupees per tonne. |
| | (d) containing 30% CaF_2 or less. | Twenty rupees per tonne. |
| 20. | Carnet.(abrasive) | Fifteen rupees per tonne. |
| 21. | Gold | Two rupees per one gram of contained gold per tonne of ore and on pro-rata basis. |
| 22. | Graphite: | |
| | (a) with 80% or more fixed carbon. | Seventy-five rupees per tonne. |
| | (b) with 40% or more fixed carbon but less than 80% fixed carbon. | Forty rupees per tonne. |
| | (c) with 20% or more fixed carbon but less than 40% fixed carbon. | Fifteen rupees per tonne. |
| | (d) with less than 20% fixed carbon. | Ten rupees per tonne. |
| 23. | Gypsum | Eight rupees per tonne. |
| 24. | Ilmenite | Ten rupees per tonne. |
| 25. | Iron: | |
| | (i) ore lumps: | |
| | (a) with 65% Fe or more | Six rupees per tonne. |

- | | |
|---|---|
| (b) with 62% Fe or more
but less than 65% Fe | Three rupees and fifty
paise per tonne. |
| (c) with 60% Fe or more
but less than 62% Fe | Two rupees and fifty paise
per tonne. |
| (d) with less than 60% Fe | Two rupees per tonne. |
| (ii) ore fines: | |
| (A) fines (including
natural fines produced
incidental to mining
and sizing of ore) | |
| (a) with 65% Fe or more | Three rupees and fifty
paise per tonne. |
| (b) with 62% Fe or more
but less than 65% Fe | Two rupees per tonne. |
| (c) with less than 62% Fe | One rupee and fifty paise
per tonne. |
| (B) Concentrates prepared
by beneficiation and/or
concentration of low
grade ore containing
40% Fe or less. | Fifty paise per tonne. |
| 26. Kyanite & Andalusite | Forty rupees per tonne. |
| 27. Lead ore | Three rupees per unit per cent
of contained lead metal per
tonne of ore and on pro-rata basis |
| 28. Limeshell (including calca-
reous sand and chalk) | Ten rupees per tonne. |
| 29. Limestone (including lime
kankar) | Ten rupees per tonne. |
| 30. Magnesite | Ten rupees per tonne. |
| 31. Manganese ore: | |
| (a) Manganese dioxide (con-
taining 78% per cent or
more of MnO_2 and 4 per
cent or below Fe) | Forty-five rupees per tonne. |
| (b) 46% Mn and above | Fifteen rupees per tonne. |

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| (c) | 35% Mn and above but below 46% Mn | Nine rupees per tonne. |
| (d) | Below 35% Mn but above 25% Mn | Six rupees per tonne. |
| (e) | 25% Mn or below | Two rupees per tonne. |
32. Mica:
- | | | |
|-----|--|----------------------------|
| (a) | Crude mica | Ten rupees per 100 Kgs. |
| (b) | Trimmed mica of qualities other than heavy stained, dense-stained or spotted second quality. | Sixty rupees per 100 Kgs. |
| (c) | Timmed mica of heavy stained, dense-stained or spotted second quality. | Thirty rupees per 100 Kgs. |
| (d) | Waste and scrap mica | Four rupees per 100 Kgs. |
| (e) | Waste rounds | Five rupees per 100 Kgs. |
33. Monazite
- Forty rupees per tonne.
34. Nickel Ore
- Two rupees per unit per cent of contained nickel metal per tonne of ore and on pro-rata basis.
35. Ochre
- Six rupees per tonne.
36. Pyrites
- Twenty-five paise per unit per cent of sulphur per tonne of ore and on pro-rata basis.
37. Pyrophyllite
- Ten rupees per tonne.
38. Quartz and silica sand and moulding sand.
- Five rupees per tonne.
39. Quartzite
- Five rupees per tonne.
40. Rutile
- One hundred rupees per tonne.
41. Sand for stowing
- Forty paise per tonne.
42. Selenite
- Twenty rupees per tonne.
43. Sillimanite
- Fifty rupees per tonne.

- | | | |
|-----|--|--|
| 44. | Silver | One hundred and fifty rupees per Kg. of metal. |
| 45. | Slate | Eighteen rupees per tonne. |
| 46. | Talc, Steatite and Soapstone: | |
| | (a) insecticide grade | Ten rupees per tonne. |
| | (b) other than insecticides grade | Thirty rupees per tonne. |
| 47. | Tungsten ore | Twelve rupees per unit per cent contained of WO_3 per tonne of ore and on pro-rata basis. |
| 48. | Vermiculite | Eight rupees per tonne. |
| 49. | Wollastonite | Thirty rupees per tonne. |
| 50. | Zinc ore | Six rupees per unit per cent of zinc metal contained per tonne of ore and on pro-rata basis. |
| 51. | Zircon | Ninety rupees per tonne. |
| 52. | All other minerals not here-in-before specified. | Ten per cent of sale price at the pit's mouth. |
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STATEMENT-II

Rates of Mineral Rights Tax (MRT), Cess, etc. on Limestone, Coal & Iron Ore Imposed by Various State Governments (As on April, 1988)

Mineral	State	MRT	Cess	Land Tax
1	2	3	4	5
IRON ORE	Bihar	-	300% of royalty	-
	Karnataka	150% of royalty	On every rupee of surface rent at different rates in different districts.	-
	Kerala	-	-	Rs. 20/- per hectare where the lease exceeds one hectare.
	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 5/- per tonne	100% of rental value based on royalty/dead rent.	Land revenue per hectare varying from Rs. 200 to 5000/- depending upon the total area leased.
	Maharashtra	-	10% of royalty	-
	Orissa	-	200% of annual value	-
	Rajasthan	-	-	4 times the annual dead rent or twice royalty whichever is more for mining lease for more than 2 hectares.
	Tamil Nadu	-	Local cess 45% of royalty and cess surcharge upto 250% of royalty depending upon the grade of local Panchayat Union on mining lessees who are themselves not pattadars.	-

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1	2	3	4	5
	West Bengal			
			1. Public Works Cess: 50 paise per tonne of annual mineral despatches.	
			2. Road Cess at the rate of 50 paise per tonne.	
			3. Primary education cess: 12% of annual profit.	
			4. Rural employment cess: 6 paise on each rupee of annual despatches.	
DAL	Andhra Pradesh	300% of royalty	Telengana area 25% of royalty. Andhra area 37% of royalty.	
	Bihar		40% of PMW	
	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 5/- per ton	125% of rental value based on royalty/dead rent.	Land revenue per hectare varying from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 5000/- depending upon the total area leased.
	Maharashtra		10% of royalty	
	Orissa		200% of annual value	
	Rajasthan			
	Tamil Nadu		Local cess 45% of royalty and cess surcharge upto 250% of royalty	4 times the annual dead rent or twice royalty whichever is more for mining lease for more than 2 hectares.

depending upon the grade of local Panchayat Union on mining lessees who are themselves not the pattadars.

West Bengal

1. Public Works Cess @ 50 paise per tonne of annual despatches.
2. Road Cess @ 50 paise per tonne of annual despatches.
3. Primary Education Cess 5% of value of coal despatches
4. Rural employment Cess 20% of the value of coal.

LIMESTONE

Andhra Pradesh

150% of royalty

Telangana area 25% of royalty.
Andhra area 37% of royalty.

Bihar

200% of royalty

Gujarat

Rs. 25/- per tonne

Karnataka

150% of royalty

On every rupee of surface rent at different rates in different districts.

Kerala

Rs. 20/- per hectare where the lease exceeds one hectare.

Madhya Pradesh

100% of rental value based on royalty/dead rent.

Land revenue per hectare varying from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 5000/- depending upon the total area leased.

1	2	3	4	5
	Maharashtra Orissa	-	10% of royalty 200% of annual value	
	Rajasthan	-		4 times the annual dead rent or twice royalty whichever is more for mining lease for more than 2 hectares.
	Tamil Nadu	-	Local cess 45% of royalty and cess surcharge upto 250% of royalty depend- ing upon the grade of Local Panchayat Union on mining lessees who are them- selves not the pattadars.	
	West Bengal	-	1. Public Works Cess @ 50 paise per tonne of annual mineral despatches. 2. Road Cess @ 50 paise per tonne. 3. Primary Education Cess 12% of annual profit. 4. Rural Employment Cess 6 paise on each rupee of annual despatches.	
	Uttar Pradesh	-	45 paise per tonne in Dehradun Mussoori area.	

Scheme for Development of Sports in Rural Areas

2981. SHRI P. R. S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new schemes formulated for the development of sports in rural areas; and

(b) the progress made in implementation of the scheme in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) This is, 'Scheme of Providing sports Facilities/Infrastructure in Schools'. Under this scheme, one time central financial assistance, upto Rs. 1.00 lakh, is provided to eligible secondary/senior secondary schools for creation of sports facilities/ infrastructures, without any matching contribution from State Govt./School itself. To begin with, only one such school in a C.D block would be assisted. The criterion for eligibility of a school has been given in the scheme itself.

(b) Govt. of Tamilnadu has so far sent 35 such proposals to Union Govt. All the proposals have been examined. In all the cases certain deficiencies have been found, which have been communicated to the Govt. of Tamilnadu for removing them.

Capacity Utilisation in Gas based Fertilizer Plants

2982. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new gas based fertilizer plants are giving 100 per cent capacity utilisation;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the collaborators of these plants from abroad have given any guarantee regarding energy efficiency of these plants; and

(d) if so, whether this guaranteed efficiency of energy is being maintained in these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) Yes, Sir. While the new gas based plants at Vijaipur and Aonla have achieved 100% capacity utilisation of late, Jagdishpur plant which started trial production in October, 1988 is likely to do so soon.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. Guarantees on energy efficiency are given by the process collaborators for periods of uninterrupted and steady runs of the plants.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Appointment of SC/ST Officers in ASI

2983. SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is applicable for direct recruitment/promotion in Group A Gazetted posts in the pay scale of Rs. 3000-4500 and above in archaeological Survey of India;

(b) if so, the number of officers promoted/directly recruited during the last Five Years;

(c) the number of SC/ST officers out of them; and

(d) if no SC/ST officer promoted/directly recruited, the reasons for not applying reservation orders in respect of such posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) According to the instructions of the Government on the subject, reservation for SC/ST is applicable in Group 'A' Gazetted posts in Archaeological Survey of India in the pay scale of Rs. 3000-4500/- and above, filled by direct recruitment. In making promotions to these posts, however, reservation for SC/ST is not applicable as the mode of promotion prescribed is 'Selection'.

(b) to (d). Information is given below:-

Year	No. of officers promoted/directly recruited	
	General Category	SC/ST
1983	6	-
1984	8	1
1985	6	4
1986	3	-
1987	6	-
Total	29	5

Chattopadhyaya Commission Report

2984. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government appointed an Empowered Committee on 16th October, 1985 to examine the recommendations made by the Chattopadhyaya Commission and the committee was reconstituted;

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

(c) the details of recommendations of the committee and action taken by Government thereon; and

(d) Government's reaction to the recommendations?

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

(b) The terms of reference and the composition of the Committee is Placed on the Table of the House.[Placed in Library See N.C.T.-7040/88]. Having completed its work, the Committee is no longer in existence.

(c) and (d). The recommendations made by the Chattopadhyaya Commission and Government's reaction thereon have already been laid on the Table of the Sabha on 2.3.88 and 12.5.88.

World Calligraphy Exhibition in Delhi

2985. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some exhibition on World Calligraphy has been organised in New Delhi,

(b) if so, the name of the agency which organised it with special features of this exhibition;

(c) whether Government propose to give more funds to this agency to hold exhibitions and other activities to promote its goal;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The Exhibition on World Calligraphy entitled 'AKARA' has been organised under the aegis of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA). The special features of the exhibition include a display of calligraphic work from all parts of the

world. It is divided into eight principal sections. These include exhibits and sound which show the transference of sound into letter writing, the evolution of primitive scripts such as those of pre-historic man in Bhimbetka, American Indians, Hieroglyphs and Cuneiform. One section is devoted to the evolution of Indian scripts from the Indus Valley to Indian languages. Another section includes calligraphic examples from Siddham and Tibetan and yet another on Arabic-perso and on South East Asian and Roman scripts. The exhibition also highlights the technology of handwriting in relation to modern tools and needs and the interconnections between Calligraphy and typography computography, painting, musical notations.

(c) The IGNCA is a registered Trust which has drawn up a Conceptual Plan for different Divisions of the institution. One of the divisions of IGNCA will concentrate on exhibitions, seminars on universal single unifying themes.

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

Use of Foreign Trade Name by Infant Food Manufacturers

2986. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the infant food products manufacturers are still using the foreign trade name i.e. "Nestle";

(b) if so, whether any action is proposed to stop the use of foreign trade names by Food Products manufacturers; and

(c) what is the Government policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). The

required information will be laid on the Table of the House.

Number of Mini Steel Plants

2987. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mini steel plants functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether some mini-steel plants are facing problems and most of them have closed down; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) As per information available with the Development Commissioner, Iron and Steel, Calcutta, the number of functioning mini steel plants, State-wise, is as follows:-

S.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Number of units
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6
2.	Assam	2
3.	Bihar	5
4.	Chandigarh	1
5.	Delhi	1
6.	Gujarat	6
7.	Haryana	8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	†
10.	Karnataka	11
11.	Kerala	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7
13.	Maharashtra	25
14.	Orissa	1
15.	Punjab	8
16.	Pondicherry	1
17.	Rajasthan	7
18.	Tamil Nadu	5
19.	Uttar Pradesh	22
20.	West Bengal	20
Total		141

(b) and (c). The viability of some mini steel plants in the country during the last

few years has been affected due to their technological obsolescence; Mini Steel Plants have also represented regarding shortage of power and high prices of other inputs.

2. It is not correct to state that most of the mini steel plants have closed down. About 20 units are reported to be lying closed due to financial, labour and managerial problems.

Tapping Marine Resources

2988. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bay of Bengal Programme (BOBP) of Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) has not made much progress in the development of modern fishing crafts for poor fishermen;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the details of progress made so far in tapping marine resources in Exclusive Economic Zone and also future programmes in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). The Bay of Bengal Programme (BOBP) has developed a mechanised beach landing craft, suitable for operation from surf beaten coast. The Government of India under a Centrally sponsored scheme have sanctioned introduction of about 200 of such craft through fishermen co-operative societies.

(c) Some of the important steps taken by the Government for tapping the marine fishery resources through various plan schemes are:-

- i) Introduction of mechanised boats and modernisation of traditional craft;

- ii) Strengthening of deep sea fishing fleet through indigenous, imported and chartered fishing vessels;
- iii) Provision of 33% subsidy on the cost of indigenously constructed deep sea fishing vessels;
- iv) augmentation of survey of fishery resources;
- v) construction of fishing harbours at major and minor ports;
- vi) training of fishery operative for manning fishing vessels;
- vii) regulation of fishing through legislative measures.

Grants to Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra

2989. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission has sanctioned a grant of rupees thirty seven lakhs and fifty thousand to Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi for development in September, 1987;.

(b) whether the above grant has been released to the Institute;

(c) whether the above grant includes a grant of rupees ten lakhs for the construction of the second girls' hostel;

(d) whether the amount for this propose has also been released;

(e) whether instead of constructing the second girls' hostel, a residential block of staff quarters has been converted into the second girls' hostel; and

(f) if so, the reasons, therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Out of Rs. 37.50 lakhs sanctioned to the Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi by the University Grants Commission in its letter dated 13.9.87, Rs. 18.875 lakhs have been released to the Institute, so far.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir, University Grants Commission will release the grant for construction of the second girls' Hostel to the Institute on receipt and acceptance of the plans and estimates.

(e) and (f). An Interim arrangement for Girls' accommodation has been made by the Institute by converting a block of staff quarters into a Girls' hostel.

Freight Equalisation Scheme

2990. **SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government's decision to extend the freight equalisation scheme for iron and steel to cover its transport by road has led the State of West Bengal losing locational advantage;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to reconsider the extension of this freight parity scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

Conversion of Short Term Loan into Medium Term Loan

2991. **SHRI H. B. PATIL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has urged Union Government to convert the short-term loans which were made available to the State Government under

drought relief assistance, into medium-term, loans;

(b) whether any study has been made by Union Government regarding the proper use of the drought relief assistance in Karnataka; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir, No short-term loans have been made available to the State Government of Karnataka under drought relief assistance nor has any request been received from the State Government for conversion of such short-term loans into medium-term loans.

(b) and (c). A Central Monitoring Team has been constituted to visit Karnataka to monitor the use of the drought relief assistance in the State.

Cashewnut Factories in Kerala

2992. **PROF. K. V. THOMAS:** Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) how many cashewnut processing factories are functioning in Kerala since last three years;

(b) whether cashewnut factories are moving out of Kerala;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the financial assistance given to these factories; and

(e) whether the repayment from these factories is regular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Scheme to Increase Cashewnut Production

2993. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is under preparation to raise cashewnut production in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the gap between the demand and actual production;

(d) the steps being taken to bridge the gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). A Centrally Sponsored Package Programme on Cashewnut Development is already being implemented for increasing production and productivity of cashewnut with an outlay of Rs. 481.84 lakhs during Seventh Five Year Plan. The Programme includes expansion of area, demonstration of improved cultivation techniques, popularisation of plant protection measures and production of quality planting material.

(c) The estimated annual requirement of raw cashewnuts is around 3.20 lakh tonnes by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan and the production of raw cashewnuts in the country during 1985-86 was roughly estimated as 2.34 lakh tonnes.

(d) The Centrally Sponsored Package Programme on Cashewnut Development is being implemented for increasing production of cashewnuts.

Import of Coal From U.S.S.R

2994. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to import

cooking coal from the Soviet Union next year for blending with indigenous coal;

(b) if so, the quantity likely to be imported and the formula evolved for blending the coal already imported from the U.S.S.R.;

(c) whether its commercial viability has already been established by the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL); and

(d) if so, whether the blended coal is proposed to be used in other coal-based industries also, both in the private and public sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (c). Keeping in view the results of the trial run of the sample of about 30,000 tonnes of coking coal recently imported from USSR, SAIL propose to undertake further extensive trials with the help of another 1.0 lakh tonnes of Soviet coal. The quantities and commercial terms and conditions in respect of coking coal to be imported next year from Soviet Union will depend upon the results of these extensive trials.

(d) There is no proposal at present to use Soviet coking coal in conjunction with indigenous coal in other coal based industries.

Use of Flavours and Colours

2995. DR. B. L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to refer to the reply given on 8th December, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 4749 regarding colour manufacturing units not covered under PFA rules and state:

(a) whether it has come to Government's notice that adulterated food colours and flavours have been used with impurity recently by the confectioners, particularly during the Diwali festival, not only in the capital but throughout the country;

(b) whether the existing mechanism to check the certification and use of permitted

food colours and flavours under the ISI mark is not quite adequate, particularly in the vast areas of the country; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to discontinue the use of such flavours and colours, when they do not have any food value and are ultimately having carcinogenic effect on the human body?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) There have been press reports from time to time about adulterated food colours and flavours being used by confectioners.

(b) and (c). Use of food additives like flavours and colours is controlled under the prevention of Food Adulteration Act and necessary checks etc. are conducted by the respective State Government agencies. To have a control on the quality of food colours, their specifications have been laid down under the PFA Rules and it has been made mandatory that food colours are sold only under ISI certification system for coaltar based food colours, food colour preparations and food additives is based on an in-process quality control wherein its officers periodically draw random samples for the testing of such materials bearing the ISI certification mark at the factory premises of manufacturers holding valid licences from the Bureau. These periodical inspections are normally carried out quarterly. Any violation of the provisions of PFA are liable for action. It has not been brought to the notice of this Ministry that the existing mechanism to check the certification and use of permitted food colours and flavours under the ISI Mark is not adequate.

Regional Programmes on AIR/TV for School Teachers

2995-A. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for making television and radio programmes in regional languages as a part of the training

package under the programme of Mass Orientation for School Teachers (PMOST);

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government thereon; and

(c) the suggestion given by NCERT in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAH): (a) to (c). Specially prepared educational TV programmes are being used for Programme of Mass Orientation for School Teachers (PMOST) has been preparing such programmes since 1986. These programmes are produced in Hindi and English, but are preceded by synopses in thirteen regional languages according to local needs. NCERT propose to further improve the programme in 1989 by involving some State Institutes of Educational Technology for developing video programmes based on the specific needs in different regional languages, and also to use audiotapes developed by Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages, Hyderabad, Regional Institute of Education, Bangalore, Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore and Regional College of Education, Mysore.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): I have sent you a letter. The West Bengal Government has urgently asked the Finance Ministry for Rs. 25 crores...

MR. SPEAKER: I will take care.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There has been a devastating cyclone in the coastal areas...

MR. SPEAKER: That is why, I have already allowed it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: 150,000 houses have collapsed. We want to know whether the Finance Ministry will sanction that money which has been asked for urgently by the West Bengal Government.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know what they will do, but I am allowing that.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Idukki): An hon. Member of this House, Mr. Vijayaraghvan, was brutally assaulted by the police. We have given a privilege notion...

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: We would like to know what is your ruling on the privilege motion. You are the custodian of the rights of the Members of this House.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no need to shout. I said yesterday emphatically and clearly that I had written to the Home Ministry for certain information. The minute it reaches I will give my ruling and do whatever is needed. Do not worry.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): I have given a calling attention notice regarding falling prices of cotton in Andhra Pradesh...

MR. SPEAKER: You can give me. Anyway, I had referred to it yesterday.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of point of order.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I would like to know whether the Janata Party and Lok Dal have applied to you for recognition as Janata Dal...

AN HON. MEMBER: What has it to do with you?

MR. SPEAKER: No question. Do not waste my time. Look here, it is my job. I will do it when it comes to me. I will cross the bridge when I come to it. It is not your job.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: You are entitled to know the position... (Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER: This hon. Member is completely irrelevant. Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you worried about it? There is no question. It is most irrelevant.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You sit down. Do not waste my time. It is my job. I will do it when it comes to me.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Why do you not clarify?...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of clarification. Now you sit down.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, will you please ask your Member to behave properly? I do not like the behaviour of this Member.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH (Faridkot): The entire nation wishes peace in Punjab and they are making efforts for it.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a good thing.

* Not recorded.

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH: But I want to submit through you ...

(SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): I beg to lay on the Table:-

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Irrelevant. Nothing doing.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): A number of trains have been withdrawn. Timings have been changed. And this is causing great inconvenience to the passengers...

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): Because of this, an agitation is going on there.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a State subject; I am not concerned at all.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: No, it is Railways.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: It comes under Government of India. A number of trains have been cancelled.

MR. SPEAKER: You give to me in writing.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: I have already given.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, I will see.

12.03 hrs.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

The Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 and Review on the Working of and Annual Report of Bharat aluminium Report of Bharat Aluminium company Ltd. 1987-88 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES

(1) A copy of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1023(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th October, 1988, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [Placed in library. See No. LT 6817/88]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, New Delhi for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, [Placed in library. See No. LT 6818/88]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Visakhapatnam Steel Project (Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited), for the year 1987-88.

(ii) Annual Report of the Visakhapatnam Steel Project (Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited), for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT 6819/88]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Vijayanagar Steel Limited for the year 1987-88.

the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT 6823/88]

- (ii) Annual Report of the Vijayanagar Steel Limited, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT 6820/88]

Review on the Working of and Annual Report of the Bihar Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation Ltd. for 1986-87 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1987-88.

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (ii) Annual Report of the Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT 6821/88]

- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bihar Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 1986-87.

- (e) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur for the year 1987-88.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Bihar Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation Limited, Patna for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT 6824/88]

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT 6822/88]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 1987-88.

- (f) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, Nagpur, for the year 1987-88.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, Nagpur for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of

- (ii) Annual Report of the North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing

Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT 6825/88]

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) of item (1) above.

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Paddy Processing Research Centre (Tamil Nadu) Society Thanjavur for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Paddy Processing Research Centre (Tamil Nadu) Society Thanjavur, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in library. See No. LT 6826/88]

Notifications under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958; Review on the Working and Annual Report of the Shipping corporation of India, Bombay for 1986-87 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): I beg to lay on the Table:--

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of sec-

tion 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958:--

- (i) C.S.R. 921(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 1988 containing Corrigenda to Notification No. C.S.R. 473(E) dated the 11th May, 1987.

- (ii) The Merchant Shipping (Indian Fishing Boats Inspection) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. C.S.R. 922(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th September 1988.

- (iii) C.S.R. 923(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 1988 containing Corrigenda to Notification No. C.S.R. 70(E) dated the 24th January, 1985. [Placed in library. See No. LT 6827/88]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (91) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Shipping Corporation of India, Bombay, for the year 1986-87.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT 6828/88]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Mogul Line Limited, Bombay, for the year 1985-86.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Mogul Line Limited, Bombay, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Ac-

counts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT 6829/88]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Cochin Shipyard Limited for the year 1987-88.

(ii) Annual Report of the Cochin Shipyard Limited, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (3) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) of item No. (2) above. [Placed in library. See No. LT 6830/88]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Seamen's Provident Fund Organisation, Bombay, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Seamen's Provident Fund Organisation, Bombay, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in library. See No. LT 6831/88]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Madras Dock Labour Board, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Madras Dock Labour Board for the year 1987-88 [Placed in library. See No. LT 6832/88]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visakhapatnam Dock Labour Board for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Visakhapatnam Dock Labour Board, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in library. See No. LT 6833/88]

Annual Report and Review on the working of the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology, New Delhi for 1987-88

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in library. See No. LT 6834/88]

**The Rampur Raza Library Board
(Delegation of financial Powers)
Regulations, 1988 Annual Report and
Review on the working of the Central
Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies (Post
Graduate Teaching and Research)
Saranath, for 1986-87**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND
CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P.
SHAH): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Rampur Raza Library Board (Delegation of Financial Powers) Regulations, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 8-4/RRL/84 in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 1988, under sub-section (4) of section 28 of the Rampur Raza Library Act, 1975. [Placed in library. See No. LT 6835/88]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies (Post Graduate Teaching and Research) Saranath, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies (Post Graduate Teaching and Research) Saranath, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in library. See No. LT 6836/88]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, for the year 1987-88.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Institute of Tech-

nology, Jamshedpur, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in library. See No. LT 6837/88]

- (4) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT 6838/88]

- (5) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Warangal, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT 6839/88]

- (6) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Rourkela, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6840/88]

- (7) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad College of Technology (Regional Engineering College) Bhopal, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 7841/88]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on working of the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 7842/88]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of

the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library See. No. LT 7843/88]
- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 7844/88]

National Youth Policy

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the National Youth Policy (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6845/88]

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Services Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) second Amendment Act 1988 etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under

sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Delegation of Powers Act, 1988:-

- (i) The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Second Amendment Act, 1988 (President Act No. 4 of 1988) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1988.
- (ii) The Tamil Nadu Cooperative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Second Amendment Act, 1988 (President Act, No. 7 of 1988) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6846/88]
- (2) A copy of Notification No. SRO A-131/88 (Hindi and English versions) published in Tamil Nadu Gazette dated the 6th July, 1988 making amendments to the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Societies Rules, 1988, under sub-section (5) of section 180 of the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Societies Act, 1983, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 30th January, 1988 issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6847/88]
- (3) A copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 read with clause (c) (iv) of the proclamation dated the 11th May, 1987 issued by the president in relation to the State of Punjab:-
 - (a) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Punjab Poultry Development Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the years 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87.

(b) (i) Annual Report of the Punjab Poultry Development Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) Annual Report of the Punjab Poultry Development Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(iii) Annual Report of the Punjab Poultry Development Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(iv) Annual Report of the Punjab Poultry Development Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(v) Annual Report of the Punjab Poultry Development Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(vi) Annual Report of the Punjab Poultry Development Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(vii) Annual Report of the Punjab Poultry Development Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and com-

ments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(4) Seven statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6848/88]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coconut Development Board, Cochin, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts, under sub-section (4) of section 15 and sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Coconut Development Board, Cochin, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6849/88]

(6) A copy of the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Societies Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. A-73/88 in Tamil Nadu Gazette dated the 13th April, 1988 under sub-section (5) of section 180 of the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Societies Act, 1983 read with Clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 30th January, 1988 issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6850/88]

The Size and Nature of Tyres (Amendment) Rules, 1988

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Sir, on behalf of Shri P. Narmyal, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Size and Nature of Tyres (Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1019 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th Octo-

ber, 1983, under sub-section (4) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6857/88]

12.05 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED
TRIBES**

[English]

**Reports of Study Tour of Study Groups I
and II**

SHRI ARVIND NETAM (Kanker): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Study Tours of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:

- (i) Report of the Study Tour of Study Group I of the Committee on its visit to Calcutta, Agartala, Guwahati, Shillong and Calcutta during October, 1988.
- (ii) Report of the Study Tour of Study Group II of the Committee on its visit to Bombay, Goa, Bombay, Aurangabad and Udaipur during October, 1988.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF UR-
GENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

[English]

**Reported pollution of river Brahmaputra
due to a peculiar disease afflicting fish
and vegetable plants in Assam**

SHRI M. R. SAIKIA (Nowgong): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public im-

portance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported pollution of river Brahmaputra due to a peculiar disease afflicting fish and vegetable plants in Assam and the steps taken by the Government in that regard."

12.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): Sir, Outbreak of Ulcerative Diseases Syndrome in fishes, was first observed in certain parts of Assam and Tripura States in the month of April/May, 1989 and subsequently in Meghalaya. This disease is understood to have spread in these States from Bangladesh.

On receipt of reports on the outbreak of this fish disease in Cachar and Karimganj districts of Assam, and parts of Tripura and consequent on the investigations carried out by the specialists of the Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture, Bhubaneswar and the Central Inland Capture Fisheries Research Institute, Darrackpore, the State Governments were requested to take remedial measures for containing the spread of this disease, which are as follows:

- (i) Fishes in the waters near the ponds are to be closely observed by the farmers;
- (ii) The water inlet of the pond should be closed, if possible, when neighbouring waters show signs of disease;
- (iii) Water from agricultural areas coming into the ponds should be prevented, especially during rainy season;
- (iv) Lime at 60-100 kg. per 0.16 ha. be applied 3-4 times after every 3 weeks over the water surface;
- (v) Salt at 200-300 kg per 0.16 ha.

should be applied when water becomes very polluted;

- (vi) Water from other sources should be allowed into the ponds only when the disease situation is cleared; and
- (vii) The farmer should commence the above recommendations immediately when it is found that the fish in the pond show signs of infection.

These remedial measures have helped in containing the spread of diseases in Tripura and Meghalaya to a great extent, but, in Assam, unfortunately, it is reported to have spread to other districts. It is estimated that about 6,700 ha. culturable water area has been affected, resulting in the loss of fishery crop, besides affecting capture fisheries in the rivers. In all, this has adversely affected the fish farmers, fishermen and fish traders.

With a view to educating the fisheries personnel posted in the affected States, the Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture (CIFA), Bhubneswar, organised a short-term course also during September, 1988 at Dhauli, Bhubneswar. Recently, the Chief Coordinator, FAO's Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia (NACA), Bangkok, has indicated the possibility for arranging a training course in Bangkok or India for the Indian Fishery Officials under a special programme. Under this course they shall be educated on the symptoms, diagnosis, treatment and remedial measures to be adopted for containing the spread of this disease.

Government of Assam have asked for a Central assistance of Rs. 3 crore to control the disease and to help the people in the affected areas. The Centre is shortly deputing a Technical Team under the leadership of Joint Commissioner (Fy) for making an assessment of the situation in Assam and make recommendations. This Team shall comprise of other experts too.

The Government are fully aware of the hardships faced by the fishermen and the

fish farmers. Remedial measures for containing the spread of this disease have been taken and further action will be initiated only after the receipt of the report of the Central Technical Team.

No report of any disease afflicting vegetable plants due to the said water pollution has been reported by the Assam Agriculture University or ICAR Research Complex, Shilong and neither from the Agriculture Director of the State Government. However, Agriculture Director, Assam has instructed his field Staff for conducting a survey so as to know whether the vegetables have been affected by any such disease or not.

SHRI M. R. SAIKIA (Nowgong): Sir, Assam has been suffering from devastating floods for the last three years continuously. This year also people of Assam have been suffering from devastating floods, three or four times successively. Immediately after recovering from the miseries and ravages caused by floods, the people of Assam had to face a grave situation. The report has already appeared that a peculiar disease has appeared in Assam. It was reported that it appeared first in Australia. Subsequently, it travelled to Bangkok, Thailand, Singapore, Japan and Bangladesh. From Bangladesh it came to Barak Valley. The last flood brought this disease to Assam Valley and this has now spread over the entire State right from Dubri to Sadya including Barak Valley. This dreaded disease inflicted the entire fish population and vegetable plants in Assam. As a result of this, what we find is that the whole fish population were dismayed and were floating round not quite dead but nearly dead because of this disease. Sir, as you know a majority of people in Assam eat fish and as a result of this disease, people have been affected and it is reported that some people have died. In my constituency in Nowgong district, it is reported that 12 people had died and several people are suffering from this disease and they have been hospitalised. Not only that. Even the eggs and chickens have been affected by this disease and hundreds and hundreds of wild birds, saucers, ducks, cranes etc. had died because of consump-

[Shri M. R. Saikia]

tion of affected fish. It is evident that these are floating in the 'Jheels' and fishery ponds. As a result of this, what happened in Assam is that it has created a clash in the State between the fishermen whose main occupation is fishing and the State Government. The fishermen are on the verge of starvation. They have been thrown out of employment because the Government of Assam has banned the sale of fish in the State. Nearly 10 lakhs of people have been thrown out of employment. This figure exists only in respect of Scheduled Castes community. Besides the Scheduled Castes community, there are Scheduled Tribes which constitute more than one lakh of people, who live on this particular profession, and they will also be thrown out of jobs. Besides this, there are some non-Scheduled Castes people who are also engaged in fishing, they will also be thrown out of employment. Not only this. The traders who take up this occupation as the only means of livelihood, have also lost their source of income. Therefore, what we find at present is that lakhs and lakhs of people have been suffering for want of means of livelihood. The Government of Assam in the meantime, have taken some measures to provide relief and rehabilitation of the affected people and also to control the disease. It is not only the waters of the mighty Brahmaputra river which it polluted, but it polluted the waters of the banks, ponds, and other things. Everywhere you will find that this disease is spreading and the Government of Assam, from the Revenue Department, spent more than Rs. 2 crores, but the resources available to the State Government are not sufficient to meet this situation. Therefore, the Government of Assam has submitted a report requesting the Indian Government for extending the helping hand to the tune of Rs. 14 crores to enable this Government to give relief to the affected people and to rehabilitate them and to control the disease.

The Minister in his statement stated that he received a request for Rs. 3 crores. It is not true. In fact, the State Government re-

quested the Indian Government not for Rs. 3 crores, but for Rs. 14 crores. Sir, in this respect I can quote some things because this problem has got another aspect. You know, fisheries is one of the major sources of revenue to the Government. Crores and crores of rupees from this source go to the revenue of the State, but the Government of Assam this year is going to lose this source of income to the tune of not less than Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 30 crores. Apart from that, the State Government have to face the flood affected people and also spend for repair works of the damaged properties such as houses, roads, buildings, culverts etc. Therefore, it is not possible on the part of the State Government to bear this burden. So, I on behalf of the people of Assam and on behalf of the State Government appeal to the Indian Government's request so that these wretched people can be rescued from this crisis.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor): Sir, this disease is a strange disease in fish rising in an epidemic form in Assam and in the North-East region since April-May 1988. This is a viral type of disease and this peculiar type of disease has first taken place in Bangladesh and now slowly it is spreading over to the North-Eastern region and it was first detected in the month of April-May in Dhubri, in the Cachar District in Assam. In this matter, the State Government is taking all possible steps to protect and rehabilitate the affected fishermen numbering about 1.11 lakhs and the fish. But it appears from the entire statement of the hon. Minister that we have done nothing and he has shifted the burden to the State Government as if, they have got no responsibility in the Ministry. The State Government has prayed for Rs. 14.40 crores. In the Statement, you will find that as if the State Government has asked only Rs. 3 crores. This is misleading and I would like the Minister to place on record, the letters of the Government of Assam.

Secondly, it has been stated that the Centre is "shortly" deputing a technical team. This disease has started in the month of April and his Ministry is sleeping over the

matter. They do not know anything at all. They say, "Shortly, a team is visiting". It is not specific. It is just like the operation may be successful later on but the patient has already died. I am not satisfied with the statement given by the Minister concerned.

Sir, about one lakh hectares of natural fisheries and about 8,000 hectares of private tank fisheries have been affected. This disease is rapidly spreading over to plants and animals. In my district, Golaghat, 3 people have died after consuming fish. In Nowgong, 12 people have died; in Cachar 6 people have died. And the Indian Government is just enjoying the distress being faced by the people of Assam. We have all along been swallowed by these natural calamities like floods, drought and this peculiar type of disease. I want that effective steps should be taken immediately to protect the affected people, particularly curative and preventive steps should be taken. Steps for the rehabilitation of these affected fishermen should also be taken as those who are living on fishing and marketing are dying for want of food and shelter. But you are not concerned about their lives. School going children have stopped going to school for want of food. They are all suffering. They have nothing to eat practically. I am not able to understand what steps are being taken by the Government of India. It appears from the statement of the Minister that he is not at all interested and the statement itself is very much misleading.

So far as the prayer for grant of funds and for sending a technical team is concerned it should be done immediately. The incident had taken place right from the month of April/May but till today they have not sent any team to study the situation. I fervently request through you that the Government of India should come forward to save those who are depending on fish catching and marketing. They should immediately allot some funds and send a technical team to study the situation and protect them.

SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR (Mysore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I rise to speak on a sub-

ject that has already been discussed by some of my hon. colleagues. I would like to state that it would not be out of place if I say that pollution of rivers has become a national phenomenon in this country. It is most unfortunate that one of the mightiest and the largest rivers in this country, apart from causing a great deal of distress and damage to the people who live in that region has now been polluted with a peculiar disease and the result is a great deal of fish have been dying and moreover, the vegetable and other crops growing in that region are also badly affected. It is essential that adequate measures necessary for monitoring by Pollution Control Board are immediately taken. The Prime Minister and the Government of India have shown a great deal of concern for controlling the growing menace of pollution but, unfortunately not only Brahmaputra but many other rivers have become highly polluted. The hon. Minister has not informed us in his statement as to what has been the reason that has caused this unfortunate disease in the river.

I would also like to know if State Pollution Control Board has been set up in Assam and, if so, when the Assam State Pollution Control Board came to know that the river Brahmaputra was being polluted.

The hon. Minister has said that it is only during the month of April or May that he has learnt about it. What action the State and the Central Government propose to take against any agencies or organisations or industries or against the agriculturists who use pesticides which might be one of the causes for the pollution of the river?

I would like to know whether the Central Government has considered giving assistance as requested by the State Government of Assam.

No doubt, the hon. Minister has suggested certain steps that he proposes to take to try to identify the diseases in the areas affected but, I would like to know what measures are likely to be taken by the Ministry to eradicate this problem by the Cen-

[Shri Srikanta Datta Narasimharaja Wadiar]

tral Government with the help of the State Government. At this stage, proper remedial measures should be taken to eradicate this menace. Mere preventive measures of the disease will not help. This menace is likely to cause a great deal of harm to the people. I would also like to know from the Hon. Minister as to how many people have been affected— in the sense not by the disease—by consuming fish and vegetables etc. What is the damage that this disease has caused on the flora and fauna of that particular region? I would also like to know whether the hon. Minister is likely to take steps to rehabilitate all those people who have been affected in this region.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this disease first occurred in Australia, as some reports go, and spread to South-West Asia and then to Bangladesh and after that it spread to Cachar and Barak valley, from which my friend Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev comes, then to Brahmaputra Valley and I am told, subject to correction, that it is now spreading even to West Bengal. (*Interruptions*). Sir, this disease is called Ulcerative Disease Syndrome. The word 'Syndrome' indicates that the virus has not been detected and only symptomatic prevention have been possible. Whatever measures can be taken is only preventive measures.

Sir, what has happened in Assam? This disease, is such that the flesh and skin of the fish melts away. What remains are only the bones. Ultimately, the fish dies. (*Interruptions*). The ponds are being covered by dead fish; the rivers are being covered by dead fish and the water has become polluted. The result has been that birds like cranes and ducks which consume this polluted water are dying. The other effect has been, even the agricultural crops, according to our information, are being affected and people are being apprehensive of taking even agricultural crops. This has caused tremendous difficulties. Afterall, in the Eastern Region of India, fish is one of the main items of consumption. Shri Saikia and also

Shri Tanti have told that a large percentage of scheduled caste population covering about millions have become totally out of jobs because the Government of Assam has totally prevented purchase and sale of fish.

12.31 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

I am told that in Bangladesh, the Institutes at Mainansing and Faridapur made certain investigations regarding this disease. In Australia, when the disease first occurred, they must have made certain investigations as also in this South-West Asian region. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Union Ministry has made any communication with the Australian Government, the Government of Bangladesh and also Thailand Govt. to know from these Governments as to how this disease has been tackled there; whether this disease is caused by any virus and if so whether the virus is detected and if not how this disease has been contained. The hon. Minister has stated that the Union Govt. has asked the States to take measures which are: (i) The water inlet of the pond should be closed; (ii) water from agricultural areas coming into the ponds should be prevented and (iii) line at 60-100 kg per 0.16 ha. be applied 3-4 times after every three weeks over the water surface. I would like to state that these preventive measures can be applied only in case this disease affects a particular pond or one or two small places. But in a situation where the State has been totally submerged by flood, how can you prevent water coming from one area to another area? You cannot prevent birds from taking either the fish or the polluted water. There has been tremendous rains in Assam during the last few days. When rain water comes and when this disease is affecting virtually the entire State, the preventive measure suggested by the hon. Minister becomes meaningless. In that context, I would like to know - in fact, I do not know whether it has come to the knowledge of the Hon. Minister - I wrote myself and pointed out number of cases that because of the industrial pollution and dumping of wastage from

some of the industrial undertakings which are public sector undertakings like the Paper Mills at Naogaon, the agricultural crops and fishes were affected. Therefore, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister firstly, whether he has made any communication with the Australian Government, the Thailand Government and also the Bangladesh Government to find out what is their experience about this disease; and whether there are any preventive measures, curative measures and if not, why the Government has delayed so long. I would like to know also that he has said that there is a training course. It is no use having a training course after a few months. If the disease has started, the training course ought to have been covered by now. Even now, you are talking in terms of training course. This means that there is a casual and callous attitude to the whole thing. Now, the Hon. Minister says that the Central Team would be going. It is rather surprising. What I would have expected from the Hon. Minister is that the Central Team has gone. And I would plead with the Hon. Minister because I do not want to make it a party issue because after all people are suffering - kindly send the Central Team tomorrow with the experts. Let them conduct it. You have to inform the Government.

Then he has said that the remedial measures for containing the spread of the disease has been taken. What are the remedial measures that the Central Government has taken? He has not spelt out that. So far my information goes, no remedial measures have been taken by the Central Government up till now. Therefore, I would like to know what remedial measures have been taken and what remedial measures they want to take.

I will plead with the Government that Assam Government has asked for Rs. 14 crores. He has said that Assam Government has asked for three crores of rupees to control the disease. It may be for the purpose of controlling the disease, for taking steps which the Minister has suggested, three crores of rupees have been asked for. But the Scheduled Castes population num-

bering about a million and the Scheduled Tribes population have been affected. And the Parliament has the responsibility for this down-trodden people. It is not possible for the States to tackle the situation after the ravages of the floods, which the House already knows, the State Exchequer has no fund. Therefore, for rehabilitation of these people, for some relief measures - as like this period, total ban over the purchase and sale of fish is not lifted - some adequate assistance must come to these down-trodden population, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population for whose benefit the Union Government speaks everyday. It is not that the homilies should be issued. Some concrete measures should be taken. Therefore, I would ask what is the response of this Government to the request of the Assam Government for Rs. 14 crores. I would plead with the Government to immediately sanction Rs. 14 crores in consultation with the Finance Ministry. Rs. 14 crores is a very very small amount. The difficulty with the Assam Government is that the Government of Assam is not accustomed to demand large sums. It is not accustomed to the culture of demanding larger amounts which some of the State Governments are in the habit of demanding. Rs. 14 crores is a very very small amount for the Central Government which can be sanctioned within five minutes. Therefore, I would plead with the Hon. Minister Mr. Bhajan Lal to announce the sanction of Rs. 14 crores.

Therefore, my few specific questions will be, whether you have communicated with the other Governments and what is the result. Well, in spite of the delay, kindly be in communication with these Governments immediately and try to learn from their experience. The training course should be started immediately. The Central Team should be deputed to Assam tomorrow and immediate steps should be taken. I would like to know about the remedial measures. Fifthly, at least, this partly sum of Rs. 14 crores which has been asked by the State Government should be sanctioned immediately and that statement should come forth from the Hon. Minister.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Members have drawn the attention of the house and through it the attention of the Government to the peculiar disease afflicting fishes through a Calling Attention Motion.

Whenever there is an out break of disease, not only the hon. Members are concerned about it but the Government is also similarly concerned. Shri Saikia while initiating the Calling Attention referred to the floods in Assam. This disease afflicting the fish population is a consequence of floods. But the floods and this disease are two different matters. The nature of assistance are separate. The floods as you are aware is a natural calamity. Floods, fire accidents, earthquakes occur suddenly and therefore, we have to make separate provision for it. However, so far as the floods are concerned, Shri Goswami has also stated that the Centre has provided full assistance to the Government of Assam in this regard. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav, my colleague, was first to visit the flood ravaged areas and then myself and the Hon. Prime Minister's visited the area and sanctioned Rs. 85 crores for flood relief. We have made efforts to assist Assam Government in every possible way.

As regards this disease, it has not originate in our country but has come from outside and particularly from Bangladesh. You may be aware that river Brahmaputra enters India through Bangladesh and this disease spread as a result of devastating floods in that area. In order to check it... (Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your name is not there, you are not allowed. It does not go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Remarks of the Members, whose names are not there, will not go in the proceedings.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: If floods occur, water will naturally overflow. (Interruptions). Will you kindly listen? It is on account of the floods that Bangladesh was affected by this disease and consequently it spread to Assam, Tripura and Meghalaya as well. However, the spread of this disease has been contained in Tripura and Meghalaya, but in Assam it has not been completely controlled so far. As regards your allegation that Assam Government has requested for Rs. 14 crores assistance from the centre, I would like you to kindly inform us about the number of that letter if you are in a position to do so, otherwise I will inform you about the date of the letter and the amount demanded. The letter is dated 14-11-88, which means that the letter reached us only 16 or 17 days back and the number is V.F.F. - 197/88/13. The Government of Assam has demanded Rs. 3 crores through this letter and I have stated the number of that letter.

[English]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I will give the Hon. Minister a copy of the letter. We have verified this with the State Government.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the hon. Member is in a position to give information, let him pass it on to the Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: The file is lying with me and I am stating the facts. You have mentioned that Rs. 14 crores have been demanded and that is why I had to enlighten you. The Central Government has issued directions to the State Governments to take remedial measures in this regard

consequent upon the receipt, the reports of investigations carried out by the specialists of the Central Institute of Fresh Water Aquaculture and Fisheries and the assessment of a technical team which had been deputed there. One of these directions is that water inlet of the pond should be closed, when neighbouring river water show signs of disease. Another step is application of lime and salt for checking the spread of this disease. Other remedial measures can be taken up and the Central Government is fully concerned about it although you are aware that this matter is under the jurisdiction of the State Government and it is the responsibility of the State to take immediate action for controlling the spread of such diseases. It is not justified on the part of the State Government to take no action and pass the entire responsibility to the Central Government. The Central Government cannot be blamed at all because it has made all out efforts in this regard.

Besides, it is a fact that this disease affected Australia, Netherlands and Bangkok, as has also been pointed out by Shri Goswami. Netherlands and Bangkok were the last to be affected and we have negotiated with Bangkok in this matter and a training course is also going to be arranged. We have informed the State Government in this regard and the officers concerned have been directed to make an on the spot study of the situation and find out remedial measures for the complete control of this disease. Mr. Chairman, so far as the question of the fishermen being thrown out of employment and their rehabilitation are concerned, this is also the task of the State Government. Marginal money is available with the States for meeting such exigencies and they can utilise this amount and claim it thereafter from the centre and the latter will definitely give as per norms, because there are certain subjects for which the State Governments alone are responsible. Similarly, the losses suffered by the traders has been mentioned. There can be no two opinions on the point that out break of any disease creates difficulties for the Government.

It has been mentioned that some people died after consuming diseased fish. Mr. Chairman, Sir, Assam Government has not informed us about a single such case so far. If you talk without any substance, it will not do. I want to know whether the State Government has ever written to us in this regard and if so, what is the nature of that information? We have not received any information from the Government of Assam so far, and therefore, these allegations are baseless. So far as the rehabilitation of the fishermen is concerned, as I have already stated the State Government should provide assistance in this matter. We have some schemes for providing employment and housing facilities to them. Houses should be built for them under this scheme. The Central Government will make every possible effort for the poor.

Another matter raised is that of pollution. In this connection, I can only state that the State Pollution Boards should look into this matter. If there is an outbreak of any disease due to pollution the State Government are responsible for it. It is also the State Government's duty to check pollution in the State as a result of industrial growth or any other reason.

[English]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: It is a Central Government undertaking.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: The State Governments have full authority in this matter. The Centre intervenes only when the States fail to tackle a problem. But when the Centre does so, it is alleged that the Centre is interfering in matters of the States.

[English]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: The State Government has taken it up with the Central Government and it is the Central Government Undertaking which is doing it.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Shri Goswami, you may be aware that there are State Pollution Boards in every State to look into the pollution problems within the State. It has the full authority to identify these industries which are causing pollution and file cases against those who violate the relevant laws regarding pollution.

[English]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: It is a Central Government Undertaking.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: After all, the State Government has to do it.

[English]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: The pollution is being done by a Central Government Undertaking.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: How does the question of an undertaking arise here? The State Pollution Boards are under the State Governments and the National Board is under the Central Government... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Central Government Undertaking is doing the pollution. If this is your case, then we will stop the undertaking from functioning from tomorrow.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: The State Government has full authority to issue a notice for its closure and file a case against it in the court.

[English]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: This is not

the lone case. Central Government Undertakings in a number of States are doing pollution. We take the cue from you and will stop it from functioning.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: In the Union Territories, it is the responsibility of the Central Government and in the States, it is the responsibility of the State Governments. It is only when the State Governments fail to take any action that the Centre can intervene to offer directions, otherwise this matter falls under the jurisdiction of the State Governments... (Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interruptions are allowed.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: As regards import of foreign technology, the Union Government has negotiated with Thailand and has also requested Bangladesh Government through its High Commission to look into this problem. We have also written to F.A.O.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not reply to Members whose names do not figure in the list.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Talks are going on with Thailand and all out efforts are being made for controlling this disease. The Government of India will make every effort to prevent this disease in future. The Government will provide all possible help in this regard. We are sending a team there very soon.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Send it tomorrow.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: We will try to send the team within ten days. the Government of India will give maximum assistance. According to rules, the team is sent only when a memorandum is received from the State Government but they have not sent any memorandum so far. They do nothing at their own end and only find fault with Government of India. They should have sent a memorandum with details of loss incurred and requested the Centre to send a team. Then of course, if the team had not gone there, they could have criticised the Centre. But they have not sent any memorandum so far. Even then, we are sending a team, which will examine and report about the loss suffered and we will try to give maximum help to the Government of Assam as far as possible according to our norms.

[English]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Sir, I only want to point out that I will present before him the letters by which the Government of Assam has asked for Rs. 14 crores. (Interruptions)

12.51 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Sixty Third Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 30th November, 1988."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Soz, please move your amendment.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, following be substituted -

"The report be referred back to the Committee to provide time for discussion on judicial reforms in the country."

Sir, I do agree that the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister has brought before us very important issues. For the past three sessions, we have been insisting that we must discuss the burning issue that we should have judicial reforms in the country. These are important issues. But much more important is judicial reforms. Therefore, I have suggested to the hon. Minister that he can go back to the Committee so that before this session closes, we discuss judicial reforms.

Why do I want a discussion on judicial reforms? Only three days ago, the Law Commission's report has been placed in the Rajya Sabha. We must have copies of that. Now we have no report before us. But whatever reports have appeared in the Press, I feel one with the recommendations of the Law Commission. It wants the Supreme Court to be split into the appellate court and the constitutional court and the appellate court will have branches all over India. (Interruptions)

Over 1,30,000 cases are pending before the Supreme Court. People of India want justice. Recently, in a particular important magazine, there was an article by Sheila Bharse of Bombay: One lakh children are behind the bars in various parts of the country. (Interruptions) Therefore, I feel that judicial reforms should have precedence over the items that have been presented to us. I approach the hon. Minister through you that it should go back to the Committee so that we get as first item: judicial reforms in the country. (Interruptions)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool): Actually, we have given call attention motion for taking into consideration the 125th report of the Law Commission regarding the reorganisation of the Supreme Court. It has come very prominently in the Press yesterday. Therefore, we appeal to the Minister

[Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy]

for Parliamentary Affairs to see that this important topic is discussed. Otherwise, the people will think that the Parliament does not think over very important matters especially pertaining to the Judiciary. The hon. Minister must also remember that in 1985, in the first Presidential Address to the Eighth Lok Sabha, judicial reforms were promised. We have not discussed it so far. Therefore, I request and I appeal to the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs to see that this report is taken up for consideration tomorrow.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have not given any notice of amendment. This would not form part of the record. You should have given a notice. As an hon. Member, you must know the rules.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I shall bring the hon. Member's viewpoints about the judicial reforms to the notice of the Law Minister and the Business Advisory Committee. Government itself has been keen on judicial reforms and a number of statements have been made in the House also. All the same, as I said, I shall bring it to the notice of the Law Minister and the Business Advisory Committee. However, there is no question of the report going back to the Business Advisory Committee.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. CHAIRMAN: It would not go on record. You have not given any notice as per rules. Hon. Members are expected to know the rules.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): I want an assurance from the hon. Minister that before the session closes, we shall discuss the question of judicial reforms, even if the House has to be extended.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: As I said, I shall bring your viewpoint to the notice of the

Law Minister and the Business Advisory Committee. Therefore, I request you to withdraw your amendment.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: In view of the assurance, I seek leave for the House to withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 30th November, 1988."

The motion was adopted.

12.58 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (i) **Need for techno-economic survey of the hilly regions of Uttar Pradesh for their proper development**

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): The Central Government help the State Government under a special plan to remove backwardness of hilly regions of Uttar Pradesh and provide economic and social amenities. But unfortunately, even after implementation of this special plan, these regions still remain far behind in the field of socio-economic development as compared to other regions of the State itself as well as other States of the country. Around development of these regions is not taking place due to the lack of special infrastructural facilities in these regions to implement the plan fully and also due to the criteria for the allotment of funds. So I request the Planning Commission that:

- (1) **A techno-economic survey of these regions should be conducted.**

** Not recorded.

- (2) A separate planning commission should be constituted in the State for these areas.
- (3) An elected council should be constituted on the lines of Gorkha Development Council for the implementation of the plan.
- (4) All the administrative powers, at present being exercised by the State Government should be vested in the council and separate cadres should be made for the Government services.
- (5) Rs. 100 crores more should be provided to the State to implement the provisions of the existing plan.
- (6) A provision should be made to provide special funds for meeting the needs of these regions by setting up separate cells in the Central Ministries for this purpose.

[English]

(ii) Need to provide Central aid for the Village Health Guides in the State of Orissa

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): To render first-aid and to cure small diseases of the rural people, Village Health Guides were appointed for every two thousand rural population on paying Rs. 50 as remuneration per month and medicines costing Rs. 50. This programme covered the entire country. As the prices of medicines increased, medicines costing Rs. 150 were provided to these VHCs, per month for distribution among the patients. But the payment of remuneration and also availability of medicines has been irregular for about five years.

The situation has gone from bad to worse in the State of Orissa. More than 4000 VHCs of the State have not received their remunerations for the last 23 months and no medicines have been supplied for

the last eleven months. This has resulted in complete paralysation of primary and first aid treatment to the people of rural areas, where the Government-aided medical centres and dispensaries are very remote. This is helping in the spread of various diseases including contagious and viral diseases. The State Government is expressing its inability to come to the rescue of these people without getting the monetary allotment for this purpose from the Union Government.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister for Health and Family Welfare to come to the rescue of the people of Orissa and release the Central aid immediately.

[Translation]

(iii) Need to provide passenger or shuttle trains in Gujarat Saurashtra region

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD (Baroda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I raise an urgent matter of public importance under rule 377.

All the trains running in Gujarat, Saurashtra and adjacent areas have been made fast, mail or express trains. Besides, some new fast trains have also been introduced. Owing to the conversions of all the passenger trains as Bhopal passenger train etc. into fast trains the poor farmers, labourers, masses and particularly those people, who work in other villages or suburbs, are facing great difficulty. They are deprived of only means of available transport, because fast trains do not stop at small stations.

I request the hon. Minister of Railways that either the passenger trains converted into fast trains should halt at small stations or local trains and shuttle trains should be introduced there. Poor, farmers, labourers and working people should not be penalised just to provide the facility to some people. There has been resentment in many places due to this. Steps should be taken to remove their difficulties. Besides, fast trains, local trains should also be introduced to provide facility to the local people.

[English]

- (iv) **Need to ensure payment of minimum wages to agricultural labour**

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): Despite there being legislation enforcing minimum wages in agriculture, there are regular complaints that these minimum wages are not being paid in many areas. The Union Government has overall responsibility to ensure that minimum wages are revised periodically and applied. The State Labour Ministers also meet regularly under the Central Government's aegis to review the implementation of minimum wages legislation. However, it seems that no thought has been given as to why the decision to pay minimum wages remains unimplemented despite all these precautions. Apart from the attitude of some landholders, it must also be considered whether agricultural operations in all places are profitable enough to help even those landholders who want to abide by the law, to pay the minimum wages. There should be adequate interaction between the Agriculture Ministry and the Labour Ministry on this issue so that agricultural operations are made profitable enough for better wages to be paid to the workers, many of whom are unorganised.

[Translation]

- (v) **Need to increase the amount of scholarship for Harijan/Adivasi students**

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I raise the following matter under Rule 377.

Today, the prices are rising rapidly in the country. It has affected education also which cannot be ignored. The Government has made arrangement for hostels for the Harijan/Adivasi students getting scholarship. This price-rise has directly affected the scholarships given to the Harijan/Adivasi students. The amount fixed does not even meet their one month expenditure. Due to this, many intelligent students drop their

studies. Most of the Harijan and Adivasi families cannot afford the expenditure for providing higher education to their wards and thus their desire to continue studies is not fulfilled.

So, I request the Central Government to increase the amount of scholarship for the Harijan/Adivasi students so that students depending on scholarships only could complete their studies and serve the country as an educated citizen.

[English]

- (vi) **Need to give recognition to poet Vemana by issuing a postal stamp, opening a faculty and publishing authoritative translation of his works**

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool): Vemana was a renowned poet, rationalist, social reformer and a Saint. from Rayalaseema region in Andhra Pradesh. His poetry consisted essentially of scientific and rational solutions to social problems and reforms. His poetry in the purest and simplest form is most popular among the people. He opposed religious fanaticism, expose hypocrisy, social oppression of the poor and downtrodden and taught the path of non violence and truth. He enriched the basic humanist outlook of Hindu philosophy. His works were translated in the beginning of 19th century in English by Mr. Bxuan who was enchanted by the great depth of thought expressed in simple language. His verses have also been translated into other languages. But yet there has been no national recognition of this great poet Vemana

I, therefore, appeal to the Union Government to take steps for due recognition of Vemana greatness by issuing a postal stamp and instituting Vemana faculty in the Indira Gandhi Open University and also by publishing authoritative translations of his works in all India languages essentially in Hindi.

(vii) Need to adhere to the three language formula

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): The abandonment of the Revised Three Language Formula, 1961, by the educational authorities and its substitution by the CBSE by another formula of its own making strikes a fatal blow at the right of linguistic minorities. Universal adoption of Hindi and English as First and Second compulsory languages in Hindi speaking states relegates the mother tongue of the linguistic minorities to the status of third language when the mother tongue has to compete with other modern Indian languages. The schools are, moreover, not required to make necessary arrangements for the teaching of the mother tongue of the minority students. Similarly, in non-Hindi States, the formula has been reduced to Hindi, the regional language and English, leaving no scope at all for the teaching of the mother tongue of the linguistic minorities, other than those whose mother tongue is Hindi or English.

This formula is unscientific, discriminatory and unconstitutional because it ignores the right of a child to learn his mother tongue. Also the formula is a distortion of and a basic deviation from the original three language formula of 1955 as revised in 1961, which gave the mother tongue the status of First language and thus treated all languages and all linguistic communities equally.

The Government must immediately correct the distortion, reinstate mother tongue as the first language, make Hindi or Regional language compulsory for linguistic minorities as Second language and provide for English or any other M.I.L. as third language.

(viii) Need for immediate financial and other assistance to West Bengal affected by the recent cyclone

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): The unprecedented cyclone in recent memory on 29th and 30th November

has hit wide areas of West Bengal particularly in South 24 parganas and Midnapur districts. After the Meteorological Office was set up in 1867 in Calcutta there was never any cyclone of this magnitude recorded.

The preliminary estimates show that more than 80 people died, 2 million people are affected, more than 1 lakh mud houses have collapsed and standing and ripe paddy crop has been damaged upto 60% in certain places, and more or less heavily in most places. Vegetables and potato growing is also seriously affected.

The West Bengal Finance Minister has appealed for Rs. 25 crore as relief immediately and has communicated with the Minister of Finance to that effect. I urge for urgent steps for despatching money and other materials by the Central Government.

[Translation]

(ix) Need to declare Dr. Hari Singh Gaur University, Sagar as a Central University

SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY (Sagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a first and very old university in Sagar, in Madhya Pradesh, which was named after its founder Dr. Hari Singh Gaur, the great intellectual and generous person. The university has not reached the heights of anticipated development so far to turn the dreams of Dr. Hari Singh Gaur into reality.

All the students, their guardians, intellectuals and citizens are demanding that this university should be given the status of a central university and they are making preparations to start on agitation because of delay caused in meeting their demand.

So, it is necessary to give this university the status of a central university and it is also necessary to open the institutes of Pharmacy and Ayurved in this university. The Government should respect the feelings of the people.

[English]

- (x) **Conversion of Bandel-Katwa Section of Eastern railway into double line and its electrification**

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Sir, people of all walks of life and of all political affiliations in the localities along Bandel-Katwa Railway line in the Eastern Railways have organised a determined movement on the longstanding demands of conversion of this line into double line and electrification of the route in order to enhance social mobility and economic development of the lakhs of people who inhabit this area.

The perpetual neglect of this line over the years has become unbearable to the people and they have come out in the street in a peaceful manner to attract the attention of the authorities.

I request the Minister of Railways to immediately call the representatives of the organisation leading the movement for a dialogue and take effective steps to improve the conditions of Bandel-Katwa Railway line within a time bound programme.

13.15 hrs.

BANKING, PUBLIC FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL (Contd.)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up further consideration of the Banking, Public Financial Institutions and Negotiable Instruments Laws (Amendment) Bill.

Shri C. Madhav Reddi.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Mr. Chairman, I rise to make a few comments on the Bill amending thirteen Acts relating to the banks and other financial institutions and also the Negotiable Instruments Act.

This is a very important Bill, because it is not only amending the banking laws, but also the Negotiable Instruments Act. I would have liked a separate bill for amending the Negotiable Instruments Act instead of clubbing it with the Banking and Financial Institutions (Amendment) Bill. One thing common in all of these twelve amendments to the banking laws is that the Government wants to fix a uniform tenure to the Directors of these institutions. The existing provisions relating to the tenure of Directors, the appointment of directors the terms and conditions and the eligibility of appointment etc., are contained in the Nationalised Banks Management Scheme, 1970 and 1980. After the nationalisation we have prepared a scheme under which the Directors whether they are official directors or non-official directors, whether they are employee directors, workmen and non-workmen employee directors, all these matters are covered under this scheme. There is also a provision in the Banking Regulation Act about the appointment of directors. And yet today we have different laws. The Directors are appointed under various states differently, under different conditions and for different tenures.

I can understand the anxiety of the Government in this regard. Of course, it is strictly in consonance with the recommendation made by the Estimates Committee, but my point is that for the last four years these banks are functioning with truncated boards. No non-official Directors had been appointed on these Boards and every time Government came forward with the plea that the regulations are under revision and once these are revised, the non-officials will be appointed.

So, what is the position of the banks today? The board of every bank is consisting of hardly four or five members consisting of officials, the Chairman and the Managing Director, the Executive Director - if there is one - then the representative of the Government from the Banking Division and the Reserve Bank of India. That is all.

And what is the position? With these truncated boards which bank is regularly

holding the meetings of the boards? I find that many of these banks Boards do not function. The agenda notes are circulated to the members and they are approved without discussion.

The banking activities during the last four years have increased as the hon. Minister has pointed out yesterday enormously. Their activities, their schemes and their functions have increased. They have taken up a number of non-banking functions such as leasing activities equipment loans, mutual fund schemes and merchant banking activities in addition to many other social banking activities.

All these activities naturally have increased the workload and also the necessity to devote sufficient time and sufficient attention to the policies of the Banks. The role of the bankers has become important. During this particular period, which is a crucial period in the history of the banking, the Government had only truncated boards which remained almost non-existent in the sense that they consisted only of officials. What was the reason? I do not understand the reason. Finance Minister after Finance Minister, right from Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh to Shri Patelji, never considered this particular aspect of the management of the Banks. Why have the non-officials been excluded from the management of the banks? Of course, I know even if these decisions are taken these directors are appointed purely on political considerations. Even that also has not been done. Perhaps, the government is waiting for the elections to come. Now you are going to appoint these non-official Directors, Not one, about 300 Directors for 28 nationalised banks. Every Bank can have about 15 Directors and out of 15, about 10 Directors will be non-officials. At this rate, 280 Directors are going to be appointed. Perhaps they will be appointed just at the time when the elections are near so that you may satisfy a number of aspiring political people. The criteria for appointing these Directors are already in the Scheme itself. It is there already in the scheme as to how they are to be selected and as to what interest they should represent; they should

have experience in specialised fields like Accountancy, Agriculture, Small Scale Industries, etc. All these details have been given in the scheme itself. The fact is that the Government never followed these criteria and never tried to appoint these Directors in accordance with rules and kept the banks in the hands of the officials. I have nothing against these officials. But certainly their vision is limited. You had taken up Social Banking and so many other schemes. Certainly there was a need for non-official element to be associated with the functioning of the bank. But this has not been done during the last four years. Now that the Bill is being amended and uniform tenure is being fixed, are you going to appoint the non-official Directors atleast now?

Sir, I am very happy that the banks these days are going on initiating a number of schemes in the field of Social Banking. Recently four banks have joined together and signed a memorandum of Understanding. They are going to have a joint subsidiary, which is a new experiment in banking. So far, these banks had been forming subsidiary companies for taking up certain special activities. Now we will have a joint subsidiary for four banks for taking up activities such as merchant banking. I do not know whether the Government has been consulted before this decision was taken. In any case, non-officials were not there. I do not know whether the Government has been consulted when such an important decision was taken.

The hon. Minister pointed out that one of the important amendments relates to increase the capital base of these banks. The capital base of these banks is to be increased by increasing the paid up capital of the Bank from Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 500 crores.

I welcome that. But the point is that when you are going to increase the paid up capital, where is the money coming from? In this year's Budget, we have Rs. 200 crores, which was set apart for this purpose but already spent. The Government has been subscribing to the paid up capital for

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the last fifteen years. But now you have reached a ceiling and beyond that, the Government cannot subscribe to the paid up capital anymore, and hence this amendment. The paid up capital is being enhanced from Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 500 crores. Where is the money coming from? Interestingly, the financial Memorandum of the Bill says that no money is going to be given to the banks. It is only a book adjustment. What you are going to do is to see that when the banks get the enhanced paid up capital, with that capital they purchase the special Government securities, which means no additional funds will flow into the banks. The object of this is to see that the profitability of the banks is increased. The whole object is to see that the debt-equity ratio of these banks is enhanced to the international level. But the point is how the profitability is going to be increased because you are going to take away the money which you have given in the shape of purchasing the securities. This directly leads us to the question of banks' liquidity. As the hon. Minister has pointed out today the deposits of the banks have increased to about Rs. 1,17,000 crores, and out of these deposits, if I remember- I do not have the copy of the Minister's statement because it has not been made available to us; it is in the supplement because this statement was made by him at the fag end of the debate yesterday - he said that roughly Rs. 70,000 crores are the advances. That means there is a difference of about Rs. 50,000 crores. Now, where is this difference going? This is where the SLR and CRR become very relevant. What is this SLR and why are you going on increasing this? Today the SLR is 38 per cent and the CRR is 10.5 per cent. I have no dispute with the CRR, that is, Cash Reserve Ratio, but the point is when you increase the SLR, you are preventing the banks from investing their own funds as they like. The funds could go to the priority sector, to agriculture, to industries and to any other sector. The idea behind what you are going to see that the excess liquidity with the banks is checked. How are you going to check the excess liq-

uidity? If it is in the shape of cash with the Reserve Bank, it is O.K. That is CRR, which is 10.5 per cent. But if it is going to the Government departments because the banks are supposed to purchase the Government securities it is different. 38 per cent of the deposits which they are going to get, are going to be utilised for purchasing Government securities. What you are doing is you are taking the liquidity from the bank managers' hands to the bureaucrats' hands. You are not curbing the liquidity. Liquidity is there but you are preventing the banks from using this. You are taking away those funds and utilising in the Government department resulting in the increase of non-plan Government expenditure. This is not curbing liquidity to see that the inflation is checked. So, with this high Statutory Liquidity Ratio of 38 per cent, it is difficult for the Indian banks to make profits. What is the position of profitability of the Banks today? The profitability is going down. Today the banks' profitability has come down as low as 0.17 per cent, which is lowest in the whole world. 0.17 per cent is the profitability as percentage of working funds of the banks and they have to operate with such a small profit margin.

Coming to the question of the development of banks, the hon. Minister pointed out that the bank branches have been expanded, various activities have been taken up by the banks, priority sector lendings etc. have been increased. But what about the banks' other problems? Have the Government considered the question of the bad debts, the question of the frauds which are going on in the banks, the question of the overdue position?

The overdue position today is so bad that it was estimated in 1987 that the overdues were to the extent of Rs. 9700 crores, which form about 16.8% of the total advances. And it is still continuing and the Government of India has not been doing anything at all. I hear that the Government of India is considering to bring forward a new bill called Loan Recovery Bill so that you can prescribe how to recover the dues.

I do not know what type of Bill is under consideration because no proposal has come before us. But my point is that the remedies already prescribed by the Government of India have not been followed by the banks. The Government is not monitoring it. The Reserve Bank of India said that there should be a sort of a proper monitoring of these loans and particularly big loans given to the big industries. No proper monitoring is being done. Then the R.B.I. has also advised to follow a health code system, that the accounts should be graded, should be classified according to the health of the every account and operation of the accounts are properly checked to see that if a particular account is going sick immediately action should be taken. But nothing has been done.

Coming to the question of amendment, a very important amendment relating to the Negotiable Instruction Act, I am not able to understand why you want extra power the whole Chapter-16 is being added to the Negotiable Instrument Act. What is contained in Chapter-16? It says that if a particular cheque is issued by somebody on his account in discharge of a liability and if the cheque bounces -- the cheque is issued to cover a particular liability, -- then it becomes a criminal liability. Already in the Negotiable Instrument Act, there is a provision under Section 30 which makes it possible for the persons, who are holding the cheques to make him liable and he can be fined and in any case the lawyers know that it is a civil matter. After all, what is a cheque? It is only a Negotiable Instrument and if it is rejected, if it bounces, certainly civil action can be taken against him. How does it differ from a promisory note? If according to the promisory note payment is not made to the party, it does not become the criminal offence. Why do you make it here a criminal offence? It is likely to create a lot of problems, a lot of harrasments in spite of certain safeguards provided in the chapter. It is likely to create a lot of problems by making it penal offence and then punishment is so harsh that it can go up to

one year imprisonment and or, the fine which can go up to two times the amount of the cheque. Suppose the cheque is for one lakh rupees, the fine can be two lakh rupees. What is this? The whole idea, the whole objective is to see that the acceptability of the cheque is increased. You want that the cheque should be acceptable if it is issued to a person or to a Department, may be in the discharge of certain liability. But the point is that it is essentially a civil matter. Here you make it a criminal matter. In no other country it is a penal offence. I am not aware of any country where this has been declared as criminal offence. I will be happy to be told that there is a country declaring this as original offence. Unless it is proved that it has been fully and intentionally done, it was cheating, on that ground, of course, it becomes a criminal offence. but otherwise it is purely a civil matter. In any case you are going to enhance the rate of interest from 6 per cent to 18 per cent is being enhanced on the amount of the cheque which has been bounced. That should be enough. And I am opposed to this amendment to the Negotiable Instruments Act.

Sir, coming to the question of priority lending about which a reference has been made by the hon. Minister yesterday that the banks have taken up a number of schemes under which the lending activity has been increased for the priority sector such as agriculture, small scale industries etc. etc., well; Sir, we all know the position of the Regional Rural Banks. Only last year we passed an amending Bill and we know many of these Banks are sick and they are not in a position to give loans to agriculturists. Today we have a scheme, what the Government calls, a "service area" scheme and this scheme is supposed to be implemented from 1st January 1988. Now, under the service area scheme, you want to take up lending to meet all credit needs of those priority sectors, first you want to assess the total credit requirements, the credit requirements of that particular area. Survey work is being done, but as far as I know,

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there is no progress with regard to survey, there is no progress with regard to identification of the target groups or identification of the areas where credit requirements would be worked out; but there is no progress at all in this direction. Recently the Reserve Bank of India has appointed a Special Committee for each State to go into the aspect and they have found that it is difficult to adhere to the target date of 1.1.1989 by which time you are planning to start this service area scheme so that you may meet the credit requirements of the target groups in the country. I am afraid, Sir, this "service area" scheme is likely to meet the same fate as the other schemes have met. In addition to this, our Agriculture Minister the other day announced another scheme on the floor of the House. Without any preparation, without any spade work, he said that produce-linked credit will be given to the farmer. What is that produce-linked credit? 80 per cent of the requirements of the farmers would be met, 80 per cent of the value of the produce will be given to the farmer as a loan and then the produce will be kept with the farmer himself. But has any scheme been worked out on this? How are you going to do it? Where are the funds? These are the matters which have to be carefully gone into before any new scheme is announced. You get a thrill of announcing a new scheme, but in actual implementation, it loses all its importance, and it loses all its objectives.

Sir, these are the points which I wanted to raise, but there are some other issues which I wanted to raise with regard to this Bill because before this Bill is passed, there are certain things about which the Government has to be very clear in its mind. On Government's thinking about the venture capital scheme, we would like to know what the Government is thinking about it. The Parliament was meeting here, but a scheme has been announced in the press that a venture capital scheme or venture capital fund the subsidiary companies are going to floated. So far, only the IFCI, IDBI and ICCI are the only institutions which

have started operating the venture capital fund. It is very good that the Government wants that the Banks also should start the venture capital companies and take up the venture capital scheme. In the last Budget Session the hon. Finance Minister said that certain people, particularly the new industrialists, are not getting the equity capital from the market. It is difficult for them to raise the capital and something must be done to see that new companies which are coming should be able to get necessary subscription to the equity capital. For that purpose, a venture capital fund has been conceived. But why should you not announce such schemes on the floor of the House and explain the salient features of the scheme. I would like to know the total details of the scheme which has not been placed on the Table of the House. These are the comments which I wanted to make.

I am sorry, I have taken more time than what is allotted to us though I wanted to stick to the time.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Madhav Reddiji was differing from the provision that has been made regarding the offence being treated as penal offence in case of bouncing of the cheque. We know, many people have started adopting the practice of issuing cheques without proper balance in their accounts. Even traders cheat the common people. Some of the bank staff also connive with these traders. This is nothing but cheating, falsification of documents and forgery. All these are covered under the Indian Penal Code. Although section 13 provides for punishment, it is very meagre, six months. The procedure was cumbersome. Now the procedure is cut short, simplified. At the same time, some exceptions are made for genuine people. I would like to urge upon the hon. Finance Minister that if the agent of the bank or any officer of the bank is found conniving with these things, he should also be punished. What happens is, sometimes, some persons, say A issues a cheque to person B and then it is sent to outstation bank for credit. For months together, he does not know whether it is de-

posited in his account or not. That is withheld by the bankers and after some time, it is reported that this cheque is bounced because the accountee was not having that much amount.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, now-a-days we find that the banks are increasing commission on drafts, cheques tremendously and because of this, it becomes difficult to give out-station cheques. We are having a policy of promoting banks in the rural areas. I would like to suggest that if the cheque is drawn on the rural bank or a bank in the rural area or it is drawn from a branch of a bank from the rural area to the city area, the commission should be a little less so that we can encourage banks in the rural areas and also encourage the people to open accounts in the rural areas.

Mr. Chairman, Madhav Reddiji was referring to the checking of equity of the banks. In this Amendment Bill, we are empowering the Reserve Bank of India to have special audits conducted at any time and appointment of auditors also to conduct audit at any time, of any bank.

When there is a provision for having the uniform tenure of Director of State Bank of India, directors from the employees and other people, I would like to refer to other banks also. In the case of other banks, some unions have gone to the court over the question of appointment. I will urge upon the Government to expedite the case so that Directors can be appointed from among the employees in those banks where the court case is pending. So also, to obviate the delay in the appointment of officials on the Board of Directors of the subsidiary banks of State Bank of India, NABARD, a provision is made in this Bill. But we are also having new banks like Housing Development Bank.

Then, there is a proposal for Small Scale Industries Development Bank also. In these Banks, we will have to bring new amendment. Instead of that, if these Banks are also covered by this provision, the need for bringing a new amendment will not be there.

I welcome the enhancement of interest from 6% to 18% on the non-payment of the negotiable instruments which are not cleared for payment. The tendency among the people is increasing to give such kind of negotiable instruments which are not honoured by the banks. This is a very good provision.

There is unenabling provision as far as the NABARD Chairman is concerned. The Chairman of the NABARD can act as a Managing Director for some time when there is a vacancy or till a new managing Director is appointed. There is a proverb "There is always room at the top". Here, there is always room at the top in many banks and public sector undertakings. Many senior executive posts are not filled. The Bank of India is operating only with four Directors. Instead of asking the Chairman to act as Managing Director, some senior officer can act as officiating Managing Director till the new Managing Director is appointed.

Also permit me to say that in this country where we are thinking of the socialist pattern of society, many top officials whether they are from the public sector or from the banks or from other Departments have a tendency to indulge in luxurious spending and there is no control over their spending on furnishing etc. There should be some limit, some standard. It is not that because of the luxuries in the office, people would come and take loans. It is the common people who deposit the money but they seldom see the Managing Director or the Chairman. People who come for taking large sums of money do not require that there should be five-star luxuries in the offices of the executives of the banks. Not only the Chairman has the luxuries. The Managing Director, even the Director and the subordinate officers have these luxuries. It is high time that we should think about this. The present hon. Finance Minister who was earlier the Chief Minister of Maharashtra had brought in zero budget to economise in the spending. Here also if he can bring this concept of economy in the luxurious spending of the officials on telephone bills etc., I think the common people of the nation would benefit.

[Shri Vijay N. Patil]

I want to make one more suggestion. You nationalise the banks are directly connected with the Central Government. State Governments or any other public bodies are not much concerned with the banks. Whichever Department or its subsidiary is directly connected with the Central Government, we have got some advisory bodies which include the MPs. For example, in the railways, we have the Zonal Advisory Committee MPs are also on the Advisory Committees of the P&T Department. Here we cannot appoint MPs as Directors of the Banks because it is an office of profit. But if we can think of this idea that there should be regional advisory bodies, some non-officials like, MPs, and economic experts can be appointed who would advise the banks about the functioning of the banks in that area. It will be a good proposition. Something good will come out of it. That is why, I suggested that regional advisory committees consisting of MPs and MLAs and some public figures and economic experts should be nominated in different regions in order to improve the functioning and working of these banks.

I thank you for giving more time to speak.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Banking, Public Financial Institutions and Negotiable Instruments Laws (Amendment) Bill, introduced by the hon. Finance Minister in this House. I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for introducing and implementing the Service Action Plan and I see the result of this Service Area Approach has been very successful so far as the rural lending is concerned. I hope the hon. Minister will continue this effort.

Sir, I may mention here the Report of the Reserve Bank of India contained in Page 76 wherein it has been said:

"The Major highlights of banking developments during the year are: (i) A new strategy for rural lending through

a Service Area Approach was introduced; with a view to improving the credit delivery system and the quality and productivity of rural lending..".

I am happy to say that the targets which were fixed - I think 17 per cent - in our Annual Budget for advancing agricultural credit have been achieved. I think the rate of rural credit has gone up to 16.8 per cent. In view of added urgency to raise agricultural production, the target for direct advances to agriculture was raised from 16 to 17 per cent to be reached by public sector banks by March 1989. I also congratulate the hon. Minister for having extended this Action Plan period for its implementation up to the end of March 1989-90. The report highlights:

"To further consolidate the progress, the Action Plan exercise is being continued for a further two-year period upto March 1990 with greater focus on qualitative aspects and special attention to upgradation of branch functioning, staff productivity, training, and quality of loan assets and recovery of bank dues..".

We are very proud of our Finance Minister. We are also very proud of the functioning and operation of our Banks in our country. We can say this boldly. We can congratulate all those persons who are involved in the Banking system that the Banking system in India is not inferior in efficiency and proficiency in comparison with any developed country in the world. I would request the hon. Minister that this Credit facility and operational proficiency must be inter-changed with the developing countries and the Socialist countries, because in the socialist countries, there is an urgency. So far as our exports and imports are concerned, our exporters and importers have some difficulty while dealing with the socialist countries. Therefore, there must be some sort of mutual exchange of persons who are involved in the banking system so that the persons belonging to those countries and the persons of India can go there and we may exchange operational efficiency. I think it is very necessary, so far as

the interests of our exporters and importers are concerned. I also request the hon. Minister to help these people in this regard. According to the Report, the Department has achieved a target of establishing bank branches in the rural areas. But still the report has identified that there are 854 blocks in which there are no rural bank branches. I would request the hon. Minister to establish the banks in all those 854 blocks. They are necessary for achieving increased production in agriculture as well as in the small-scale industrial sector. The Report further says:

"There is still some scope for opening additional branches in the rural areas of 854 deficit blocks, according to current population and distance norms..."

Sir, the efforts made by the Department and by the hon. Finance Minister are laudable. I would further request that more effort should be made so as to cover all these 854 deficit blocks. They should also be covered.

Now, I come to rural credit. As regards agricultural credit, there are three or four schemes -- Service Area Approach Concept, Lead Bank Concept, District Credit Plan and Annual Action Plan. Now so far as District Credit Plans are concerned, it covers estimation of the potential of the district, preparedness of the credit requirements of the district, allocation of target by banks and branches in the district and monitoring of performance of the banks. My submission is that the bank which has been given the charge of a particular district, sometimes that bank does not come up to the mark. Still there is need for revamping and strengthening the rural credit so far as delivery system in the rural areas is concerned.

Still the manager of the bank is not involved with the production plan of that particular areas. There is necessity of economic survey and the financial requirement of that particular area.

Therefore, my suggestion is that there should be economic survey and identifica-

tion of these beneficiaries who are to be given the credit and that economic survey should be conducted at the district level and at the block level. In those blocks, the Vikas Adikari, the Revenue Officer as well as Village Level Worker and the Agricultural Extension Officer should be associated and they should prepare the annual plan as to what is the requirement of the farmers of that area.

So far as agricultural credit is concerned, according to these norms, these persons who are actually needy and for that particular purpose, agricultural credit is needed for a particular block and that requirement should be with the managers of the each branch so that he can cope with the requirements of the particular area of the block and the district as a whole.

Even today the manager of the bank is not involved except where the recovery is concerned or when the advances are concerned, the manager of the bank comes into picture. But he does not know the requirements of those persons who are involved in small scale industries or in agricultural production. Therefore, it is very necessary that the manager or the officer of the bank should be apprised of the requirement of that particular area.

As regards self-employment programme, even today there are some defects in that programme. I may request the Hon. Minister. Sometimes entrepreneur say that he wants a particular discipline, a particular trade. The District Industries Officer or the person who is incharge of the bank says: "no, we have got these norms and you have to adopt a particular trade. Otherwise we cannot give you finance or the loan for that particular trade which is being desired by you." Therefore, there should be liberalisation or there should be some discretion with the bank authorities, the bank managers, so that even if that particular trade is being thrust upon or impressed upon that entrepreneur, that loan should be given according to choice, according to the requirements of the entrepreneur.

[Shri Ram Singh Yadav]

I will also say that the Hon. Minister has to identify those beneficiaries who have taken the agricultural credit from that particular branch. Now, today there is no proper demarkation of the villages. One farmer may take loan from the district level branch and he may take loan from the other banks also. There should be one branch. These Regional Rural Banks do not have full capacity of loaning. Therefore, they cannot give the full credit to the agriculturists according to their own demand. Therefore, proper funding should be done either through Regional Rural Banks or through commercial banks or through cooperative banks or through Land Development Bank. Whatever be the bank in that particular area that should be assigned the task that he fulfils all the requirement of loaning in that particular area so that those people who are working who are in the periphery of a particular bank branch, they can be given this and people can get loans from that particular branch of bank and they may not go from place to place and from manager to manager. That may be avoided.

14.00 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

There should be a continuous system of monitoring on the progress in the implementation of the plans and individual schemes. This is a lacuna even today because in the banking system no one is going to supervise or to see whether the targets which have been given to a particular branch or to a particular bank have been achieved or not. This monitoring system must be introduced in the banking system. I think the Minister will look into this aspect also. There must be some sort of an arrangement so that the monitoring system may operate.

Lastly, in this particular amendment which the Hon. Minister has moved, I have a suggestion. You have amended Section 141 and Section 140 of the Negotiable Instruments Act. In Section 141 you have given time to the person who is a defaulter or whose cheque has been dishonoured to

prove himself innocent and he can give the reasons as to why his cheque was dishonoured. You have given this concession to the company. But as regards the individual, you have not given the concession. Suppose there is some decree from the civil court. The whole amount which was deposited in a particular bank has been frozen or squeezed or has been withheld. And he cannot withdraw. Now because of that decree the cheque has been dishonoured of that individual.

So, this concept should be kept in mind and therefore I will say that there must be some provision, like the provision of Section 141, in Section 140 also that he may show the reason that under bona fide circumstances he issued the cheque and how it was dishonoured.

With these suggestions I fully support the Bill and I commend the action of the Hon. Minister.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): It is very rarely that we get an opportunity to speak on bank even though this happens to be the highest democratic forum of the country. Whenever a question about banks and particularly their transactions, their debts, their loans, etc. arises, the Minister invariably takes shelter behind the banking regulations Act and say that these are all secret.

The Parliament has practically no control over the banks. I think the first thing that we should do is to establish some form of parliamentary control over the banks. If we speak on banks and criticise their activity only once in five years, when an amendment bill comes before us, it does not serve any purpose. So I will request the Minister to give it a serious consideration that this is a demand from both sides of the House that there should be a forum, a Committee for parliamentary control on banks. This should be done before the end of this Parliament.

When we nationalised the banks it was with the object of making loans available to poor people. Pursuant to that object, banks have been extended to rural areas. Certain

norms have been laid down for the purpose of seeing whether the banks in rural areas are sufficient or not. While in letter, in many cases these have been followed by setting up banks in a particular block and so on, in spirit it has not been.

What has happened is, banks have been set up in such areas that they are still not accessible to the majority of people living in the blocks. They are situated in a place which is most convenient for the bank officers located in metropolitan towns or big towns to go and visit them. When I asked them as to why they don't have banks in the interior of the block and in the central place of the block the stock answer is that houses are not available. I have pursued this matter a little further and have been told -- it is for the Minister to say whether it is correct or not -- that the banks do not want to spend money in building houses or buying houses or any land property for that matter because that is not allowed as a deduction in their income tax. As a result they go in for very high rental houses. If they are not getting suitable accommodation in a particular rural area then they would approach the richest man in the locality and would ask him to build a house for them. They would make available money by way of advance rent and the entire money needed for construction of the house will be given to him. When the bank staff lives in such houses they immediately become identified with the richer sections of the rural people. This way the bank staff gets alienated from the poor people for whom these rural banks are supposed to be established.

Then what happens is that the staff commutes from a distance. They have no knowledge of the local people. They have no sympathies for them. When small people approach them for small loans for cottage industries or for agriculture they are not allowed to cross the threshold of the Manager's room. I have had this personal experience. A number of times, I had sent people but they came back saying they were not allowed to meet the Bank Manager. Ultimately I had to send them to the main of-

fice of the bank because the Manager of a small rural bank would not see such people. This is happening not at one place but at many places. Unless money passes under the table the Manager is not amenable to see them or give them any loan. This is something for which there is no monitoring. There is no way of knowing how many people and for what purpose had approached the Manager of a local bank and were refused. There is no way in which the bank monitors this. It must be done. Without that all these amendments by way of accounting year, board of directors and all that are not going to make any difference. Your system is totally defective and unless it is cured these measures are not going to go to the root of the defect at all.

Then the rural banks are just set-up in name only and two persons are put to man a bank. It is not enough. Further mostly they are not there. Only one person comes. The other does not come. So there is no way in which these poor people can get the loans or approach the Manager. Further the staff who are there are not properly motivated. There is no proper system of inspection and seeing what is happening in the banks the bank authorities have no knowledge about it. The bank authorities have no knowledge for what additional purposes the rural people are still going to the village money-lender. The money-lender still remains their main source. The banks have not been able to replace him even after 17-18 years of their nationalisation and after this big effort has been made. This is very serious. I think something must be done in this respect.

Another thing I have noticed is that if cooperative or some individuals have taken a loan 10-12 years ago and they could not repay that loan because of some natural calamity the banks have an elephant's memory in this respect and they will not allow any such person to get any further loan. Even if it is 10 years ago, even if it is by a cooperative whose management has defalcated the money and it is known to the

[Shri Amal Datta]

bank, even then they will not give any further loan. There must be some check on this. What we find is that so far as big business is concerned, one -- who has already taken a few lakhs or crores of rupees -- come back for further loan; he doesn't repay the earlier loan; he comes for a further loan and he gets it. But in the case of small people, poor people, the earlier loan may be Rs. 200 or something like that. The totality of it in the whole district may be a lakh of rupees. For that reason, these people are penalised. There must be some limit to the number of years for which the bank will carry this kind of memory forward and then refuse loans.

Because of lack of motivation, supposedly the loan *melas* were started. We have had a few questions and a few discussions on loan *melas* in this House but never very satisfactorily in the sense that we have never come to know exactly how the loan *melas* were organised, how the beneficiaries were selected and how much loans were given to them and what was the rate of recovery. I think this is very important now. I think, it has been sunk into the hierarchy that loan *melas* are not a very good way of giving loans. As a matter of fact, it is my knowledge that half of this was going to the bank managers in the local towns. But the selection of beneficiaries was being made politically and that was a very very bad thing. I believe the Reserve Bank has given notes against that. However, I would urge that loan *mela* experiment should not be repeated.

Now, about the directors of companies. There is a provision to have non-official directors. Who are these non-official directors and how are they selected? Is there any guideline? I believe, there is none. What has happened is that the hangers-on of the local, state or national leaders at various levels get selected. Their only purpose in going to the Board of the bank is to have the prestige, and to have connection. They build up connection with big business, richer people and they then sitting in the

bank board, act as touts of those people to see that they themselves personally, their relations, etc., get loans whenever applied for. These are not public-spirited people. They have come in the fringe of politics to get some share, some root out of the political process. These are the people who are put in the position where they can line their pockets.

As I said, there is no monitoring of the applications for loans which are granted or not granted. There is also no monitoring of the recoveries made of loans given. Although the Reserve Bank has the responsibility to authorise loans above a certain amount, apparently that responsibility is not being properly discharged. As is shown by several cases, loans have been given even to non-existing companies. One such cases which comes to my mind immediately is the Rajinder Setia's case. There, Rs. 200-300 crores were given certainly not without the authorisation of the Reserve Bank. How could it happen? Is there any explanation? Has anything been given by the Government in that regard?

Then, I come to the process of setting up of new companies where the financial institutions and the banks have to work together. There is no consort between the two. As a result, what happens? On the basis of RBI report, I know that a majority of the companies of small and medium size are sick by the time they have commenced their production. This happens because of the long gestation period between application for a loan and the time the loan is sanctioned and then disbursed, and ultimately for the factories or units to start. That must be there. There is no mechanism by which this harmony or consort can be established between banks and financial institutions. But it is a must if sickness of industries is to be avoided in future. If you have children born sick, then they will be sick all their lives. That has been the fate of many of the 1.5 lakh companies in India, which are sick today. This can be taken care of by this kind of action, where there is an organization to see that the

banks and the financial institutions move together and move fast; there must be a time limit within which loans have to be sanctioned or not to be sanctioned. If not sanctioned, or not adequately sanctioned, reasons must be given. What we are doing today is to follow the old practice of money lenders. The money lender would not give any reason why he is refusing any loan. But these are public institutions; these are meant for everybody. If they discriminate, then there must be a check against that. The banks must be obliged to give reasons on what grounds loans are being refused. We have to see and find out why for the same kind of projects, while A, B and C are being given loans, D, E and F are not being given loans. Why should it happen? This is discriminatory and should not be allowed in a country where the Constitution prescribes that this is a Socialist State.

I urge upon the Finance Minister to take note of this; there must be some check on the financial institutions and also the banks, the way they refuse loan to certain people, or the way they drag them on, so that ultimately the industries when set up become sick.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): Sir, I rise to support the Bill. This Bill is going to invest powers to the Reserve Bank of India to have special audit of banks whenever considered necessary in the public interest demanded by depositors etc. It is certainly a very praise-worthy step. The Bill has also given due consideration to the principles enunciated by the Estimates Committee to provide uniform tenure to all the non-official Directors and employee-Directors on the Board of the State Bank of India etc. The Bill also empowers the Central Government to change the accounting year of any bank or any financial institution by notification. In this connection, I suggest that the financial year should be uniform for all the banks and the financial institutions.

In the Bill ceiling on the quantum of loans and advances which could be made by Reserve Bank of India to the Industrial Finance Corporation of India has been

waived. I think, this is a step which requires reconsideration, because giving unlimited powers to the Reserve Bank of India may not be good. The ceiling may be raised from time to time, not that the ceiling should be waived altogether and unlimited powers given to the Reserve Bank. This principles does not seem to be sound.

The Reserve Bank of India commands a great public respect for its credibility for its role as a strong custodian of the public exchequer. However, now there are occasions sometimes to suspect the integrity on the part of some employees of this Institution. The past glory seems to have been eroded and there is a comment that it has now been converted into a cesspool of corruption and malpractices by a section of the employees by using several ingenious methods.

Now that this has come on light, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to get it inquired into by the CBI and see that immediate and drastic steps are taken. Let us not be satisfied with departmental inquiries, because thereby the problem will not be solved and we will not gain public confidence.

Similarly, it is alleged that certain bank managers are involved in swindling the bank money in league with some industrialists. I would like to quote from an editorial entitled 'A Swindlers' Paradise' published in the daily Orissa Times, dated 26.11.1988:

"We wish to make references here to the case of Sewa Paper Mills, Koraput and the Paradip Marine Products and the Baragarh Autosprings in which the Bank managers were allegedly involved in the swindling of funds in collusion with crafty swindlers. The CBI can unearth the whole drama if it conducts a proper probe on it."

I request the hon. Minister to kindly take note of this. Let this matter be inquired into by the CBI as mentioned in the editorial of the paper.

The Bill also empowers the Chairman of the NABARD to discharge the duties and functions of the Managing Director in case the post falls vacant. But let not this vacancy continue for a long time. The NABARD which serves mostly the agriculturists should advance credit in time. The credit for seeds, fertilizers, etc. and for other agricultural implements etc. becomes a mere waste unless provided in time. So, giving credit just for the sake of credit will not solve the problem. It must be given in time and in such a manner that the credit will be utilised for the purpose for which it is given. Due attention should be given to this aspect.

Banks have come in a very big way in the rural areas in assisting the poverty alleviation schemes. While giving credit assistance or loan to the beneficiaries, it must be given very quickly. The subsidy given by the Government is kept pending for years together and the banks invest this money and get interests. The beneficiaries are not given credit or loan in time. So, specific steps should be taken to check this practice of delaying and a probe should be made to find out as to which are those banks that keep the subsidy with them given by the Government for the purpose of poverty alleviation programmes for years together instead of advancing the loans in time. In such cases, I would urge that the interest gained by bank should be passed on to the beneficiaries. Thank you.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Banking, Public Financial Institutions and Negotiable Instruments Laws (Amendment) Bill which is before the House. As stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the Banking Laws were last amended in the year 1985. Since then several difficulties were brought to the notice of the Government. Therefore, in about 13 Acts, Amendments are sought to be done by this Bill. Most of the Amendments seek to improve the functioning of the banking institutions in India and also to strengthen

the Reserve Bank's powers, the Government's powers and the State Banks' powers. In many cases, it seeks to bring uniformity in the system by having the same accounting year or having the uniform term of office for these Directors, etc. I am not a banking expert, therefore I would not dwell on these several effects which these provisions would be on our banking industries. Nor do I propose to utilise this opportunity of reviewing the working of our nationalised banks. I am more disturbed with respect to the amendment in the Negotiable Instruments Act, particularly that Amendment which seeks to convert a civil liability into a criminal liability. Superficially one would feel that what is wrong if a person gives a cheque and the amount is not there; without the amount being there in the bank he gives a cheque carelessly or with a view to cheat somebody, why should he not be punished? That would be superficial thinking about this provision. But as a lawyer, I feel that we are introducing a very dangerous proposition as far as the jurisprudence of this country is concerned. Civil liability can never be converted into a criminal liability. It was in the old-old days -- in 12th or 13th Century -- that in England also for a civil debt, a person used to be imprisoned. When I was studying the other day the privileges of our Parliament, I came across a case in May's Parliamentary Practice that even the Speaker of the House of Commons was -- in the 12th Century -- arrested for civil liability and the Commons promptly elected the other Speaker. Therefore, the privilege of freedom from arrest came. Apart from that what I was emphasising was this that it was in old days for civil liabilities a person used to be punished by imprisonment, by fine and slowly as the civilisation progressed this idea was given up. In this country also even in the British regime, they removed from the Civil Procedure Code, those provisions which entitled a plaintiff to send the defendant in civil jail for not satisfying a civil decree. Therefore that principle has been firmly established in all the civilised countries, in all the progressive countries including this country, even from the British days. Therefore, we always used to say that arrest for civil liability is no

longer there. It is absolute now. But now for the first time I find that if a person fails to pay for a cheque, then he will be punished criminally. It will be deemed to be an offence. So it is a deeming provision and the provision that is made is, if for any debt or civil liability, a cheque has been given and if it is dishonoured, then within 15 days, the creditor will give notice of this dishonour.

Thereafter within 15 days if he does not make the payment, he will be deemed to have committed an offence; he can be sent to jail for one year and can be fined with double the amount given in the cheque. I submit a very dangerous proposition we are introducing; and once this is accepted, we may be tempted to go further in all civil liabilities for punishing persons for inability to pay. It has been established that inability to pay or poverty can never be an offence. You can have a civil decree against him, but, ultimately, if a civil decree cannot be satisfied, it cannot be converted into a criminal liability. Now, here, even both these defences are already taken out under Sections 139 and 140 which are introduced here, namely, that the consideration under the cheque will be presumed, it will be presumed that the holder of a cheque received the cheque of the nature referred to in Section 133 for discharge of the whole or part of any debt. So, that presumption is given. I can never say in the court, no, that consideration was illegal or anything of that kind. Secondly, it will not also be a defence that he has no reason to believe when he issued a cheque that the cheque may be dishonoured; that defence is also taken away under Section 140. In commercial transactions several times cheques are issued with the expectation that the arrangement will be made by that time, but, sometimes, that expectation fails; that does not mean that there is always necessarily an intention to cheat a person; and if cheating is the element, then still under the Indian Penal Code, he can be prosecuted under Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code, if it is provided that while giving a cheque or there was no intention to pay at all, then he can be again prosecuted and sent to jail. But

that is a different matter; cheating is a different matter. But in ordinary cases, why do you want to punish that person. Already, there are sufficient rules for the banks also. As you know, the question of reputation is there. Banks always close the account of those whose cheques are often dishonoured. The Central Bank is there; The Bank of India is there. I have come across cases where they say, well, your cheques are being dishonoured twice; now, hereafter, if they are dishonoured, then we will close your accounts. So, that is the protection which is there today; and in spite of that protection, in spite of the law which punishes a person who is cheating, why do you want to have this provision thereby in ordinary cases, when cheques are dishonoured, he will be punished as a criminal offence? Therefore, I urge upon the government to take a second look on the matter. You are introducing a very dangerous proposition which will go a long way in introducing further and further dangerous propositions. Therefore, I urge upon the government to look into this matter. With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 20 years ago, with great fan-fade, we nationalised the banking system to achieve a social purpose. During this period, there had been a phenomenal growth of the banking system. But, I am sorry to say that this growth has been largely disorganised, haphazard leading to incoherence in the system, creation of gaps, many situations of overlap and sometimes clash of interest. I believe, therefore, that the time has come for a critical look at the banking system, for an agonising appraisal, if that be necessary and for taking an objective view of our requirements and for a ruthless re-organisation if it is found to be necessary.

Rarely do we find a moment to discuss the banking system. And that is why while the Bill before us is largely innocuous, with the possible exception of two or three provisions which have already attracted the attention of my learned colleagues, I would

[Shri Syed Shahbuddui]

like to take this opportunity to place before the Government and the hon. Minister some aspects of the banking system.

First, let us take the branch expansion policy. We have gone into the rural areas, and yet there are deficient blocks. Perhaps those blocks are inaccessible ones but even in the blocks which have been theoretically serviced, there are large areas, perhaps whole Panchayats, which remain unserved because they are inaccessible, off the main highway. But what is worse is that in this branch expansion spree, we find that all nationalised banks and all private banks have been permitted to open branches all over the country. Every bank today operates practically in every State of the country, and vice-versa every State has a multiplicity of banks operating therein, not only at the State level, not only just at the main centres of population but even right down to the rural level.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): That is not bad.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: No, it is bad. In my view it is bad. It is administratively not justifiable, because it leads to waste, unmanageability, a infrastructure which is costly, and which is wasteful to the nation. And also, it leads to lack of coordination, it leads to almost complete lack of rapport, complete inability of the Government at the State level or district level or at the block level, to have any meaningful dialogue with the banks which are operating in a given area.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: There is need for competition.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: You have your views; I do not dispute your views. You will have your opportunity of stating your views. Let me state mine.

The State Bank of India should have a national run. There is no question about it. But why should all the banks -- some banks

are situated in the deep south or in the west -- have operations all over the country? And, therefore, I believe, for one thing, let the State Bank of India have a subsidiary for each State. And then in each State, either the State Bank of India or its subsidiary should operate along with it not more than two other nationalised banks and of course a Grameena bank system, operating therein.

Similarly in every district. We shall of course have the SBI or the SBI subsidiary and then the lead bank. Let the lead bank perform the functions of the expansion of the branches. We have been told, perhaps that may not be legally, easily possible. But I was also told that the Government has set up a committee and there are possibilities of amalgamation of mergers, of exchanges. I suggest that the Government could go ahead and take a critical look at this branch expansion policy.

Next item is specialised banking. Over the years we have developed specialisation banks in export and import, in industry, in agriculture. Now we are going to have in housing and we have of course the cooperative system. We should have these specialised banks and they should cover all the major areas of economic activity in that particular sphere.

I forgot trade. There may even be a bank purely for leasing operations, specialising in that particular type of hire-purchase activity. But, why should every bank engage in every type of activity? You can have, therefore, a specialisation, a system of specialisation. Let us delink them. We can have separate banks as I said for whole-sale trade, for agriculture, for industry, for internal trade for export and import and for housing and then if I may suggest, for the consideration of the hon. Minister -- because social banking has a different purpose from commercial banking, let there be a specialised bank, a National Bank for Social Welfare. Because I know that the commercial banks are not fully implementing the policies laid down by the Government for credit flow to the minorities, to the Scheduled Castes, to the Scheduled Tribes and

other weaker sections of the people. Perhaps the Commercial bank Managers, who have got a particular approach do not quite appreciate the social compulsions of the Government in prescribing those schemes, and therefore they are not particularly attentive towards them.

Sir, the rural banking system that we have developed has become a focus of discontent, because you cannot have two systems of wages for the same job. This is essentially the problem. I am sure that the hon. Minister is ware of it. While I plead for the rural branches to be skeleton branches because they do not require a very big staff, we should conceptualise them as barefoot bankers, a three-man operation -- a Manager, a Cashier and a Messenger. What I want is, those who operate at the rural level must have the same terms and conditions of the service as their counterparts in more advanced banking system. Why should they be discriminated against because they are serving in the rural sector, because they are serving the rural masses? This has created discontent. This must be done away with.

Sir, the service area approach adopted by the Reserve Bank, I fully appreciate. But I would like to inform the hon. Minister that many Gram Panchayats and many villages in Gram Panchayats have no access to the banking service. I know Panchayats which do not have access to IRDP facility for this reason. Theoretically they are on the map of the development administration, but when it comes to actually getting credit, no bank caters to them. I would suggest that every lead bank in every district must publish panchayat-wise list of banks which are supposed to service them.

Sir, I would not like to say too much about the coordination between the administration and the banking system. Development administration should not merely be coordinated with the administrative apparatus but it must be detailed into the banking system. It is not so. The banks are like a State within a State. That to speak of the poor BDOs, what to speak of the District Magistrates, even the State Govern-

ments have no control over the flow of credit or over the way the banking system function. This needs to be probed into. I would request the hon. Minister to pay some attention to it.

Sir, I would like to say that the credit to the weaker sections under DRI Scheme or to the minorities under Prime Minister's Fifteen Point Programme has not been suitably monitored. I know my friend Shri Faleiro has been trying to set up a monitoring apparatus. I wish him success and I hope that he would come soon before this House and tell us about the result that he has achieved.

Sir, when you are giving the power of special audit to the Reserve Bank, let the Ministry also monitor the question of frauds, the question of write-offs and the question of overdues at suitable intervals, may be annually, I do not demand a non-freeman system, but you should not come and tell us that you do not know about it. As a Government, you are accountable to us and we expect you to be fully informed about such cases of frauds, write-offs and overdues.

Finally Sir, I come to the question of customer service. The customer today is unhappy with the system. Apart from being cesspool of corruption the banks have becomes across between a fish market and a den of opium-eaters. Nobody does any job. I hope the hon. Minister will look into it. Rules and regulations will not do unless the personnel becomes more efficient, more punctual, more courteous and more attentive to the customers' demands.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri): I rise to support this Bill which is under consideration. I also congratulate the hon. Minister of Finance and also the Minister of State Incharge of Banking for having brought this Bill. This Bill mainly envisages some sort of uniform functioning, uniformity in the power of Board of Directors in the matter of appointments and so on and so forth. If I remember correct, exactly a year back i.e. on 24th November, 1987 the INTUC unions functioning in banks along with 100 MPs from treasury benches had agi-

[Shri K. Ramamurthy]

tated by Dharna before the Banking Department. Now some of the demands have been conceded through this Bill. That is why, I congratulated the hon. Minister.

I am in full agreement with Mr. Amal Datta when he says that as on date the banks are not under any control. The highest democratic forum in our country is Parliament. And you will be surprised to know that Parliament does not have any control over Banks. Neither PU nor EC nor PAC has any control over them. Whenever we demand that the banks should be brought under the control of any one of the parliamentary committees, every time the bureaucratic reply is that under the secrecy clause, under the Banking Companies Act, it is not possible to do that. Is it correct on the part of bureaucratic system to keep the banks away from parliamentary control? That is why I am in concurrence with Mr. Amal Datta on this issue. We must have a rethinking on this. If the banks are brought under the purview of either PU or EC or PAC, their functioning will improve. And it will give real social justice to the people of this country.

As on date, the functioning of the banks is nothing but miserable. These are now completely managed by the bureaucracy, chief executives and some of the trade union colleagues who are in the Board. The full-fledged board which was re-constituted on 31 March, 1985 is still pending with the Government. There is no full-fledged board. There is no control of Parliament. At the same time, in the absence of the statutory audit, how do you expect that these banks will be functioning properly? This is a vital matter.

These banks have been nationalised by our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, to bring about social change and social justice to the people. With that laudable objective these banks have been nationalised. But nothing has been achieved in this direction so far. This is my agony which I am putting before this august House.

About the chief executives of the banks, the less said the better. Can you imagine that the letters of MPs are not replied by them? They think that they are supreme in this country, more than anybody else. Even if I write a letter to a Chief Executive, he asks one of his General Managers to reply to that. It is only now that the Chief Executives have started writing to MPs. Even though we have abolished privy purses, we have created 28 new princes in this country. As the hon. Members have pointed out, everybody is having his own empire in this capital or wherever these banks are situated.

If you see the expenditure of the Chief Executives not only on their bungalows but also on their travelling expenses and other things, you will have very great astonishment and surprise as to how these people are looting these banks. Can you show me a Chief Executive who has not undertaken a foreign tour within three months? What check is the Department of Banking or the Minister having on the foreign tours of these chief executives? Once I came across one such chief executive. I asked him "When there is no bank branch of yours in that country, then why are you going there?" He said: "I am going there to explore the possibility of opening a bank branch in that foreign country." This is the way in which the banks are functioning nowadays. How far is it going to give social justice to the people, or how far is it going to give better financial management in this country?

It is good that the Bill is bringing out some amendment for making a provision for the amalgamation of the banks. Are we rich enough to maintain twenty-eight banks here? Why not we amalgamate them into three banks or four banks to minimise the expenditure on account of overheads and also the establishment charges? This is a matter of very serious concern and the Banking Department should go into it. For restricting the bank branches in foreign countries also we have to do something. In some of the Far-East countries, you can see the branches of our banks just as you see them on our Parliament street. So, can't we

Institution ❧*(Amtdt.) Bill*

think of limiting them to one or two banks alone in foreign countries?

The other thing is with regard to employees. I want to make it a point that three years back the settlement has expired. For the last three years, the IBA is going on negotiating and negotiating but till date, nothing has been achieved. No agreement has been reached. So, in all urgency, I demand that immediate concluding of the negotiations of both employees and officers for an amicable settlement is necessary. How long can they wait for it?

Another problem about the functioning of the banks is the transfer policy of the banks which they are now practising. When some case of transfer was pending with the Supreme Court, at that time the Supreme Court Judges had held that transfer is not a punishment. But when the Government started transferring even the High Court Judges, then they started hue and cry. They said, yes, it is a punishment; this is a vindictive attitude. Actually, in the banks, transfer is a weapon used by the bank executives to see that some union or the other does not function within the bank. The industrial relations policy practised by the nationalised banks is worse than even the apartheid policy of the Pretoria regime. The Minister is laughing. He knows it fully well how it is going on in this country. Can you imagine that on behalf of the union, the State Bank of India, till recently, was not allowing me to open an account. Am I a smuggler or am I debarred from opening an account in this country. This is the practice of the State Bank of India. Not only in the State Bank of India, in all other banks the industrial relations policy is nothing but apartheid policy. So, this must be looked into. Please see that the infrastructure and the basic facilities for a normal trade union functioning are given. The banks are practising the untouchable policy towards INTUC union because they want to patronise their captive unions. The funniest part of the thing is that the banks are not only managing the bank affairs, they are running the unions also. So, this worst thing has to be looked into at all levels and some remedial measures have to be taken.

The other point is that the officers in the banks do not have any grievance redressal machinery. Of course, other staff members are covered under the Industrial Disputes Act but the officers are not covered by any such procedure. It is the whims and fancies of the bank's management to see how they can be victimised. So, my suggestion is that the bank officers should be covered by the Central Government Administrative Tribunal; otherwise there is no justification at all. Suppose one officer is suspended or he is terminated, knowingly or unknowingly, he has to wait for fourteen years or fifteen years to get justice in a court of law. So, it is high time that the Government should think whether the jurisdiction of the Central Government Administrative Tribunal can be extended to the bank officers also.

It is good that the Government has come out with restricting the period of bank directors' term of office to six years.

Sir, in this connection, I would like to point out that an officer -- Director in the State Bank of India is continuing for more than 9 years.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is very bad.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, the State Bank of India has not intimated the term of office of the Board of Directors to the Government. I am told that the particular Board of Director has submitted his resignation, but it has not been forwarded to the Government. I am sorry to state that we are having this type of Chief Executives, this type of Managing Directors in the banks. We say that the policy followed in this regard in Government Department is worse. But so far, for four years, they have not appointed a full-fledged Board in the banks. How can a bank function if this situation is obtained there? So, Sir, these are some of the points placed before this august House and I hope the hon. Minister will kindly consider them and take necessary action. I welcome this Bill.

[Translation]

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam): Sir, I welcome the rise in the limit of paid up capital of the banks. At present the banks are charging higher interest rates. The interest rates particularly those charged from the trading community and other small businessmen must be reduced. Likewise the interest rates charged by the rural Development banks must also be reduced. The number of rural Development banks must be increased and every such bank should be set up at block level. The local people must be employed in those banks. Priority should be given in employment in these rural development banks to women and harijans. Special vigilance officials must be appointed in every branch of the banks to monitor the malpractices being committed in these banks. Information on these malpractices with details regarding punishments meted out to the erring officials must be contained in a report which should be presented to this Parliament every year. The report should clearly reflect the number of malpractices detected, the number of complaints received, action taken on these complaints. This report must be made bankwise and must be submitted along with the annual reports of the banks.

The private chit fund organisations and private money-lenders must also receive the watchful attention of the Government. These money-lenders and private chit funds are charging exorbitant interest rates. The money-lenders sometimes charge 30%, 35%, 40% and even 60%. The interest rates chargeable by these money-lenders and chit fund agencies must be fixed to a minimum level by a Statute as in the case of banks. Erring agencies and money-lenders who violate the statutory limit must be punished severely. Nationalised Banks charge 10% to 16% but such a limit does not exist in the case of private money-lending agencies. The nationalised banks must offer attractive interest rates for fixed deposits so that money from the public is mopped up for nation-building activities. Presently the sub-

sidy provided to industries in industrially backward areas in Tamil Nadu, particularly to the bank any hotel industry has been stopped. This has affected many persons, who have already started the industry in the hope of receiving subsidy from the Government. This has also resulted in unemployment. This question must be seriously considered and provision of subsidy to industries, particularly, to hotel industry in industrially backward areas in Tamil Nadu must be resumed. There are many educated unemployed in the State. Atleast the vacancies in the banks must be increased by 10% so that the unemployed graduates can be absorbed in employment in these banks.

The grievances of the bank employees must be redressed without delay. The bank employees often resort to strikes and this affects the public interest. At all costs the bank strikes must be avoided. The Members of Parliament should be allowed to oversee the activities of the banks in their respective constituencies. Hon'ble Member Shri K. Ramamoorthy pointed out that the State Bank of India officials do not properly respond to letters written by Members of Parliament. Even when Members of Parliament visit the banks, the banks officials enjoy their lunch time without even courteously receiving the Hon'ble Members of Parliament. They even depute their P. As to reply to the Members that the officer is very busy and that the Members of Parliament cannot get an interview. This condition must go. Hon'ble Minister must pass necessary orders to all the bank officials so that Members of Parliament are received properly by the bank officials and replied properly when they write to them. While providing loans, the banks must give priority to national development programmes. In all official functions connected with the banks the Members of Parliament must be given proper respect and priority. When a branch is to be opened in a particular area even the M.P. concerned is not informed. The functions are held without the Members of Parliament and other public dignitaries. This is a very bad attitude on the part of the bank officials.

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

As Hon'ble Member Shri K. Ramamoorthy has said that it is the officials of the banks who decide about the functions without even informing the concerned Members of Parliament. The representatives of the people should not be given such a raw deal. The public representatives are embarrassed before the people when they ask the Members of Parliament the reason for not attending such functions. Hon'ble Minister may please issue strict guidelines to be followed in respect of Members of Parliament while organising such functions.

In the nationalised banks the commissions being charged on Demand Drafts are very high. The private banks charge only 2%, 3% or 5% but the nationalised banks charge 10%. If a person wants to take a Demand Draft of Rupees on lakh he has to pay 1000/- rupees as commission. Instead of paying such a huge commission he can send the money by a personal messenger. Hon'ble Minister may kindly look into this.

I had already said that the number of educated unemployed is on the increase, and, therefore, before the age limit for employment is crossed the educated unemployed must be provided with employment. With these words, Sir, I conclude.

15.02 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES
OF TWO OFFICIALS OF PAKISTAN
EMBASSY

[English]

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Two Pakistani national were detected by the Special Branch of the Delhi Police at Ranjit Hotel on the evening of 30th November, 1988, while they were in the process of receiving a secret Defence document from an Indian contact and passing over to the Indian contact a sum of Rs. 50,000/-. There was also another Indian national who was an accomplice of the Pakistani nationals.

When they were apprehended, one of the Pakistani nationals claimed that he was a diplomat although he had no documents to establish this. It was subsequently confirmed that he was Brigadier Z. I. Abbasi, Military Attache in the Pakistan Embassy. His associate was identified as Mohammad Ashraf Khatib, an official of the Pakistan Embassy. After observing the usual formalities, Brigadier Abbasi and Mohammad Ashraf Khatib were released. A case has been registered under the Official Secrets Act.

The Government of India have declared Brigadier Abbasi persona non grata and have advised the Pakistan Embassy that Mohammad Ashraf Khatib is also no longer acceptable. The Embassy has been asked to ensure that they leave India within twenty four hours.

15.05 hrs.

BANKING, PUBLIC FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS
LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL — Contd.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Bill to amend the laws covering our banks, financial institutions as well as negotiable instruments laws is a big disappointment, I should say. It is because we had expected that a Bill of this type would propose some basic changes in the structure of the nationalised banking sector. The structure had continued unchanged for nearly 18 years now since nationalisation took place. There should be some review of this period and then only, it can be argued whether there is no need to change the structure and that it is doing very well as it is. At present, there are 28 nationalised banks which are engaged in free-for-all competition with each other. This was in the private sector which we took over but it still continues. These 28 banks which are competing with each other involve a huge amount of wasteful expenditure, top heavy management. By all logic

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

and reason, they should be amalgamated and integrated into, not more than say 6 or 7 homogeneous units. There is no need at all for this type of proliferation of independent banks, all of them being within the nationalised sector. We all know that the country is suffering from a great crisis—if it is too strong a word, you can use a softer word—as far as resources are concerned. The accumulated total deposits in the nationalised banks represents a massive block of resources which are available to the Government for investment and development purposes and that was one of the main objects of nationalisation itself—that these deposits instead of being at the disposal of the previous private owners of these banks, all these should be made available to the Government and the States for a planned investment in the interest of the country's development and in order to help the less fortunate sections of the people. I do not know, what is the latest figure about the value of the total deposits in the banks. I know that a year or two ago, it was about Rs. 81,000 crores. I presume that figure has gone up further now. This is a solid block of banking capital resources which are available. And the least the Government can do is—when there is so much strain for resources which is today operating on so many deficits, revenue deficit, trade deficit, balance of trade deficit, dwindling foreign exchange reserves and all that—the least it can do is to ensure that this money which is lying in the banks and which is increasing naturally from year to year should be utilised to the best advantage of the country.

As far as I see, this Bill is only another link in the chain of economic liberalisation which the Government is pursuing for the last two or three years. Hitherto this liberalisation policy was mainly confined to industry and to trade-import and export. Now it seems to me that the long arm of liberalisation is now reaching the financial structure also.

If it is the object of the nationalised banking sector and if its prime priority is to

help the private sector to develop, then, I have got nothing to say. But, as far as specific amendments which are incorporated in this Bill are concerned, for example, we find Clause 5 omits the ceiling which was there on the quantum of loans which can be advanced to the IFCI by the Reserve Bank of India. Clause 35 increases the limit on the paid-up capital of new banks from Rs. one hundred crores. to Rs. 500 crores. But, nowhere in the Bill is there any indication of what are the priorities of a national credit policy of banking which would really employ this banking capital in the manner in which I think it was sought to be employed at the time when the banks were taken over.

I cannot do better than quote Shrimati Indira Gandhi herself who was the author of this institution of banks. She said and I may quote:

"Public ownership and control of the commanding heights of the economy and its strategic sectors were considered an essential aspect of the new social order being built up in India. Financial institutions are among the most important levers that any society has at its command for the achievement of its social and economic objectives. The nationalisation of major banks was a significant step in the process of public control over the principal institution for the mobilisation of people's savings and canalising them towards productive purposes. The Government believes that this step would help the most effective mobilisation and deployment of national resources so that the national objectives would be realised with greater degree of success."

My submission is that the present credit policy which is being followed by the banking sector with the blessings of the Reserve Bank and the Government of India is not a policy which is aimed at achieving the national objectives to which the then Prime Minister had referred. It is not our national objective to make the public sector a vehicle

or an engine for developing the private sector. That is not the priority of our national banking policy. It is not our national objective to allow the lion's share of bank credit to go to the big business sector. I know of some weaker sections and poorer people and some persons who previously had hardly any access to banking loans and to bank credit. But even now, the figures show that even out of 70% bank credit, the lion's share is helping them further to concentrate their wealth, to develop their assets and to lead to a concentration of wealth which is certainly not part of our national objectives mentioned in the Directive Principles of State Policy in our Constitution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may conclude.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There are many suggestions to make. So, there is a mis-direction of Bank credit, in my own opinion. Moreover, this credit is being given to such business houses whose own share of equity capital in the business in which they own and control is virtually nil. This is a fact which is well known in this country. The big business houses like the Tatas, Birlas, Mahatlas, Singhanias, Thapars, Srirams and Goenkas are there and the corresponding figures are also there. What is the percentage of equity capital which they themselves contributed to their own business? All the figures of these big houses which I have mentioned, come to less than one per cent. The rest is being provided by whom? It is provided by these banks and financial institutions of the public sector. Is this the purpose for which Smt. Indira Gandhi spoke of national objectives to be pursued in the wake of nationalisation? I don't think so. Anyway, since you are ringing the Bell, I will only mention one or two points.

Sir, as far as this amendment to the negotiable instruments law goes, about the question of checks - I think the law should be such that in case it can be established that this defective check is the result of a bona fide mistake, that can be excused. But in all cases where it is obviously done deliberately in order to swindle somebody

through dishonest act, I am all in favour of punishment being made more severe.

The other question I would finally like to mention is that the Banking system, as it is developed over the 17-18 years, is not only doing nothing to safeguard the interest of the small investors. There is a fellow called the small investor who runs into lakhs in this country. But rather it is contributing to the duping - I will say duping - of the small investor by promoting public issues which are floated but which are bogus. I have no time at my command now because you say there is no time. I could have given you figures to show that the nationalised banks have been promoting and supporting at least 225 public issues which are bogus and in which small investor is duped into putting his money. These companies are floated by dishonest Directors with the assistance of the banks and the interest of the small investors are therefore sacrificed. This is an aspect into which I would request the hon. Finance Minister to look because it is giving the entire banking structure not only a bad name but a totally lopsided character.

Sir, I would just enumerate a few suggestions which I wish to make. In the first place, I would say that a Central Banking Authority is required other than the Reserve Bank. The resources of a geographical command area should be pooled with definite responsibilities for all-round development. We have got a ridiculous state of affairs now-a-days you will find that there is this Lead Bank Scheme. The Central Bank of India with its Headquarters in Bombay has been made Lead Bank for the district of Darjeeling in West Bengal. The UCO Bank of Calcutta has been made the Lead Bank for some snow-bound district of Himachal Pradesh. The Syndicate Bank with its Headquarters in Karnataka, is the Lead Bank for some districts in Haryana. Is there any logic, any sense in all those things? Would anybody ever go into this and find out what is going on? So, I would suggest that a Central Bank Authority should be set up to investigate and re-organise this whole structure and to regulate, monitor, and over-see the working of these banks.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

Secondly, there should be an independent audit system for the banks. You know, Sir, the number of frauds is increasing. We do not have to tell the Government as to how many bank frauds have taken place in the last few years.

An independent audit system is required.

Thirdly, an overseas Banking Corporation should be set up with all foreign branches of Indian Banks and Indian Branches of foreign banks. There should be a bank on the collection of public deposits by private sector companies. You are running a rival banking system to flourish under the private sector and deposits which could have come to the public sector banks are being taken away by higher rates of interest by so many private companies and speculative financial institutions - non-banking. This should be stopped.

The bank credit to the MRTTP and FERA companies should be given at higher rates of interest.

The credit to industrial trading houses should be linked to their cycles of production. I am sorry, I cannot go into details because there is no time.

Those industrialists who erode net worth of their company and make them sick should not be given any institutional finance. Rather the Directors of these companies should be black-listed. Do you know how much bank capital is locked up in these so-called sick units which have been made sick by those owners themselves? There are plenty of reports available on them.

There should be an accelerated flow of credit to the rural sector especially to the smaller, weaker and poorer sections including artisans, handloom weavers and other people, Bank should be statutorily obliged to disclose the names of the defaulting borrowers. Then you have questions of bad debts and doubtful debts.

Somebody has to go into it. Why should there not been scrutiny by some independent authority? These sanctioning loans are now allowed to write-off the loans. I sanction the loan and then I write-off them saying that it is bad loan or doubtful loan. I think, this is a very wrong and harmful measure. There should be an independent authority set up in order to review all these loans and decide which are bad, which are doubtful, which should be written off or not to be written off. About Rs. 200 crores per annum are being written-off. The Banking Directors Board should be re-constituted with persons having more expertise and also having some commitment to the public sector. Although there is a system - finally I would say that worker's Directors, employees' Directors should be on these Boards. I know something about that aspect of it - the suggestions and proposals which they have made from time to time are never treated seriously and never taken into account and nothing is done about those proposals. Many of these proposals I have made have been made by those workers' directors also. But who bothers about that? Nobody bothers because those Boards are dominated by those people who are the main beneficiaries of the bank credit, that is, big business houses, people who have made industries sick and who want to take bad or doubtful debts and get them written off. Such type of people are there. I would say finally that this Bill has turned out to be a disappointing Bill because it is just tinkering with one or two small aspects of the problem. What is needed is a review and on the basis of review, restructuring of the whole nationalised banking structure. If this is not high time after 17 or 18 years. I do not know when it will be high time.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara)
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Banking, Public Financial Institutions and Negotiable Instruments Law (Amendment) Bill, 1988.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister towards its provisions which are being made in this Bill and towards the shortcomings of the Bill. Some of

the hon. Members also mentioned that such provisions should be incorporated in the Bill under which loan can be easily available to the people. Big capitalists deceive the banks and people of this country by misusing the funds provided to them by the banks. Therefore a system should be evolved by which the banks can have full control over the property secured by using funds provided by the banks. But this control can be exercised only if the working of banks is not proper as the instructions issued by the Directors, Managing Directors or Chairman are not followed and such vested interests are made directors, managing directors and chairman, who instead of working of the profitability of banks or to strengthen the reputation of banks oblige their own kith and kin. So it is necessary to make these rules foolproof.

Shri Ramamurthy gave a suggestion here, which I have been giving for the last 7-8 years. There is no higher authority of the banks who can monitor the affairs of banks. This Parliament has no authority over these banks except that we can criticise their working or tell one or two points to the hon. Minister. A financial committee like the Public Accounts Committee should be constituted with the Members of Parliament on it to go through the working of banks and which can take action against them in the event of bungling. The aforesaid committee should be empowered to take action wherever irregularities are committed. In the recent years many cases of fraudulent works have come to light that managing directors, managers and high officials of banks have given hundred crores of rupees as loans to their kith and kin and no amount has been recovered upto now.

The Government neither takes any action nor gets the matter investigated against those officials in banks who are involved in weakening the financial position of the banks by withdrawing the money from the banks on one plea or the other. So it is utmost necessary to make some provision to meet this type of situation. Audit of bank accounts is essential. We have not seen any audit reports or any other system enforced

in this respect. Due to this reason it becomes difficult to take any action in respect of irregularities committed in the accounts of the banks. At present 70-80 thousand crore rupees deposited by the Central Government, State Governments and common people, are kept in the banks, and what is required is to see that how the entire money is invested. The Government as well as the hon. Members of the House are well aware of the system of working of the bank officials. Our Government is working for the eradication of poverty and launched a programme for this purpose but the authorities appointed at district level do not pay heed to the public representatives like MLA's or MP's, nor they are allowed to become Members lest they should draw the attention of the committee towards the grievances of the district or people of their respective in case constituencies or any other irregularities. It is essential to pay attention towards the proper implementation of the various directions issued to the banks for eradication of poverty and solving the problem of unemployment in the country. Those directions are quite important and I would, therefore, like to invite your attention specially towards this aspect. I have been inviting your attention towards the improper distribution of subsidy portion in loans sanctioned by the banks under the schemes of self employment, IRDP or any other programme. It is an open secret that the Bank Managers and Development Officers as well as other employees indulge in the malpractices. It is very essential to check the misuse of funds allocated by Central Government for the eradication of poverty. The Government will have to take certain stringent steps to check the irregularities in the Banks. As it has been indicated, bank officials are involved in various malpractices. Shri Ramamurthy has invited the attention towards trade unions that these bank officials give recognition and provide every possible assistance to the union of their own choice but discriminate against other trade unions. They do not take sympathetic view of other Trade Unions such as INTUC. This is the situation in the banks where the high posts are held by those officials who adopt negative atti-

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

tude towards the poor people and the trade unions, they are totally indifferent to the poor. Shrimati Gandhi took the revolutionary step to nationalise the banks in order to help the common people and to improve their condition. But instead of providing any financial assistance to them they assist the capitalists and industrialists. So the Government should pay special attention towards this matter. The hon. Minister would observe that 70 per cent amount of loan is sanctioned for the capitalists and hardly 30% of it is sanctioned for the poor people, including subsidy portion which is in fact distributed among the bank employees and Government officers and employees while the poor people get only loan amount. So, as I had requested earlier also, the Government should stop allocating free funds and sanction interest free loan to them to enable them to receive full amount and distribution of subsidy amount is stopped. It would provide entire benefit to the poor. It is utmost necessary to make such a provision.

Secondly, the institutions like IDBI and others assist or provide loans for sick industries. There is a bank Director in every institution who should try to find out why the big capitalists make the industry sick. These capitalists transfer the entire assets somewhere else and take maximum advantage by making the industry sick. No action is taken against them and they continue to indulge in such activities with fictitious names. Bank officials holding high posts and directors cooperate with them but they are not sympathetic to the poor. In the light of these facts the Union Government should monitor the functioning of the banks and take firm action wherever it is necessary.

The Government keeps control over its exchequer very well. In case a single penny is misappropriated from the Government Exchequer, the high officials are taken to task and prosecution is launched against them under section 420. But no action is taken in cases of fraud worth crores of rupees taking place in banks.

When, I was a member of Public Accounts Committee, Chairman of which is also present in the House, we had detected a case. In that incident the gold sent from Bombay to Agra disappeared on its way. The persons involved in the incident could not be identified and bank authorities hushed up the whole matter and no action was taken against the bank officials. That gold has not been found till today. Similarly, the Government is fully aware of the incident happened in England, in which a sum of Rs. 200 crores was withdrawn from the bank but even then no action was taken against the Manager of that bank. The Government of India and Reserve Bank of India have not initiated any action in spite of such big frauds. What is the reason that no action is taken against these culprits? I would like to urge the Government to introduce certain effective legislation. This legislation is not so effective. It involves amalgamation of one or two companies only. If there is no need of more than one bank then one will do. A supreme authority should be set up which should control the functioning of all the banks. There is no need to set up various companies. The life style of the managing directors and directors is more luxurious than that of the rulers.

Bank employees and officers get maximum pay-scales in India but they are the people who indulge in maximum bungling. Still the Government find itself helpless in taking any action against them owing to lack of any specific powers. These banks have become the powerful institutions against which the Government cannot take any action. In the light of these facts, the Government should frame such laws through which their activities could be restricted and action could be taken against them whenever required. Such directions should be given to the banks through which important policies of our Prime Minister and the Government concerning elimination of poverty and unemployment could be effectively implemented. The poor people can be benefited only if the money in banks is utilised properly. The Government should evolve such a system by which common people

can get adequate amount of loans which would enable them to have an opportunity to become self-reliant. Shri Faleiro himself is aware and we have also repeated the same quite often. I would like to urge hon. Minister of Finance to solve these problems so that our policies can be implemented effectively. If our policies are not implemented properly, public would dismiss the Government as it happened with the Congress Government in the year 1977 and with the opposition in the year 1980. Only one year is left and the Government should be positively cautious regarding proper implementation of the policies. The Government should keep strict control over the function of banks so that the poor people could get maximum benefits.

I would urge the Government to extend the banking facilities so that maximum number of persons may avail the benefits.

SHRI SHANKAR LAL (Pali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Banking Financial Institutions (Amendment) Bill No. 105 moved by the hon. Minister.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, 13 Acts related to the functioning of various banks are being amended through a single Bill. It is true that it will save time. But at the same time, we wouldn't be able to do justice in discussing the amendments concerning all the 13 Acts and it would not be possible to draw any fruitful conclusion which could be done had there been separate discussion on different Acts.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the aim behind nationalisation of the banks by Shrimati Indira Gandhi and 20 point programme which has been extended under our present leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi is to remove poverty and unemployment. It will have to be seen how this aim is accomplished through this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, clause 2, 3 and 4 have been amended and it has been stated therein, that if a cheque is dishonoured the drawer will be penalised. It has been stated further that he can take no defence.

[English]

"It shall not be a defence in a prosecution for an offence under section 138 that the drawer had no reason to believe when he issued the cheque that the cheque may be dishonoured on presentment for the reasons stated in that section."

[Translation]

What type of section is this? If the intention of a man is clear, why cannot he defend himself? Even the criminal offences committed in our country are viewed in light *mens rea* i.e. the intention of the offender. If the intention of a person is not clear and he wants to deceive somebody then it is all-right. But if his intentions are clear why cannot he take defence. This point should be considered. Besides a provision of one year imprisonment has been made in such cases. The amount can be recovered or a fine can be imposed, but the punishment of imprisonment does not appear to be appropriate. Even a director could be held liable. Suppose the cheque does not bear the signatures of the director, and if it is discovered that he is connected with the firm, he can also be held liable. I would urge that this should be liberalised a bit. If the intention of a person is clear and he has not done it deliberately, he should have a right to seek defence.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to say one thing more. The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 was amended and consequently the Industrial Finance Corporation started getting a loan of Rs. 15 crores. This limit has been increased now I would therefore, like to know who are the people who are going to be benefited from this increase. There should be a provision in this Bill that the amount which exceeds Rs. 15 crores advanced to the Industrial Finance Corporation should be distributed among small scale industries, cottage industries and the unemployees. It should be distributed among the poor because the aim of our leader and our Party is to remove poverty and unemployment. If the Industrial Finance Corporation is allowed to disburse,

[Shri Shankar Lal]

this amount also to big industrialists then, as many colleagues have said, we can not accomplish our task and the very purpose would be defeated. It is a good thing that our paid up capital will increase from Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 500 crores by this amendment. It is good that such an arrangement has been made by amending the State Bank of India Act. The tenure of directors in all the banks and their nomination process should be uniform so that delays can be checked. When an unemployed person or a poor man in a village goes to a bank for loan he is asked to produce N.O.C. from all the banks of the district specifying that he has not taken any loan. It is true that he can not take loan from two places at a time but when he goes to other banks and agencies to obtain N.O.C they take one or two months to issue it and the poor man keeps running from pillar to post. There should be a provision that the bank should ascertain on its own if any loan is outstanding against the man. This can be done easily because the agency possesses enough facilities with them. The man who has to run from pillar to post knows what type of difficulties he has to encounter. I would like to cite an example. There are district industries committees at the district level through which loans are advanced to the unemployed people. Suppose this committee approves a scheme for a particular person and he is asked to contact the bank for loan. But when he goes to the bank they refuse the loan. There is no co-ordination between the bank and the committee.

I want to submit that the programmes of eradication of poverty, unemployment and advancing loans are not running successfully. The speakers who spoke prior to me suggested that there should be a parliamentary committee to monitor these programmes and I agree with them but I would also suggest that the Collector who is the head of the district, M.P. from that area and people's representatives should be included in the committee at the district level which should co-ordinate the activities of all the banks. The position as it stands today is

that no bank follows any advice. The lead bank should control and co-ordinate all banks and if a complaint is received by the committee at the district level that injustice has been done to some body or there has been deliberate delay in advancing the loans, they should look into it. Inordinate delays and corruption is the order of the day there.

Mr. Finance Minister you will have to settle all the common complaints which are received. Only then, we will be able to accomplish our aim. I do not want to go into the details of all the amendments, but I would like to say that provisions and amendments should like to say that provisions and amendments should be made in accordance to our objectives because only then will it prove beneficial and in the interest of our people.

[English]

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this very important Bill. This is as important as the nationalisation of banks which was done about 20 years back under the initiative of our former Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Sir, some hon. members have mentioned that this was done only as a mere 'fanfare.' I do not agree with them at all. This was a very great historical event of great significance.

After the nationalisation of the banks, the Government have learnt certain lessons during the last 19 years. Now they know where the shoe pinches.

In fact, there are some regions in this country where just like medical consciousness, banking consciousness also is yet to emerge. Therefore, in order to make available the facilities like bank loans, etc., the Government and the Reserve Bank of India must see to it that this banking consciousness is developed in backward and remote areas. These banking facilities should reach the backward and under-developed areas and the poorest of the poor sections of the people.

This Amendment is a very comprehensive Amendment. It covers 19 important Acts of banking and financial institutions and negotiable instrument laws. This is a very important Act. What I would like to suggest by way of taking part in this debate is that in the backward areas where banking consciousness has yet to start, the role played by the lead banks has to be reviewed. It is in the fitness of things that after two decades of examination of these banking laws, we could have a rethinking - a fresh look - at the functioning of the banks.

I would like to mention certain important incidents of the failure of the lead banks in my region. Take for example the State of Manipur. There the UBI is the lead bank. UBI so far, as I understand, has surrendered so many licenses and it is not allowing other nationalised banks also to open their branches because it is a lead bank. This lead bank has failed to catch up to meet the requirements of that region.

Another aspect is that there is a regional rural bank in that State. This covers the entire State. The existing law is welcome.

The local language is used for the transactions; that is very good. But it so happens that the Chairman of the rural bank in that State is a non-resident of that State. I have nothing against him-about his integrity and all that. But I would say, he cannot simply function effectively because he does not know the local language in which the transactions and all other things are taking place in that area. So, I would like to suggest that either the Chairman of this lead bank should learn the local language or a suitable person from the same area - there are so many suitable persons; it is for the Government to choose from among the available people - then I think these rural banks will be able to function better. Then side by side, I would also like to suggest that wherever lead banks are there in the North-East Region, they are not fulfilling their requirements so far as the opening of their branches are concerned. I do not know what is the national percentage of popula-

tion. I understand for every 7000 or 8000 population, this lead bank should have a branch. In a backward State where the banking consciousness is yet to start, the lead bank is not motivating the people and at the same time, it is not discharging the duty of opening of new branches at the rate of 7000 population. One bank for every 7000 population has not come up. So, this has to be taken care of in order to see that the banking facilities should reach there.

Now comes the aspect of motivation. The banking consciousness has started in that region very recently. I remember, after independence - three-four years after independence - the first lead bank was started and that also in a very meagre state and even that could not succeed. When the State Bank of India was started in the country, then the local bank that was started, was taken over and it started functioning. It took time to motivate people, the traders and the people who can invest and who can deposit their money in the bank. This banking practice is very new. Now branches of many of the nationalised banks are there in the State Capital - Imphal. I quote this because this will be a pointer to similar cases in similar backward areas. But these banks are serving only the needs of those who are already experts and those who are already well established in trades, such as *Marwaries*, *Punjabis* or the outsiders who are already well established in commerce and trade.

They are safe, so far as customership is concerned; the banks are safe with them. So, it is not merely the safety which counts; the benefits should also reach other population, small industrialists, small traders, small entrepreneurs; all these have to be covered now. We know that it is very difficult for these small entrepreneurs, small people, individuals, even agencies to approach these nationalised banks and their branches for financial assistance. In order to remove this kind of an handicap for the backward people, the government may kindly just look into it.

After the nationalisation of banks, there has been a competition among the nation-

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]

alised banks; competition should always be welcome. But when the competition becomes unhealthy - I am not an expert in banking, but I have heard from bank experts, high officials of different banks from their own angle that there is an unhealthy competition - then it becomes difficult. Some hon. members have suggested that there should be another authority besides the Reserve Bank of India to see that the competition is healthy; and to that end, I would like to suggest that the competition should be healthy and it should reach agencies, the people and the level where it is necessary.

In some District Headquarters, in hilly District Headquarters, the branches of the Lead Bank do not work as a banking treasury; I do not know the exact technical term of it. Now when a cheque is passed by a treasury in a hilly town, say, like Okhru- It is a Hill Capital - from there a person getting that cheque from that treasury has to go to the State Capital covering 80 kms taking all the risk. There are District Capitals and small municipal towns in the hilly areas without any treasury banking facility. So, for these areas also, the Lead Bank should be persuaded to open this facility; if the Lead Bank is not capable of doing this thing, then some other arrangement should be made. Only last year there had been a lot of killings of State Government officials taking money to the district officials. If they are given this facility to open a treasury, then this problem can be solved. They have their own norms how to carry money and make arrangement for its security and all that. If this is done, then a lot of difficulty of the local people will be removed. There are not many District Capitals; I think 3-4 of them are left out. So, we may persuade the Lead Bank to open this treasury facility over there. If the Lead Bank fails to cope up with the situation there, I think, it is time that we should change it. Why can't the State Bank be made the Lead Bank of those areas with treasury bank facilities and expertise?

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor):
The idea of the proposed amendment of the

Bill is to make it more progressive and improve the banking system of the country.

In every session, we have been experiencing that they are trying to amend the laws; and the banking laws are also amended to some extent. But, in spite of all this, there is no sign of any achievement in the banking system, no change in the system; and that is why there is a total unhappiness in the minds of the people of the country about it and they feel that the *modus operandi* of the functioning of the banking system in the country is most unsatisfactory.

16.00 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

If you go on changing the law, amending the law, in my opinion it will not help, unless you consider and train most of the people who are involved in it. You are manning the train, instead of training the men. So you must have a broad-based dialogue to materialise the policy, the existing policy of the Government. The entire policy is a total failure. In the banking system in the country so far as the nationalised bank, the lead bank and other rural banks are concerned, the benefits are going to the big business houses and not to the actually deserving persons, the small entrepreneurs.

Before coming to the point, I must draw the attention of the House to one thing. On the 18th October, the hon. Minister of State Mr. Faleiro invited the members of the North-Eastern region to an informal consultative committee meeting at Shillong. I was lying ill and on receipt of the letter I thought that being a public representative I should be present in the meeting. I had gone from my constituency Kaliabor to Shillong and ultimately found that the meeting was neither held nor postponed. I sent a chit to the Minister concerned, who did not even allow me to see him, while he was in a discussion. I do not know with whom he was discussing in the Bell View Hotel or Pine View Hotel. This is the functioning of the Ministry, so far as the Ministers are concerned. I do not know what is left to the officers.

Nor did he send any information to the concerned representatives or MPs about the postponement of the meeting. This is one of the instances of how this Ministry is working.

Here you had taken a civil liability by Section 138 to criminal liability. But the law is already there under Section 430 of the Indian Penal Code. If a man cheats, dishonestly does anything, he can be dragged to the criminal court under Section 420 and what necessitated them to bring this particular law, the civil law into a criminal law, I do not know. An existing law is there. The man by a *bona fide* mistake issues a cheque and for that he cannot be tried. He cannot be tried and punished. Of course, I am not for not punishing any gentleman who commits any offence. But I do not find any reason because the law is there under the Penal Code. Last time also when the Defamation Bill came, even though there was an existing law already there you brought another bill for changing that law. I am not in favour of this amendment because it will not help. It will not help at all; just changing civil liability into criminal liability will not help.

A man may commit an offence under the Code of Civil Procedure. For that, he cannot be tried under the Criminal Law. Under the Banking Law, you cannot bring the Section of the IPC and punish a man.

Sir, to my utter surprise I found the loans under IRDP and DRI schemes is not granted to young entrepreneurs or small entrepreneurs. Hundreds of cases have been sent to District Industries Centre for approving the loans. The small entrepreneurs have to meet the officials concerned several times, but they did not get the loan. A big business man need not meet him at all and he gets the loan over a telephonic call. This is what is happening in the country. That is why, our country is lagging behind far from development.

There should be some restriction on the private credit companies because they are squeezing the poor people. The moment

they collect the money from these people, they disappear. This is what is happening. I can quote many instances. There should be a Central Banking Authority to look into this matter so that the innocent people who deposit the money either with the private companies or lead bank or with the nationalised banks are not cheated.

Now the big business houses like Tatas, Birlas, and Dalmias are very easily getting bank loans. But the small entrepreneurs do not get the loan easily. These big business houses are always cheating the Government and the people of the country. You cannot punish them because they escape somehow with your own influence. You cannot give any example where a big business house has been penalised under the Criminal Law. This is our experience.

Sir, in my State, there are about 780 Tea Estates. These Tea Garden owners are enjoying the benefits of the bank as far as the loans are concerned, but they are not giving good wages to their poor workers. In Kachar District, a woman working in the Tea Garden gets Rs. 2.50 per day. They take loan for the construction of labour quarters or for the improvement of their tea gardens, and they divert the money to other industries. This is what is happening today. There is no agency to control it. Simply if you go on changing the law, the system cannot improve. They are jeopardising the policy of the Government and there is no authority which can bring them to book. But if a small entrepreneur fails to make the payment in time, he is harassed and penalised. District Industries Centre is the authority which supervises and submits the report of any project of that district to the authority for sanctioning of loan. After approval, when we send the papers to the banks, they sleep over the matter. In this way, they harass the public. If a tout goes to the banking authority, he can very easily arrange the loan. But if a young entrepreneur, a *bona fide* person goes for loan, he does not get any loan. So I submit that there should be a Central Banking Authority and in every bank there should be a special officer to help the small en-

[Shri Bhadieswar Tanti]

trepreneurs or loanees so that they can very easily get the loan.

So far as criminal liability under section 138 is concerned, I feel that it should not be there because there is an existing provision under section 420 to take cognisance of the matter if a person deceives or gives false statement, etc. I do not think, there should an over-laping provision both in banking law and in Indian Penal Code.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): I rise to support the Bill. There are many welcome features in this Bill which has been brought forward before the House in the form of this amending Bill in order to streamline the functioning of the banks, also to plug the loopholes which have been noticed in the process of implementation of banking laws which were amended after 1985.

There are provisions of amalgamation of different types of banks and limiting the term of Board of Directors to six years. You know, banks were nationalised in 1969. Over the period of about two decades, there has been a spectacular growth in banking. Of course, the hon. Minister in his speech has referred to this growth. In June, 1969, prior to nationalisation, we had 7000 branches of banks. Now these branches have gone upto 53,000. Deposits were also Rs. 3,896.97 crores which have now gone upto Rs. 97,663 crores. Bank credits were roughly about Rs. 3,034 crores and now it is about Rs. 60,000 crores. So, in the matter of bank credits, deposits and establishment of branches, manifold increases have been there and we welcome all these things.

The most important part is that the banks, as you know, Sir, were treated as an organisation of the rich people. Before nationalisation, they were an organisation of the rich people and the industrial houses. But now there is a spectacular change, as I said. Even common people have the feeling that the banks have undoubtedly done a lot in financing, in funding our anti-poverty

schemes, industrial schemes and so many other schemes. But still a lot of scope is there for improvement. There are some bank officers, some bank staff people, whom I would not hesitate to call black sheep, who are bringing a bad name to the functioning of the banks as a whole. They are indulging in corruption while sanctioning loans, etc. under different schemes. There are some persons who refuse to implement the Government of India's policy with regard to eradication of poverty. In the meetings taken by the District Magistrates and Collectors, when certain quotas are allotted to be financed by different banks, those banks do not oblige. This is the allegation of the Chief Secretary of Orissa. Those people should be stopped from doing such mischiefs, which they are doing for obvious reasons. Therefore, it is time to get rid of such people, of such erring officials who are out to malign the Government, who are out not to implement the Government policies. In fact, they are committing a sin thereby. I would request that it is time to do something. We do not find a change in the attitude of the bank officers. They are not in a position to accept mentally that the banks are there to finance the poor people. This is a very serious thing. They are not mentally prepared to entertain this belief that the banks are meant for the poor people. A revolutionary change in the attitude, in the approach of the bank officers is called for. A new work culture has got to be included in the functioning of banks, in the running of the banks.

There is also a lot of confusion in the banking sector. We have so many banks operating in the same area. I am not opposed to healthy competition. That brings good results. But, at the same time, I would place before the Government for their serious consideration whether it is time to have amalgamation of different banks. There is a provision here. But it should be seen whether four or five regional banks, under the overall control of RBI, SBI, etc. could be amalgamated. They should judiciously expand their activities and go in for establishing branches in all deserving places. Why not we introduce an Indian Banking Service

to avoid confusion in the matter of recruitment, promotion, postings, inter-bank transfers, etc. according to the Pillai Committee recommendations? The Pillai Committee's recommendations have been partly accepted. So, to avoid confusion, to bring in more coordination, I think it would be better to introduce an Indian Banking Service, an amalgamation, in a judicious manner, of different banks. For instance, we have one regional bank in Orissa, that is, Bolanghir Grameen Bank. That has the jurisdiction over three big districts in Orissa including the one in Sambalpur. I have a concrete allegation to place before our Minister of State in charge of Banks. They say that even after the allotment, they have been entrusted with work by the District Magistrate, etc. . They earlier gave consent to those things. Later on they went back. So, what is happening in this field? It is only the ruling party which is brought to disrepute and ridicule. They are setting up branches but they don't have money to fund anything. Sir, there are some good officers working field officers in that bank. But such good officers are taken to task by their Chairman and the Bolanghir Collector and the Collector of Sambalpur have written to the Chairman that they are not cooperating at all with the district administration in implementing the 20-point programme. But surprisingly, Sir, those officers have been certified as very good officers by the concerned bank authorities. So, all these things are there.

Now, I would say that if there is delay in amalgamation of Sambalpur District and Sundergarh District, there should be a separate regional rural bank free from the control of Bolanghir Grameen Bank. If they amalgamate in the meanwhile, I do not press for this.

Secondly, about the tenure of bank Directors, I welcome this provision. But why should that be continuously for six years? This should be deleted in toto. It should be six years because we smell a rat. As it is in the amending Act till now, if this is continued, what will happen? Even after six years, within a gap of one month somebody of his

closely known person will be inducted. He will name his own son. So, it should be six years in total.

Now, Sir, in the accounting year, the new financial year starts from 1st of April. I would appeal to the Finance Minister that in our system the financial year should not commence from 1st April every year because the monsoon months intervenes and hardly 7 months' gap is there for real field work, that is, after the budgetary process, parliamentary work is over passing of budget, giving of clearance and after the allotment etc. is made, there is hardly any time for field work. So, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to give serious thought to this as to whether we should not have the financial year from July to June or from September to August so that for actual field work we get 10 months time.

Now, about the bank officers I mentioned about their lapse. It is about six years now since the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Poojary had been to Orissa and he attended a Credit Mela in Bagacha in Sambalpur district. He donated himself some funds and he distributed the sanction orders. But they are yet to be honoured. Six years have passed. So, these are the officers in the field who are just bring the Government to disrepute and ridicule. They are bring the good programmes and laudable schemes to mockery. Therefore, I would say that there are some good provisions, safeguards, etc.

There are penal provisions existing in the Bill in respect of the account-holders who issue cheques without having any money in their accounts. I do not know whether there is any opposition to this provision from the other side and one account holder without having any money in his account, if he issues cheques which are not honoured, that amounts to fraud. Naturally, we cannot encourage that.

There are many good provisions in this Bill, we welcome these measures, at the same time, about the overall functioning of the banks, as I told earlier, there is a lot of

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

scope for further improvement, and in the light of the suggestions we are given, the Government may kindly consider bringing in overall improvement in the functioning of the banks so that many of our 20-point programme and anti-poverty programmes are properly implemented and the banks come up to the expectations of the common man. In 1969 Madam Indira Gandhi brought in a revolution by nationalising commercial banks. This had aroused a lot of expectations and the sense of belonging in the common man in the working of banks. This has got to be ensured. Thank you.

SHRI HET RAM (Sirsa): Sir, this Bill has come after a long time. It was in 1969 that Banks were nationalised with a fanfare stating that banks will go for the common people. But that was only a political decision and the Government has done nothing for the last 20 years for the betterment of Banks. They have been bringing in only amendments or resolutions, but they never stood up to the need or any policy or programme which may enhance the profits of banks, the working of banks and the reputation in the international market. The paid-up capital of banks is so small and even the biggest banks with a small paid-up capital are not having any credit in the international market. Prior to nationalisation there was one satan, that is, the capitalist. But now there are three satans -- the capitalist, the politician with a loan mela, and corruption. In the loan mela the Ministers or politicians come with 10,000 applications not knowing whether the branches to whom these applications are to be submitted are in a position to cope with the workload to assess the disburse the loans and if their loans are going bad due to heavy load, there the bankers are held responsible instead of the politicians. The punishment for the bankers is there.

About corruption, Mrs. Indira Gandhi said that 'it is an international phenomenon, which has crept into the banking industry in the post-nationalisation time'. Even when the bank premises are to be rented, there is

a deal to settle the rent for the branch. That means, from the beginning the corruption starts. Politicians and the big persons are involved here. Most of the buildings are owned either by politicians or by big businessmen and the deal is negotiated for a higher rent. Like that corruption in various banks starts. When a poor person who is to be provided with subsidy comes to the bank, he will not get it, and his loan amount and subsidy amount will be divided between bank officials and the gross root political workers. The politicians who are working at the grass roots are taking the major share of the 'loot'. They come with 10 or 20 persons to the branch and the poor fellows are forced to pay to the political workers a percentage of their subsidy and some money will go to the bankers.

Now coming to the Government business, regarding promotion policy from clerical to officers grade, there is no policy at all. There is no policy reservation for reservation in total banking industry from the 4th grade onwards. At the 7th grade, there is no Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe person. They are saying, they are not getting capable persons. Even after 1,000 years, they will not get, if they are to be selected according to their own norms. For settlement, there are three-items. First bank is there. Then, it will go to IBA, Indian Banks Association; and then it will go to the Finance Ministry for clearance. That will take 3 to 4 years.

The condition of bank staff is such that they are not even paid for what is paid to their cadre in the Central Government. It is because, the manager of the bank is supposed to do what the Minister cannot do. That is, he is to alleviate poverty. When the Minister has no policy, he is expecting that the bank manager will change the total economic condition. That is asking for the Moon or something like that. The manager cannot do all the things whether it is 20-point programme or whether it is IRDP.

If any subsidy is to be given to any person, he should be verified and assessed and the subsidy and the loan amount should be

given to the borrower at his home. It is because still the premises of bank are such that people are afraid to go there as they fear, whether the bank officers who are educated and qualified persons, would listen to them or not. For this, it is better that banks should go to the people instead of people coming to them.

Now, what is the raw material of the bank. It is the deposits which are coming from the common people. But the rate of return is even less than PO. NSC, or Unit Trust of India which are also Government enterprises. But these agencies are only accepting deposits but not helping the depositors. But banks are helping them, when need is there. But their rate of return is very low and sometimes if inflation is taken into account, the rate of return will be negligible. The rate of inflation on the deposited money is also high because it would be 10 to 20% or so. Therefore, the rate of interest on the deposits should be increased. There should be enhancement in the rate of return on deposits so that it may attract more depositors.

Government has nothing to do with the Banks because it is nowhere in the picture. What help it is rendering for the last 20 years? It is only the personnel who are working in the banks against the odds are doing some service to the people. If in Punjab, some terrorists had killed some bank employees, the Government is sleeping over there. They are not doing anything. They will say, you take help from the State Government. But if the manager telephones the S.P. for the security of the staff and the money, the S.P. will say, "I am not having sufficient persons to guard your bank". The bank is always dealing with money and is prone to such attacks. But the Government has no policy in that direction. They should be protected.

Government should also motivate the employees. First give them whatever is required for them. They may give better service to the public and the public may be given better return so that bank should be given a paid-up capital of higher ratio. It is

because in the international market, Indian banks are having very low ratio of the paid-up capital.

This amendment to provide penalty for bouncing of cheques is not needed. In India, people are not educated and illiteracy is there. Instead of writing the figure "100", if a person inadvertently writes "1000", then the balance of Rs. 900 would remain and the cheque is sure to be bounced as there is no money in his account to that extent. And, therefore, he may be penalised. It was not intentional. Indians are not Europeans or Americans who are well-read and who know the system well.

So, I would say that there should not be any type of wrong calculation in the banks in our country. If any fraud is there, they may go to the court under the Indian Penal Code.

There are no worker and other workmen Directors in the Apex and in the nationalised banks. Most of the staff in the Banks are only employees. Directors are not posed. God knows what for the Finance Ministry is there. Government is not appointing any Director even though two or three years pass.

Most of the population of India consists of farmers, petty shopkeepers and industrial and agricultural workers. Their representatives are not there in the banks. There are only representatives of Tatas and Birlas in the banks.

As regards the Advance Section, I have been in the bank earlier before coming to this august House, and I know that all the advances are given to the private sector only. Advances are given to the tractor companies. The advances indirectly go to the industrialists. The price of a tractor in 1977 was Rs. 28,000/-. Now it is Rs. 98,000/-. Instead of helping the farmer, you are helping the industrialist. You are financing fertiliser. Fertiliser industry is flourishing because of the demand for fertiliser. The fertiliser companies are getting the bulk of these advances given to farmers.

[Shri Het Ram]

What was available in 1977 for Rs. 30/-, the same amount of fertiliser is now available for Rs. 130/- per bag.

As far as advance given to small men is concerned, the total advances given is only 1%. 90% of the population of India are small men. The total advances granted to them as per the policy of the Government is only 1%. Why is it so much less? Only the sons of Tatas and Birlas are going to set up the accessories required for their industries. If a big industrialist is there, his son applies and he will get the necessary accessories. Instead of directly financing the bigger houses, you are indirectly financing the big business houses through the banks.

What is the banking industry in toto? I have been in bank. I know what the actual position is. If any survey and check is made, you will find that most of the accounts are fraudulent. Some Managers are saying "We are here to wipe out black money". How? There is a procedure. If I am a farmer, I have no liability to income tax. Somebody gives me Rs. 50,000/-. He will ask me to deposit it in the bank. I deposit the Rs. 50,000/- in the bank. It is given as a loan to others. Thus black money is wiped out! This is a very nice thing indeed!

It is said that in the NABARD Bank, even the Directors are to be appointed by the Reserve Bank of India. The hon. Minister may be knowing that NABARD deals with agriculture. To deal with agricultural matters and to understand agriculture, there should be a Director from the Rural Agriculture in the NABARD. Then only he may know the rural conditions and background and help NABARD to work for the benefit of the agriculturists.

As regards the Export Import Bank, it is doing all the business and extending all the help to the exporters. But I do not think Export Import Bank advances anything to the farmers even though most of the products which are exported from India are

grown in the fields of the farmers. All the benefits go to the businessmen, middlemen who get the produce from the farmers and then store and export the produce. All the export benefits are going to the middlemen instead of the farmers. Something should be done. The Export bank should help the farmers. They may select the area like rice growing area etc. All that is exported from India should be exported from such an area.

Sir, I have come to know that some politician has cornered some Rs. 60-70 lakhs out of the rice export (*Interruptions*). I am not naming anybody.

Sir, Banking is a very good sensitive industry. There are employees who are working for the poor and for the industry. They should be motivated and rewarded instead of being punished. There is another aspect also. There is competition among the nationalised banks. The scheduled banks are doing business to the tune of one per cent only. The rest is done by the nationalised banks. Therefore, to avoid unnecessary competition, there should be some authority like National Banking Authority. Sir, in cities like Delhi where only 200-300 banks are required, there are nearly 5000-6000 banks. It creates unnecessary burden as far as accommodation is concerned and there is duplication of the same thing. Same business is snatched out from one branch to another, from one bank to another. There is unnecessary misutilisation of personnel. There are a large number of people employed in the Banking industry. They are highly qualified personnel and are assets to the country. Their service should be utilised in a better way. If they are utilised in a better way, the society would benefit.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister and the Government to one important aspect. There is a news item in the Indian Express on 29th November, 1988 which says:

"40 adivasis in Malkangiri area of Koraput district were imprisoned for

having failed to repay loans advanced to them under poverty-amelioration programmes like IRDP and NREP.

According to reports reaching the State capital, the tribals have been sent to jail as they failed to clear debts ranging from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000. In fact, two Congress (I) legislators have alleged that the tribals were never paid the entire amount.

Pointing out that these centrally-assisted programmes enriched the middlemen and bank officials more than the poor adivasis..."

There is a report about Bihar also which says:

"The study said of the 77 households studied in the tribal dominated districts of Ranchi, Gumla, Singhbhum, Lohardagga and Palamau, 46 beneficiaries could not generate any income from the assets supplied to them under IRDP..."

If further states:

"The study said the pronounced poverty gap among the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries came in their way of crossing the poverty line. Assistance given to them by way of loan and subsidy was also very low..."
(Interruptions)

Sir, the amount was so little that the Adivasis could not benefit. The average assistance to the 77 beneficiaries amounted to only Rs 1690. only. This is the bank doing for the poor people. The poverty alleviation programme is going on. In the rural areas, these banks are playing havoc. What happened to them? When these sorts of things are going on why don't you arrest them or ask the banks to be equally harsh to them also?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Which bank is this?

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: The name of the bank is not written here. But I ask the Government to enquire about this incident which took place in Bhubaneshwar in Korapur District. It is a severely drought prone area and hunger deaths also have been there. The bank is working there in an inhuman way specially with the tribal people. So, immediate inquiry should be made and all the money which has been given to them should be written off in that district.

You are very harsh towards the poor people for the recovery. But if the same thing has been done towards the people in the high-up, the black marketeers who get from other sources and those who evade their income-tax, and the food adulterators, those who want to kill human beings - even milk is adulterated and the child food is adulterated - you are giving them money through bank. Why don't you black-list these people? The young generation is being killed due to adulterated food. These kinds of things should not happen. With all the money they are ruling the country, financial position, economic position is in their hands. We are on their mercy. We cannot even have pure medicines. Even the child food is not pure. Even the oil which is used daily is adulterated and you are giving them money. They have no assets, no capital and all the money from the banks and the Government which is the public money is with them. These people have no regards for the nation. They are against the people and these people are flourishing day by day. Their capital is increasing every month. You should bring a very comprehensive Bill to meet our socio-economic needs of the Indian people. This Bill is amended for so many times. And you have said this in your statement: "Bill further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881." I think, India is not so lucky to have its own law for its own people according to the socio-economic condition of the country. Why don't you leave out all this? It is all rubbish of 19th century. Why don't you come up with a comprehensive Bill which can meet the demands of the country according to the socio-economic condition of our country?

[Shri Piyus Tiraky]

I am very much disappointed with this amendment. My request is that you have many programmes. You think of that. You speak on the Floor of the House for the good of the people, for the poor people and for the unemployment problem which is going on. To meet all these demands you should act accordingly money is completely sucked by these people. They are not sincere for the development of the country. They are only sincere for their own self and for their own pocket. They can do anything for profit. They have no check. They want only money. Even the generations can be killed. But they want money at any cost. Such people are very much benefited. You must have to look towards this very sincerely. All the schemes and programmes, everything is going to fail because of want of money. Your Government is giving more incentives to import things and to get their industries modernised. You have to think about that. Everybody wants to have modernisation. Common people should not be kept behind. These people should be equally allowed to modernise themselves. You have a sort of check on the gold. But what is happening everyday? Tonnes of gold is coming smuggled. For the poor people's marriage, they don't have gold and they are harassed. This kind of thing is going on in our every day life.

Banking system is the main source from where people can get their capital. So, you have to bring a comprehensive Bill leaving out all the unimportant points and concentrating on the improvement of the socio-economic condition of the country. The public money should be put to proper use for the good of the common people and the nation.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must express my gratitude to all the Hon. Members on both sides of the House for expressing their views very candidly. In fact, at the fag end of my speech I had made a special mention that besides the Amending Bill I will be very much interested in getting the

views of the Hon. Members about the working of the banking system.

I must say that a very few of the Hon. Members have spoken on the Bill as such. They have emphasized mostly on the working of the banking system and the kind of reforms, adjustments that they would like to have. I don't think that I will be within my right to say that this is beside the point and that is why it has become irrelevant. It will not be proper on my part to say that. But at the same time I cannot possibly reply to all the points which the Hon. Members have made. That is why I thought it necessary that instead of my replying today, it will be better if I were to reply tomorrow so that some of the points which the Hon. Members have made, I will be able to do some kind of a justice.

This debate has to go on till about 5 p.m. I think it will be fit and proper on my part to see that I reply to the debate upto 5 p.m. and thereafter seek your permission to reply to the rest of the points by tomorrow.

So far as the Amending Bill is concerned, I cannot possibly say that it is a comprehensive Bill which takes into account the conditions prevailing in the country and the socio-economic objectives at the time of bank nationalisation which was announced by the Late Smt. Indira Gandhi. Whether the entire gamut is going to be covered by this Bill, well I had never claimed that it is for that purpose. That is why I could see the point that comprehensive bill, as the Hon. Members have talked about, will have to be considered at its proper stage.

But there is a case for going into the entire thing, studying the entire objectives and whether the banking system has been able to come to the rescue of the members of the society, who in fact have been neglected so far. It is a matter on which we will have to consider separately and bring a comprehensive legislation which will cover all aspects of the question.

At this stage one thing which I think is absolutely necessary for me to clarify. That

is about - only one part I have done - Mr. Chairman, you were also pleased to observe and other Hon. Members were of the same view, why is it that the government is thinking in terms of penalising all those who by mistake seems to have issued a cheque and thereafter the cheque bounces or not honoured. In spite of the fact that there is a provision under 420, why is it that the Government is thinking of penalising the same person under this Amending Bill. I should say it is a valid point which might occur to any Member who is interested in smoothening the entire process of banking. First of all we have to make a very clear distinction with regards to persons who are honest; by mistake they may have issued a cheque knowing or not knowing that the balance is not available in their account.

I think if you are to read the entire procedure which has been laid down under this Section that will make the position absolutely clear. There is a validity period of six months unless it is written somewhere that it is less than six months. So within six months the cheque which has been issued has to be honoured by the person or at the time of presentation of the cheque. After that if the bank would tell him that there is not enough money in the account of the person who has issued this cheque then a notice is given by the person who is the receiver of the cheque. He is also allowed sufficient time to say whether it was by mistake; whether he did not know or he had some other reason due to which he thought that the money is available there and that is why he issued the cheque.

Ultimately what we are interested is to make the cheque system popular and let the cheque system be in vogue.

16.57 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *In the Chair*)

If the feeling were to go amongst the people that the cheques can be issued; they can be honoured, dis-honoured or it can bounce then, of course, the entire banking system which in fact is built on this will itself

collapse. That is why it is absolutely necessary that for honest person he should not be penalised but all those people who in spite of the fact that notice is given to him somehow or other there is not enough money in your bank account please see you make good whatever the difference and in spite of that also if the person were to fail then I do not think that any other conclusion can be drawn than the one which we have drawn, namely, that he will have to be prosecuted and that too none else has the authority to prosecute the person than the person in whose name the cheque has been issued. If he were to complain then only the complaint can be filed and then one can be prosecuted and it is for the courts to take the decision.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Sir, breach of contract has never been made penal so far in India. Now breach of contract becomes penal where there is an element of cheating. Under Section 420 of the IPC wherever there is an element of cheating, breach of contract or *mens rea* then it becomes penal and punishable. Therefore, if a cheque is dis-honoured and if the court finds there is an element of cheating and *mens rea* is there he is made punishable but where there is no *mens rea* breach of contract has not been made punishable. Now for the first time you are singling out breach of contract with reference to cheques only as penal. Article 14 requires that there should be equal treatment and equality. Clause of equal treatment must stand. A promisory note contains an unconditional undertaking that he will pay on demand the amount but if he is not able to pay the amount it does not become a penal offence. So also is the case with contractual offences and contractual obligations. There are any amount of contracts which are processed through the system of banking. Then you have to bring all those contractual relations which have got affected on the banking system as penal offences. This is the important point which has been sought to be made out by Shri Madhav Reddi also. Therefore, that may be kept in mind and you may give the reply.

[Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy]

17.00 hrs.

In fact, we even thought this aspect of the question. If the *mens rea* is established, already section 420 is available under which he can be prosecuted. There should be no difficulty about it. But it is bound to take considerable amount of time. If the banks have to wait or the payee has to wait till he gets something from the court, then, I am sure, that the entire banking system will collapse. That is why we just wanted to find a middle way by which some kind of fear will have to be instilled in the minds of those people who issue the cheques that if we don't do it, we can be prosecuted. It is not always that they are going to be prosecuted.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI: Who will pay the expenses of the prosecution - the bank or the payee?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Actually the person who, in fact, is the aggrieved party. I don't think that the person who issues the cheque can be an aggrieved party. The aggrieved is the person who received the cheque. And after going to the bank, if he is being told that there is not enough money in his account or there is no money in his account at all, then the person, who has issued the cheque, gives a notice saying: "Though you have issued the cheque in my name, there is no money in your account. Please try to make it good."

After giving him full opportunity to make good the money which he has written on the cheque, if he fails to do the same, then, of course, he gets the right to prosecute the person. There is a higher judicial authority also. Metropolitan Magistrates have been specially empowered under this Act so that an honest person, who, somehow or the other could not fulfil all these conditions even in the court of law, is able to establish that there were very valid reasons due to which he had to issue the cheque but he

could not help it; then, of course, ultimately it is for the Magistrate of the first class or the Metropolitan Magistrate to go to the extent of almost penalising him up to double the amount and with an imprisonment of one year, separately or both. This is the power which has been given to the courts.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You may continue next time.

17.04 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

[English]

Dismal Performance of Indian Sportsmen in Seoul Olympic Games

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion under Rule 193 to be raised by Shri C. Janga Reddy. Mrs. Margaret Alva is not well. She has suddenly got sick. Now Mr. Santosh Mohan Dev is taking down the notes. Cabinet Minister, Mr. Shiv Shanker, will be coming. He is now in the Rajya Sabha. After that, he will take the notes.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, after every Olympic games, we have a discussion on this subject in this House. What is the reason that we cannot win gold medals? Not only this, we could not even obtain entry into many games. We have constantly drawn your attention towards it. Have you ever thought how we are performing in the games? In the recent games at Seoul we could not win even a single medal out of 711 medals. Leave aside the gold medal, we could not even get a bronze or a brass medal. After all, what is the reason? We are lagging behind in the games.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There is no brass medal.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Sports has come to such a state because myself and our Hon. Minister are not sportsmen.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): You have played many games.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: I played games in my childhood. I do not dare to play them now. After you become Minister, we have started running away.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: You are playing the wrong game.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Not wrong, we are playing the right game to bring you down.

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY (Bettiah): You are far away from the games.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: We will play such a game that you will not come to power again. We are playing such a game. You always think otherwise, play foul and therefore, you speak in bad taste in this House. I want that we should win medals in the Olympic games at least once. Asiad was held in our country. Rs. 15 crores were spent on it. What did we gain after spending Rs. 15 crores? New stadia were constructed and you turned the so called poor people into millionaires by granting them contracts. We built the Asiad village but we could not win any gold medal. We have not won any gold medal in the last 4 years. We know that India has won gold medal in Hockey eight times continuously but this time we could qualify only for entry in the next Olympics. What is the reason for this? The reason is that we are getting no results out of the expenditure incurred by our Government. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has brought new policies in the last 4 years viz, Textile Policy, Education Policy, Sports Policy etc. and he is flooding the country with these new policies. Due to the new textile policy, the cotton growers, textile workers and handloom workers are in trouble and similarly, sports men are also in trouble. It is observed in every thing. Instead of giving a

new directions to the country and the Lok Sabha, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, is taking the country backwards by formulating these new policies. He is cheating the people. What is the reason behind this? There are federations and sports councils in our country but no attention is paid in this direction. All the funds spent from the Government exchequer go waste. The Government wants to interfere in everything, including the selection of players. Hon. Minister keep on changing their guidelines for 3-4 times in a period of 4 years and send their own people to other countries. This is why our country had to face a defeat in Seoul and was let down. The hon. Minister is not present in the House today because she is feeling shame. I feel that for delivering a speech or for speaking before us

[English]

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I understand that she is running temperature of 104 deg. C. It is unfair. She will herself reply. Do not surmise like this.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: All right. A Minister is holding this portfolio for the last four years and our country's performance is worsening since then, she should at least immediately resign.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): Will P. T. Usha win a gold medal if the Minister resigns?

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: No, you will win one. At the time when Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was the Minister of Railways, was he the driver of the train which had met with the accident then? This is a matter of one's principle. Shri Sanjiva Reddy who was the Chief Minister had to resign owing to the decision of the Supreme Court in the matter of Road Transport Nationalisation.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: The Chief Minister whom you are supporting, has been indicated by the High Court in 6 cases. In spite of that it is said that I care two hoots for the High Court.

[English]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Why should you bring the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh here?

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Raghuma Reddyji, I will give a reply to them. What is the reason that all the Congress Members from Andhra Pradesh try to threaten N.T.R. during their visit to Gujarat and Maharashtra? You people want to remove N.T.R. by imposing ** as a Governor there. If there were six charges against N.T.R. in the High Court, we will prove 16 against Shri Rajiv Gandhi in the Supreme Court. High Court is nothing. (Interruptions) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have to give a reply because our hon. Cabinet Minister has himself brought the name of N.T.R. here... (Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: When you talk about us, you should also mind your language. Does it behave you to say "... etc.?"** (Interruptions)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: This is not so. Shikhandi does not imply "..." in India but you have formulated such a scheme. The Governor is not under the Government and you want to harass the Government by keeping him there. (Interruptions) Shri Lai Bahadur Shastri gave his resignation when the train accident took place. Why did he do so? (Interruptions) My submission is that in order to save the honour and prestige of the country as well as to raise its glory in the world, the Government should rise above politics while selecting players, and send good sportsmen there. The hon. Minister of looking after this Ministry for the last four years but as regards winning gold medals, our country's performance is worsening. If our hon. Cabinet Minister looks into this matter he will come to know of it. That is why I am demanding her resignation. When Shri Sanjiva Reddy had nationalised the transport, the Supreme

Court declared that he had done so for some personal purpose. Although the court never mentioned about his resignation, he did resign... (Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: He was the Chief Minister of Congress, not yours.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: He may be from any party, but my submission is that what will be the fate of 80 crores people of our country if you refuse to resign in spite of such a repeated dismal performance for not once, twice or thrice but for 4 times? (Interruptions) Shri has a bright future but our own honour is at stake. We have no future. Therefore, I want that she should resign. Today, efforts are being made to governmentalise the sports and they want to keep them into their own hands. This should not happen. The Government has framed guidelines in this regard but if in spite of that our country has to lose the gold medals, then those guidelines should be changed and it should be considered as to what plan should be formulated for the future.

There are 6 lakh primary schools, 1.5 lakh upper primary schools and 70 thousand high schools in our country but there is not even a single physical instructor there, nor is there any play-ground. So what steps is the Government taking in this direction? Besides granting grants, all facilities like play-grounds should be provided by the Government. While making selection for sports, you think over it in isolation and do not try to provide facilities for sports. In comparison to other countries not even a single paise per capita is being spent on sports in our country. We find that there are no physical instructors in our schools. Out of the funds being provided by the Centre, some funds should be given to the States also. Just as the Government has introduced Hindi Courses in the upper-primary schools in order to encourage Hindi, similarly the post of physical instructor should be made compulsory in upper primary schools or at least in middle schools.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

During our school times, there used to be 2 physical instructors in each school but after 40 years of independence, their number has come down. Why is this so? Earlier the standard of physical education used to be good but now it is gradually declining. Efforts should be made to promote it. I would like to know the total expenditure made on sports upto the Sixth Plan. It works out to be Rs. 11 crores, which means an expenditure of Rs. 40 lakh per annum. How can this help? An amount of Rs. 200 crores has been earmarked in the Seventh Plan. Some funds should be allocated to the States also for spending through the sports federations and different sports institutions. You have spent Rs. 300 crores and out of that only Rs. 10 crores have been spent through the Centre's Sports Council, Authority or Institution. Therefore, my submission is that the entire funds should be distributed among the States and stadium should be constructed in every District. A number of stadia have been constructed in Delhi, which remain unutilized and the meetings of the Congress (I), B.J.P, Janata Party and Lok Dal are held there. My submission is that the Government should provide for the construction of a stadium in each District Centre and make sports an essential part of the primary schools so that sports facilities reach the rural areas too. In a country like Russia at least 25 per cent participate in sports but in our country with a population of 80 crores, only 5 to 6 lakh people take part in sports.

I would like to make another point that Cricket is played throughout the year and is played in only 7-8 countries of the world.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: For the full debate we have allotted two hours. You have already taken 15 minutes. I have given you the maximum time.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: I would like to submit that sports facilities should reach villages and stadia should be constructed at

district and taluka levels. I also want to submit that the sports other than cricket are not given much time on T.V. Cricket has a monopoly there. Therefore cricket should be done away with. The Members who are supposed to sit in the House always remain busy in watching cricket matches on T.V. They come to the House only when there is a bell ringing. Due to so much of Cricket on T.V. and radio, the children are also trying to play it. Cricket has to be played throughout the day and thus a lot of time is wasted. Smaller sports like, hockey, volley ball, basket ball should be encouraged. We have no grounds to reach the Olympic level. That is why we lose in the Olympics. Hockey is played on artificial grass made of plastic. There are only 2-3 such grounds in our country whereas in other countries their number is very high and the sportsmen there play on those grounds only. We have no plastic platforms for wrestling matches whereas in other countries they have such platforms numbering 300-400. At least we should have them at district level. If we want to reach the Olympic level, then a lot needs to be done and I feel that these facilities should not be limited to urban areas alone but should reach the rural areas too. Stadia should be constructed and facilities provided at district level. Since in spite of spending so much money for 4 years we had to face a defeat, I demand the resignation of the hon. Minister of Sports.

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am thankful to you for giving me about 10 odd minutes on this Rule 193 discussion. It is a fact that the performance of the Indian sportsmen and women have been rather dismal. First I would highlight this dismal performance as to how our sportsmen have figured.

In Athletics, Mercy Kuttan entered the second round and finished last, Shiny Abraham, finished sixth in first round heat of the 800 metres, P.T. Usha (400 M hurdles) Seventh and last in first round, 1600 M relay team (Mercy, Vandana Rao, Vandana Shanbagh, Shiny) finished Seventh and last in

[Shri Ajay Musran]

first round. Ashwani Nachappa was the stand-by in relay.

In Archery, Limba Ram, finished 39th in the overall, Sanjeeva Singh, finished 40th in the overall and Shyam Lal Meena finished 72nd in the overall.

In Boxing, we did fairly well.

In Hockey, we were sixth, out of the 12 teams which participated.

In Shooting, Soma Dutta finished 23rd in free pistol and 30th in air rifle.

In Swimming, Khazan Singh (200 butterfly) finished fifth among seven in 1st heat. He was getting training in Australia for years.

Table Tennis

Kamlesh Mehta (singles)	- Fourth in prelim. group
Sujay Chorpade (singles)	- Seventh in prelim. group
Niyati Roy (singles)	- Last in prelim. group
Mehta & Chorpade (doubles)	- Fourth in prelim. group

Tennis

Vijay Amritraj (singles)	- Lost in first round.
Zeeshan Ali (singles)	- Won first round, lost in second.
Vijay & Anand (doubles)	- Won first round, lost in second.

Weightlifting

G. Muthuswamy (52 kg)	- 11th overall
R. Chandrasekharan (52 kg)	- 19th overall

Wrestling

Rajesh Kumar (48 kg)	- Ninth overall
Kuldeep Singh (52 kg) (others have no placing)	- Ninth overall

Yachting

Farookh Tarapore & Kelly Rao (470 class)	- 17th overall
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Now, this is the performance, which is absolutely dismal. Now, as far as the government is concerned, I will like to congrat-

ulate the government for two factors. Firstly, over the years, the planned expenditure for sports and the creation of an envi-

ronment for sports by having ASIAD INDIA 1982 an atmosphere was created in the country where all sportsmen and sports women in large numbers in the younger section should have come up. So far as the money is concerned, there was no dearth. The people who are to be blamed are we, because wherever we went including the Sports Minister - I was also a Sports Minister in a State - the only demand was to make a stadium for them. We did not realise that by making a stadium it did not improve the performance or the standard of athletes, sportsmen, players and whatever you have. So far as money is concerned, from Rs. 13 crores it went upto Rs. 30 crores; and then from Rs. 30 crores it went upto Rs. 150 crores; and from Rs. 150 crores it went upto Rs. 200 crores and now it is Rs. 250-260 crores; this has been the outlay in this Ministry over the last Six Five Year Plans. So, I do not blame the government at all. It is a very political unfortunate move to call for the resignation of the Sports Minister; and what's Mr. Janga Reddy has said is this. If the Sports Minister's resignation could improve the standard of the players, I will say that every Sports Minister should resign. But it is not so. In spite of encouragement financial job-wise and environment-wise, these sports women and men in our country have not been able to perform better. There may be some fault, but it cannot be at the government level. Look at the standard of administration by various federations and association. They are rigged with politics. Some of the magazines have said that politicians have entered the Association and spoiled it. It is not so. It is the internal politics of these associations and federations which has marred the atmosphere; and they want to bring their favourites sports women and men to represent the country outside and the best boys do not come. So, it is the Associations' and the Federations' Chiefs who should not only be made to resign but they should be sacked also; and the entire administration of the Federations should be taken over by the government.

Look at the government's contribution towards our team which went to Seoul.

97782 dollars were released by the government for their expenditure on boarding, lodging and exigency. The expenditure by the Air India was to the tune of Rs. 16,2,4980 for 47 competitors, 18 team officials and 9 IOA representatives. What was the need of sending 27 officials for 46 sports men? It is not in the hands of the Sports Ministry; it is in the hands of the IOA. When it comes to the question of selecting a team, if some genuine sports man has been left out and if the government tries to intervene, the Sports Minister - I remember for sure; it came out in the paper also - was condemned by saying that you are intervening with the autonomy of the Federation; and when the Federation chose their team, this is a dismal performance which we have just seen.

Look at the description of our team which went out. we took an athlete who had won laurels in the Asian Tournament four years ago. A stage came when Milka Singh had also said about that athlete. Now, nobody knows about athletics more than Milka Singh particularly for 400 metres; and Milka Singh had said that this athlete had reached her peak; and in spite of the fact that we took her, not only she had not passed her preliminary test but she was not physically fit and still she was taken. Because, I am told, by people who were in Seoul that the Olympic Association of Seoul had promised \$10,000 to every athlete who takes part in the Olympics and wears a particular logo. A logo is the sign of particular firm which equips and dresses these athletes. Just to get that \$10,000 the athlete went there. But, not only the athlete went, but her prime coach also went. And look at their discipline. We are talking of the Government. Mr. Janga Reddy was talking only of the Government. But look at their discipline. Shri K. P. Singh Deo, an hon. Member of this was the Chief de Mission and there was some problem as to who out of six athletes should make the relay team. I charge him with leniency. If I were in his place, I would have sent the whole lot of them back to India by the first plane and not make them take part in those games. They were trying to dictate to the Chief de

[Shri Ajay Mushran]

Mission who was supposed to be head of our team, comprising 47 competitors 27 supernumeraries who were of no use at all, and who brought these standards of performance. And what performance qualifications we have! A person who has achieved the timing of the sixth place in the previous Olympics will be taken into account. You know, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that the men's world record of 100 metres in Melbourne Olympics is equalled today in Seoul by the Women's 100 metres record. This is the progress, leaps and bounds by which the timing are being improved upon and we are adhering to the Sixth place! And even this sixth place, with timings achieved by our people who had the highest training of all sorts, all battery improvements were done and everything was done by the Government. But still they have not been able to achieve that standard the sixth place.

I will recommend to all the federations, that it should be mandatory for them and the Government should have the control that unless that standard is achieved, at least bronze medal timings of the previous Olympics a person should not be selected. And if any athlete commits any act of misdemeanour there, or misbehaves with the Chief de Mission, if any such things happen, they should not only be punished; if they have got a job in the Government - because of their being sportsmen - they should be sacked from the job, because for sportsmen discipline comes first and performance later.

And look at the amount of money they have earned. From the last Asiad at Seoul till this Olympics, for two years, I think that particular athlete got lot of money. I was the person who said the one of the trains running from that town should be named after her. Every State Government gave lakhs of rupees but this is the performance. I would have taken my hats off for that athlete, if she would have said, "Look, I am not physically fit, I am not going." But she just went because of the \$10,000. I feel very much agitated at the performance of our sportsmen and women. Why so many

coaches, and why should so many big officials go? Why should so many go? Forty-seven athletes! Why should we represent in every game in which we are going on lose?

I have some suggestions to make. My first suggestion is that all sports should be graded as major and minor and whether it is hockey, or foot-ball or athletics or wrestling or weight-lifting, wherever we are likely to do well, we should declare them as major sports and in those games where we are not going to do well, pistol-shooting, swimming where we are nowhere, we should declare them as minor.

I think our men athletes should start competing with the female athletes of East Germany and still they will not win. You can see their timing. If that is the performance, why should we send them at all?

Do not expose them to a competition of a level which they should be ashamed of going. Look at China. China has no stadium except Peking and two other cities. They have only three stadiums in the entire country just three times larger than us. They have no stadium and they have won so many medals. They have not exposed their athletes and their table tennis players to the world competition, for the last 20 years and when they entered, they entered with a bang.

So, may I suggest that the games should be categorised not by the wealth that is spent but by the actual resources of competitors which the country's population throws up in a particular game; where we can do something so far as international sports are concerned.

My second suggestion is that only a person who has been an olympian should be qualified to become the President of a particular Federation.

The sports environment in the country which had been generated by the Asian has gone in vain. We have learnt more of the ceremonies, Closing Ceremony, Opening Ceremony, Girls coming with flowers, Prize

Ceremony, and we are not worried about timings, etc. I suggest that in all national competitions, we should not have all these ceremonies, and the Chief Guest can come and say 'I declare the tournament open' and let the tournament be shown.

Grounds, pools and other infrastructure which have been made are sufficient. I am saying sufficient because whatever available had not been as I made use of. In the main stadium in Munich, Olympic Games took place. The occupancy of that stadium is 670 per cent. It means, if it has the capacity to train one hundred people on the track and the field events, then 670 people are being trained everyday in shifts. That should be the scale, at which all stadiums, play grounds and tracks should be made use of. The main thing try is to catch young people. Unfortunately a person who is considered as young. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only when they are employed, they are selected.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: I have seen in today's newspaper that we have selected an old man of 37 years as the captain of our Tennis team. I quite understand that he has been playing for India for twenty five years. For God's sake, let him live in peace. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: I have also become old, but I can speak. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A young man Mr. Reddy is going to speak. Please listen to him.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Sir, in olden days, all the sports men and women belong to either Universities or Police or Private sector undertakings. Railways and others came later.

I would suggest that maximum importance should be given to the sports at the school stage itself and sports should be included as a compulsory subject. Anybody

who does not achieve a particular distance or timing, should not be given Higher Secondary Certificate because that is the way you can create physical awareness, which is very necessary. So, I would suggest that at the school stage itself, we must give full concentration for sports development; otherwise the dismal performance will not be stopped. The best way to stop is not to take part in them till we are fit.

SHRI M. RACHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, after every Olympics, this sort of post-mortem and search for scapegoats is on. This is a regular phenomenon, which we are witnessing every year.

Sir, I fully agree with the hon. speaker who just preceded me. Who is responsible for the dismal performance? I do not think only the Madam Minister is responsible for this. The entire country is responsible for this; parents are responsible for this; schools are responsible for this; Universities are responsible for this; everybody is responsible for this. One should take the responsibility. The Sports Authority, the Sports Councils and the Federations should be made responsible. I am told that Government does not have any control over these federations. This is the most unfortunate state of affairs. I request the hon. Minister to have some control over these bodies. Only then they will be able to produce good results.

As my friend has just said, we are spending nearly Rs. 230 crores on sports. But where is this money going? There should be some accountability. The State Governments are also spending large amounts on sports. But I am sorry to say that these sports are confined to urban areas only. We have lot of talent in rural areas. But nobody goes there to search for the talent. Every year, you have Nehru Yu-vak Kendras in some of the districts. But are they functioning well? Are they picking up talents from rural areas for sports? They are not doing that job. There should be an independent authority to take up all these things. I do not think, the federations are

[Shri M. Raghuma Reddy]

taking care of these things. It is a pitiable thing that after spending so much amount you could produce only 27 people who could go to the Olympics, from among a population of nearly 80 crores. Even small islands got gold medals. We did not get even a bronze medal. Who is responsible for this dismal performance? My good friend, Mr. K. S. Singh Deo, had gone there as Chef de Mission. I do not blame him. In some newspapers many things have appeared. I would like to quote 'India Today' of 15th October, 1988 in this connection. It said:

"First of all, P. T. Usha finished a distant last in the heat for the 400 metres hurdles... and was promptly asked to run a trial with Usha. She refused to do that despite Chef De Mission K. P. Singh Deo's threat to send her to India on the next available flight. 'We have told Mr. Singh Deo if she goes back all of us go back as well', said another member of the relay team."

This is the control that we have over our players. Then at another place, it is said:

"Here we can't even respect ourselves as human beings. And you expect us to win medals?"

If this is the sort of discipline, why should you take them abroad at all? Why are you spending this public money on them? Spend this money on rural talent. There are a number of fishermen who are very good swimmers. But you have to select them. You have to give some sort of coaching to them. But that is not done. There are many brave people who can swim across the river or sea.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: There are some people who can swim between Sri Lanka and Tamil Nadu.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: But we do not select these people. That is the thing you are having.

With regard to hockey, we lost our supremacy in hockey. Sir, I will quote here from the same magazine. Ashwini Kumar said this-not now, in 1976. He said: "... we have to get foreign coaches for artificial surfaces. Everyone laughed at me. Today you see the result". This is what he said. Though we have the skill our players have the skill, but we lack some technicalities which the present day hockey requires. But you have not cared for that. What are your plans, I do not know. So, I request the hon. Minister, the hon. House to take note of these things. I am not going to ask for the resignation of the hon. Minister or others but I want that everybody should take the humiliation to heart.

I request the hon. Minister that in schools also you have to make it a regular subject. You can take it up with all the State Governments. When I was a student, there used to be some drill period or games period. But now there is no such thing. Because of these Convent schools, small kids have to carry large number of books but they find no time for sports. These Convent and private schools do not have even playgrounds. That is the state of affairs. We do not require many stadia but we require at least playgrounds for the children to play, in all the urban areas and in all the rural areas. These should be funded by the Government of India with the consultation of State Governments. If we take it up, we will be going ahead.

Lastly, about Andhra Pradesh also there was promise from the Sports Council that every district headquarter will have a stadium. But very few are having. If you are kind enough, you can sanction some matching money from the Government of India. The State Government also will give something. In all the district headquarters, where there are no Nehru Yuvak Kendras we should have a stadium, at least in the district headquarters. So, that should be taken care of... (*Interruptions*). Not only in Andhra Pradesh. The Minister says that financial resources are there. So, it can be taken up in every district of the country. That is my request, Sir.

Anyhow, I wish in the next Olympics at least we should get a bronze medal.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Rajgarh): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the one positive aspect of our dismal failure consistently in Olympics and Asian Games is the general awareness and general consciousness of our sports programme and sports needs throughout the country, whether it is inside the Parliament or outside the Parliament. And fully conscious of that, I congratulate our Prime Minister for having raised the sports allocation to a fairly high level. But then, as very rightly pointed out this is not all. There are certain basic points which we have to take into account. Some conscious decisions have to be taken at the top level so that an overall development of sports in this country could take place. I am not one of those who would run down our present athletes or sportsmen or sportswomen who may not have fared very well in the last Olympics or the Asian Games because you have to take the whole thing in the right perspective—under what circumstances were they trained, under what circumstances could they perform, what help could they get from our Government so that they could perform better. So, let us not run down what these sportsmen and sportswomen have achieved on their own. The point is if we want to plan, we have to plan for the next decade. I would broadly bring out points which should be taken into consideration. The number of competitions which are there in the Asian Games and in the Olympic games we do not have to compete in all of them. Let us not know about each one of them. Let us confine ourselves to those which suit the Indian environments and let us confine ourselves and develop excellence in those sports. After having done that, the next point is talent scouting at the age when they have already reached their peak. We are scouting them at this age when we have to do selection for the Asian Games or Olympic Games. If we want to compete with the best in the world let us take them in the age group of 8 to 10 years. Now how to do that? The National Sports Authority should be strengthened. There is no doubt about it. I strongly agree with the

views of the Government of India that it should be made a Centre subject and let no one intervene. I repeat that no one should intervene in the functioning of this Sports Body. I strongly disapprove of the degree of interference in the Sports Association. I strongly advocate a total ban on the Association and federations and all these should be taken up under the Sports Authority overall competence and I agree with the hon. Member, Shri Mushran when he said that there should be a certain level of participation of the person who wants to represent this Sports Body. I do not know A, B, C or D of a game. But through manipulation, I can become Chairman of the Association. What association and what love I have got for the sports. Let there be a level, say any person who participated at the State level let him be eligible to represent in the sports body. Let him look after the basic policy decision. It has to be taken to improve the sports. The talent scouting cannot be done by sitting here in Delhi. You have to hunt for the talents down to the village level, school level, etc. I don't why there is no school competition, at the block level, at the district level and in the State level and national level. Why should we hold a national competition or national level tournament always in different districts and in different State capitals which do not have the facilities. A poor country like ours cannot afford to build sports complexes in each State or in every district, with our meagre resource available. I strongly disapprove of the Government decision, that is, I am told that they want to develop infrastructure in every district. Let us not waste our valuable resources on this. We have got wonderful sport complexes in Delhi which we built during Asian Games. But to what capacity are we utilising it? Let us develop residential schools and colleges around their complex and pick up boys and girls at that level through talent scouts at that level. They should be brought here to Delhi and their schooling, their diet and health should be the responsibility of the State. They become the State property and then only you will be able to look after that. For instance, for say 100 metres, if you pick up one hundred boys and girls, only one of them may come up to that level of excellence. So, let us be

[Shri Digvijay Singh]

very clear-cut on this. Unless and until you develop the educational facilities around these sport complexes, you will not be able to look after them. I am told that the Sports Authority had initially some problem of language and other things. But this can be overcome. But the point remains that until and unless you adopt these boys and girls who show some kind of promise at the school level and make them State property, you cannot achieve excellence. For 1996 Olympics, start picking up talents now. For Asian Games for 1994, pick up talents now. Let us forget about 1992 Olympics and 1990 Asian Games. Forget them. We are not bothered about our participation. If you want to achieve excellence, then you have to train these boys and girls for excellence, not mediocrity.

The second point is that if you see the overall results of the last Olympics or Asian Games, genes play a vital part. How do you prove that? If you see the results of the 100 metres results of the last Olympics the earlier Olympics, the men and women, all sex were Negroes. If you see the results of long distance, all are Whites, if you see the results of wrestling, all are Whites, and if you see the results of boxing, most of them are Negroes. Therefore, I feel that the genes play a role in achieving the results in sports.

Now let us do an indepth analysis of the Indian stock that we have. We have the people in the hills, we have the people in the Central India and we have the people in the South. We should try to have an indepth analysis of what kind of stock we need for this kind of sports and let us pick up those promising youngsters from the schools and colleges for these sports from that stock. You have to do an indepth analysis of this. If you don't, then we would be faced with the results which we have had recently. Resignation of the Minister or the Sports Authority is not the solution to this problem. An indepth analysis of the people who inhabit this country is necessary. For example, tribals from Central India and Nagaland are

good in archery. They did fairly well when the Sports Authority picked up a few and trained them for archery. People from hills are naturally built over generations who can do well in long-distance running and walking. So, this should be taken into account. This is a very important thing.

Sir, incentive is the last word for excellence. If you have a proper incentive, then the sportsmen of course will do well- incentive of job, a monetary incentive or any other incentive which the Government or the Sports Authority may decide. But let us not waste money on developing more infrastructure, let us spend money in the development of a person picked up at an early age between 8 and 10 years. Then only you will be able to pick up one among a hundred.

When you want to compete with the best in the world, health and diet for the sportsmen is the most important feature. I do not know on what diet they are being fed. It is extremely important and when you pick up a prospective sportsman at the age of 8 to 10 years, monthly monitoring of his diet and health has to be taken care of by the authorities in the sports school or college.

Then comes the coaching, training and participation in the competition. This could be done. Unfortunately, initially when we became independent, we invested a lot on coaching. Then we produced a lot of coaches who have been training for mediocrity, not for excellence and they have not been able to achieve any excellence so far.

Sir, I have made my point and I would strongly advocate that we have to plan for the future now and pick up boys and girls at that level and then let us talk of Olympics in 1996 and Asian Games of 1994, and for God's sake, do away with the federations and associations which have been a curse for the Indian sports in this country.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY
(Katwa): Sir, how less importance sports

and games have become in the scheme of things in our country can be seen today. I am very unhappy about the way we are conducting the discussion. Reverse of what is happening now, if this kind of ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: This is an aspersion on the Deputy-Speaker on how he is conducting the debate.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: No, the way we are conducting. Now, Sir, you see all these things have happened. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The man who has initiated, where has he gone? *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: I am talking of the total situation. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't waste the time. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nobody can cast aspersion on the Chair. That is all.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: No, no, I am not doing it. With a sincere thinking I am saying this. Mr. Digvijaya Singh said that these failures have created awareness. I am sorry to say, it has not. *(Interruptions)*.

Nobody is feeling accountable. Otherwise everybody would have come here. There would have been some mechanism of bringing all the leaders of the Federations to sit in the Gallery. The Supreme House of the country is debating the dismal performance in the Olympics and there is nobody. Reverse to this, if the new goes to the people that the Prime Minister came, Cabinet Ministers came and all the Members were there, then the people will feel that we were really serious about it as we were hurt. But nobody is accountable. And the time fixed is 5 O'clock. Nobody will come to know what is happening.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Sports time is 5 O'clock, which is very convenient. We al-

ways take up discussion under 193 at 4 O'Clock. That is the usual time.

You are the people responsible. You have accepted it. This is not the point. You come to the point. You are wasting the time.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: I also wrote a letter to Madam Margeret Alava and wanted her to resign because I thought the humiliation that our country suffered the shame that hurt our country should be shared by somebody in the top. It is not that her resignation can bring us medals. But as a sincere Minister, to send a shock wage all over the country, I thought, she would do it. She did not do it. I cannot force her to resign. But the question is, nobody is feeling responsible. Everybody is taking it casually. Everybody is trying to rationalise our failures that we have this, we could not do this and that is why we failed. But then, why is that happening? What is our sports policy? We have our NIS. We have our coaching centres, just on the eve of some international event. All this isolated islands cannot bring us any achievement in international events. Our pyramid is upside down. The ground is totally weak. In the schools and colleges, in the rural areas there is nobody to take care of boys and girls who can really develop, who can really contribute to sports. Ours is a sports mad country. In the football, in the cricket, in the hockey and in other branches of sports and games, we see how people throng to see them; how much they love sports. They have talent. But they are being wasted. Sports and games create discipline; sports and games breed cooperation and solidarity. But the situation that is prevailing in our scheme of things is that these very ills are corroding our sports and games in our country. It is politicking, it is nepotism, it is favouritism that is going on. Federations are not sovereign of this country. If they are doing good work, we must appreciate them. But it cannot be that they can violate the norms, send people to the Olympics and bring humiliation for the country. They cannot do that. They are not to be allowed to do that.

[Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary]

In the rural areas, our tribal people and other different types of people are there who, if properly trained, can contribute to a large scale for the development of sports and games. But who are taking care of this. When we discuss about our performance in Olympics, we have to sincerely think about what should be our sports policy.

When I talk of nepotism, favouritism and all that, you will see that even in the limited structure that we have for these sports and games in our country, all these ailments are damaging the quality of our sport persons.

The Government as well as the President of the Amateur Athletic Federation of India have said that for Olympics, quality will only be considered. Shri Ajay Mushran has said, whoever had achieved sixth position in the last Olympics or International Championships, they will only be considered to be sent there. Did we stick to that? We did not.

Take the case of Mr. Khajan Singh.

There is another convention and commitment that whoever is trained abroad, when they come back, they will have to appear in the test in the country. But when some foreign coach certified, they were sent without these trails.

The same was the case with Miss Soma Dutt.

She scored 35. She did not have to appear for the trial. She was sent. What is the result? Shri Ajay Mushran has said all that. I am not going into it.

In the case of sports women who ran in the Olympics 40 metres hurdle relay race, their case had also been referred.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): They are women.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Are they not essentially no men? You don't discriminate. I have nothing to say about our

sports women. They have struggled hard but we have failed to train them and discipline them.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: In athletics, no man is there!

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: I am not to say anything against any individual sports person. The question is about the policy.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: There is nothing wrong with the policy.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You continue.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Why did they select them when they did not reach the qualifying mark? When P. T. Usha really brought laurels for our country in Asian Games, we were happy. When she was ill, everybody knew it. She was injured. Then why was she sent? A great farce took place. I do not know who allowed this. When we came to know about this, we were shocked like anything.

You will find that discipline is required and that comes through sports and games also very much. This is a very serious casualty in our scheme of things.

We appointed the Soviet coach Mr. G. Taropan for wrestling. He said that the present batch was poor. But we insisted on that.

The way we organise our games, I think it is a waste. We just think of some international event. We set up summer coaching camps in Simla and all that and we conduct coaching for six months. But, that cannot give any benefit to us. The whole country has to be a campus for games. There have to be Sports Clubs in the schools and Colleges. There has to be proper training. Now you are asking for NCC. I have no objection. Make NCC compulsory. When in our country, 99 students out of 100 are suffering due to lack of food, how are you going to train them? Poverty is a very serious problem in the development of sports and games.

18.00 hrs.

Sir, I would request the hon. Minister not to waste even that limited scope that we have through politicking, log-pulling and nepotism. Certain things are there. If people are that qualified persons are not allowed and favours are shown to somebody, then that is very shocking for the whole of the country. I would like to quote an interview from a magazine which says:

"Eric Arnold, Australian swimming coach, in an interview with Nave Kapadia, published in SPORTSWORLD magazine, 22-28 Oct. 1988, spoke about how Anita Sood (free style) and Milin Somen (Breast-stroke) were unfairly dropped from the Indian swimming team for the 1986 Seoul Asiad by the manouvring of swimming federation of India officials especially, the coach K. V. Sharma..."

That is a big thing. You may see that though in the trials they had out-shone everybody but still they were let out and dropped from the Seoul Asiad. Then they retired. They did not have any chance for Olympics.

Sir, I am not going into the details because of lack of time. But the question is that federations are not to be sovereign in our country. There has to be power in the hands of the Government to intervene when things go bad and when there is some wrong in this field. But the question is the otherway round also. If our Government is also acting like a federation, then you cannot help it. Just by giving money, you cannot improve sports and games. What is the attitude of the Government? Please tell me.... (*Interruptions*) You held the Asiad here in Delhi. At that time we demanded, that the Asiad should be organised in such a way that games were distributed among the other cities also so that the infrastructure that would be built on that occasion could be shared by the whole of the country. So many stadia have been built in Delhi. Who goes there? Shri Digvijaya Singh also pointed this out. In many big cities sports-

loving people are denied of such good facilities because the States do not have adequate money. Therefore, we have to have a good policy in this regard. Otherwise, I don't think we can improve in this field.

A question was raised. I was reading a magazine. There, I came across a question that India can produce good Poets of international fame, famous philosophers, scientists and doctors, soldiers etc. but why in the field of sports it is like this? The answer that I could think of is that people in the regions of philosophy and in the region of other excellence, in the intellectual activity can sacrifice their body at the altar of their brain. But, for the sports, if body is sacrificed because poverty is claiming, then you cannot shine anywhere. You must try to see that in the lower level and in the grass-root level people should be motivated....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. Your allotted time is already over. You have taken much time. You are very slow in running, in sports. You have to be quick and brief.

Next, Shri Brajamohan Mohanty.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY. (Puri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not belong to the arena of sports... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: What has he got to do with Sports? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why he wants to speak. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: That is why, I say that I do not belong to the arena of Sports. But the fact remains. As a citizen of India, I oppose some of the activities of our sports-persons. Sir, we are talking about the debacle that has taken place in the recent games. But I don't think it is a debacle. Any citizen of India, who has observed our performances in the past could have imagined that we would achieve something and gain some medals which would bring glory to our country. What happened in Los Angeles? As a matter of fact, I am very happy that now the Sports Ministry has initiated a

[Shri Brajamohan Mohanty]

new programme, a new directive, a new objective and that is what is being implemented. They got money in 1984 and they have started it. That is why, the Sports Ministry has the objective of 1990 Beijing Asiad and not this Olympics. I wish them well.

Now, I shall come to another aspect which Mr. Choudhary has made out. Today he is abnormally angry. However, I am happy about it. He is a young man and he should be angry. I fully agree with him. There should be responsibility and there should be accountability. But in this particular case, where is the question of accountability? Our infrastructure is so backward, our training is so inadequate, our food is so poor, in that background, nobody could concede and take any responsibility that our sports persons would bring glory to our country. We cannot expect that a cycle rickshaw will compete with the motor-cycle. That is your concern from the very beginning. Naturally, something is better than nothing so that our team could be sent there. My submission is that you have to think of some structural changes so that you can change the entire organizational system, so that you can give a new directive to the sports. The first thing I would submit is that let sports be a Concurrent Subject. It is now a State Subject. The Government of India, at times remains helpless. The Sports Minister complained that they had given the money to the State. But it not being spent on properly spent. This helplessness should not be there.

I come from a backward State. The sports standard in my State is much below the national standard. I would get some relief if it is handled by the Government of India so that they have an extensive hand that can give protection. Otherwise, we cannot protect ourselves. After hundred years, Orissa will still remain backward. You are thinking that no Indian could reach the international standard but I am thinking that after hundred years, nobody from Orissa or

Madhya Pradesh would reach the international standard. Our standard is such. In that background my submission is that it should be included in the Concurrent List and uniformity and coordination should be desired.

I would submit about another aspect. So far as Sports Authority is concerned, they think they are absolutely autonomous. Even the Sports Ministry does not allow the Parliament to scrutinise the activities of the sports federation. Number of times, I have raised the question here. But that has been disallowed because they claim full autonomy. We are spending money; we are giving them money. But we cannot scrutinise their activities. That should be changed.

We have got certain experiences. Six athletes were selected and sent to Seoul. But none of them was male. All were women. Why was it so? It is where the shoe pinches. Males are also interested to be athletes. You think of it. You know about our NSI - the Sports Institute. They give training for nine months, and after that one becomes a coach. And the experts who are there, it is reported, are qualified in jotting down, noting down for some foreign sports magazine. What training they will give and how the sports will improve? You think of that. This is a very serious matter. We have inadequacies and we have to improve it.

Mr. Chowdhary suggests that we are poor people, how will we compete, we will fail, our boys and girls will fail. He is hundred percent correct. But should we wait till the poverty is removed from India and then only start our programme for promotion of sports? The fact remains that whoever has the potential should compete.

Now the Sports Authority of India have initiated some work. They are recruiting talents all over the country including the rural areas. When they are picked up, they should be given nutritious food and they should be built up.

As a matter of fact, the area programme that they have set before themselves is well-

come. It has started in right direction. It is not that everybody was concerned. We knew Olympics will not give us glory. In Hockey we have international standards; but in no other games we have. Who did not know that we will not bring any medal?...*(Interruptions)*... It is going in the right direction and we have to give it a push ahead and support the Ministry in their new efforts so that we can pick up by 1990 and show a better performance. *(Interruptions)*

Whenever you are distributing funds, what is the consideration? Are you taking into consideration the backwardness of a State, the backwardness in the area of sports? That should be taken into consideration. Accordingly, you must give priority and more funds, so that they can pick up. Not only we shall pick up the international standards, but also we have to remove the regional imbalance. That should be our objective.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): The Seoul Games is an eye opener for us. I am proud to say that I represent Kerala which is producing the best athletes in the country. But I am very sorry when Mr. Ajay Mushran Blamed the athletes for the debacle. Let us have a frank thinking over this matter.

Where was Usha? Whose product was Usha? How she became once the fame and the glory of the nation? She belongs to one village in the Calicut District. She started running through the streets in the village. Then she got a job in the Railways, somebody trained her and she became famous. Then everybody wanted her and she got to the best.

I read an interview of Usha recently. It was really very pathetic. She asked, who is there to defend her? Once she was liked by everybody and now she is thrown out. Everybody wants to put the blame on her. Let us think how she came up.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Sir, I did not mean that... *(Interruptions)*... As I men-

tioned, I was the only Member of this House who demanded in this House that the express train which runs from her house to Delhi should be named after her. I am still proud of her.

The point I was making in today's debate was that she had passed her prime and she was not in a physical state to achieve that standard which she achieved in Seoul Asiad. I never run down an athlete like that. We are proud of her.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: I agree. If that is so, who is to be blamed? The stage managers have to be blamed. She came out of her own and bring the nation pride. I know Shiny Abraham; she belongs to my constituency. I know Mini Kuttan, I know how these people are coming up. What promotions are we giving for them? If somebody comes up on his or her own and brings glory to the nation, then the stage managers who come out of politics only, who manage things because of their own way and be mere show pieces for everything, come into the picture. They are only show pieces always. They don't know the ABCD. They come because of other people's initiative. And now you put the blame on the sports people; it is very sad. We have to encourage them for the next Olympics in whatever manner possible.

Then, Sir, I would like to say that first completely dissolve the Federations and the organisations whichever you have immediately. Then you bring a policy for sports encouragement. There take into account the various important suggestions which have been made before the House. There are talents which are available in various parts of the country. You look at the Seoul. Olympics or any Olympic how Americans won these medals. They pushed Negros. How Negros came up. Negros fight in the jungles for their livelihood and they have generated such genes to fight such issues. We have got such areas of Gurkhas. They may be better in certain items. Keralites may be better

[Shri Thampan Thomas]

in certain other items because of the geographical situation there. Goans may be best footballers. When I see the football matches many of the Keralites represent Bengal team or Railways team and most of them are sportsmen. Why? There was some sort of encouragement in the schools and colleges. There was a drill period. Private sector and Government gave certain encouragement in earlier days and not now. Now it is politicking. One of my friend who studied with me in the school and upto college became Chairman of the Sports Council there. I wonder how he became Chairman of the Sports Council there. I have never seen him wearing a sports jacket. He became MLA and an officer in the Assembly but I found him become Chairman of the Sports Council there. This is the way in which we have handled the sports. Let us remove it.

We have set apart Rs. 230 crores for this purpose now. This money is very important for a country like ours. When you are spending you should have scheme and properly apply your mind and scheme in such a manner that people who deserve it get proper encouragement. All the things we did in the past were futile. Let us take the Asiad village which we have constructed. I do remember when I came to the House in the very first month I asked the question how you are utilising the stadium. I remember the Government could not answer it. At that time the stadia were locked. They were not even open to the university for practice. I think now some efforts have been made to use them.

I would like to narrate my experience of visit to China. I saw how Chinese people train their young men and women in sports. Really there is no stadium. There is no big money spent for this purpose but there is a sport culture which is built up in the minds of the people. Therefore, children and young people come to the streets and play the game. Now the biggest advantage of a sportsman in India is to carry transistor or a

pocket TV, see the cricket match and then say he is a sportsman. The body of a sportsman is built by involving himself in the activities. Villages have their own games which are similar to cricket. There are various types of sports through which they can build their body. Instead of that we have a tendency to immitate something. Perhaps cricket may not be good for all areas. It may be good for certain areas and for certain other areas other things may be good. So we have to identify those things. Wherever sportsmen are available or genes are available we have to identify them. For the purpose of identification we have not made any serious effort. For identifying what is the right age? If you make identification at the age of 27, 28 or 30 it is of no use. Identification has to be done between the age of 7 and 12. A sportsman has to be made up at that age. What are the methods we are going to use for this purpose? The methods which could be used are the schools, educational institutions, libraries and other public facilities which are available to identify the people who are having the skill of sports. You should select them, bring them together, put them in the competition, make them come up and give them the due encouragement. If such encouragements are not given and such identifications are not made, whenever we get some opportunity, we would use them but ultimately we would fail. Then, we say: We have failed and we have to console them. Therefore, one of the points is to identify the talents and select them.

I have read many articles about Milkha Singh saying: "When we retire from the sports, what is the benefit given to us?" Why should these people come to involve themselves to keep the prestige of the nation? They should have a feeling that they would be protected after their performance. They are monuments for the nation. Could we keep it?

I have also read that a football player in Olympics was not having his livelihood. The old fans-not the present fans-formed an as-

sociation. Then, they used to collect money to keep him alive. That is the attitude towards the sportsmen. Now, I don't know what will happen to P. T. Usha. If she has some reserve money, which she had got earlier, then she may have a good living. After retirement, nobody is there to look after them. There should be a system. There should be some promotion. There should be a feeling that they will be properly safeguarded. Certain people here and there, are doing all these things. On their own, they are coming up. There is no centralised projection for improvement by the Government. My submission is that the Government should take up the responsibility to look into these things at the earliest possible opportunity so that we are able to face the situation and keep the status and dignity of 80 million people. Small countries, like Costa Rica, have won a medal. When we lose, we all feel ashamed. That should not be repeated in the near future.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when we are discussing the dismal performance of Indian sports contingent in the Seoul Olympic Games, several causes have been shown and remedies have also been suggested. The House is practically of one view that the performance was very dismal and something has to be done. Unfortunately, the Government does not appear to be of that view. A starred question (No. 28) was put to them on 3rd November 1988. It was asked:

"Whether Government have made any appraisal of India's performance at the Seoul Olympics;..."

To my surprise, it has been stated in the reply that:

"The performance of the Indian sports contingent was, by and large, according to expectations, barring a few individual exceptions."

So, all this dismal performance is ac-

cording to the expectations: Not only that, it is specifically stated further:

"We were not expecting the Indian contingent to win any medals this time."

Furtheron, it is justified by saying that:

"Participation of the Indian contingent at Seoul was a part of our preparation for the Asian Games to be held in 1990 at Beijing."

So, this was the objective even before the Government itself. I submit that it is very unfortunate. The Government had itself taken a very complacent view of the Seoul Olympics as far as the sports are concerned.

Of course, the Prime Minister, when he bid farewell to the sportsmen, had advised them not to come with empty neck. But unfortunately they went, they participated and came back with empty neck. The selection of the sportsmen is the crux of the whole problem. According to me, there is a pulling in two directions by these federations and our Sports Authority of India or the Government.

When the guidelines were given by the Government to these Federations regarding selections, the Secretary of the General Association of National Sports Federations of India, of which 21 Federations are the Members, Air Marshal C. L. Mehta (Retired) had openly said that they rejected the guidelines formulated by the Government of India because these would undermine the autonomy of the sports Federations. When the Federations were given the guidelines, they rejected the same. There is thus a tussle between the Federations and the Government and that has to be resolved first. We can see the results of the tussle, and the question of favouritism and other things can easily come in.

Now, about P. T. Usha I do not want to enter into any controversy, but it is stated that only it was manoeuvred that she should go. In fact, it was not in the interest of the

[Shri Sharad Dighe]

sports that she should have been sent this time.

Apart from the selections, we will have to consider how the monies are being spent. It was stated that now Rs. 200 crores, or more than that, is being allotted in this plan. Formerly, it was a very small amount; earlier, we were spending half a paise *per capita* yearly. Now, we are spending Rs. 200 crores, but my information is that most of the expenditure in this plan is on the Sports Authority of India and the National Institute of Sports. These are the two institutions on which we are spending a large amount out of Rs. 200 crores. Hardly in the 7th Plan budget of Rs. 200 crores, Rs. 10 crores are available for grants to the sports Federations. Therefore, we must also be careful when we make allotment for these sports. How much really goes to the sports and how much goes to the institutions which we are creating and that has to be taken care of.

We also say that we should emphasise on the infrastructure. The present position is that we have hardly any grounds for the schools. The figures show that out of 6 lakh primary schools, 1.5 lakh middle schools and 70000 high and higher secondary schools, hardly two per cent of them have playgrounds, and not even one of the 5000 colleges or universities has a wrestling coach. No school, college or university has standard equipment for any olympic discipline. If this is the position, then something drastic has to be done.

We say that we should catch the young sportsmen at the age of 7-12 years. That is the correct approach and will have to be done. But for doing that, we should also see that the grounds are available to the schools, swimming pools are there and some such equipments which are necessary to win medals in the Olympics have also to be provided and from that point of view, I suggest that immediately something will have to be done by the Government.

Finally, as far as the diet is concerned, we are not taking any care of this factor at all. A good sportsman needs a diet of five thousand calories and an average Indian gets about 1000-1200 calories. As far as the sportsmen are concerned, for nearly 10-11 months in a year, they get diet of 1200 calories before the sports, and only for one month or so, they take extra diet of 3000 calories a day. Within one month, they have to prepare themselves and take this extra diet. This last-minute preparation is not going to give us any medal in future.

A long term plan is very much necessary. As a nation, we must take this subject of sports very seriously and prepare ourselves with a complete and long plan from the Government.

There is also a suggestion that Sports should be made a concurrent subject and it should be brought under the Central Government so that a concerted effort can be made to improve our performance. This suggestion is also worth considering. If we do not take all these steps, mere pumping of money in the name of sports will not give us any results whatsoever. Therefore, I suggest that a very serious view should be taken as far as the subject 'sports' is concerned.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, My claim in speaking on Seoul Olympics is not very high. May be, I may not be in a position to stand in any endurance examination. Since, Shri Indrajit Gupta has left, I have to speak on the subject. Any way, I will be very brief.

Now, first of all, we are all very sorry over our performance. This is the feeling of everybody irrespective of parties. Let it be clear. There are certain things which are really staring us in our face and even an absolutely non-sportswoman like me, finds the situation distressing.

The first point is about the team selection and the management of sports. There seems to be too many mis-managerial talents and too little encouragement to nurse

the sports talents. This seems to be one of the biggest reasons for the failures. Here, both the Government and to some extent the family background are responsible. A good management can improve things to a great extent.

Secondly, there is a suggestion that the money allocated for the development of sports should be utilised for the development of sports from the school level itself. There cannot be two opinions about the validity of this point.

Now there are certain views expressed by many youngsters which I may repeat here as their grandmother. Firstly, they feel that probably it is necessary to change certain things in our selection process. They feel that for the time being, those games where a greater amount of physical strength is a must, may be given less preference and these games which require more skill should be given more importance.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Like ludo, chess, etc.?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: The point I am making is a very valid one. For example, to develop excellence in the field of gymnastics is very difficult at this stage. So, we may leave it aside for the time being, say for a while. Of course, later we can develop it. At this particular stage, we must concentrate on those games which require more skill and where we can have better performance with less effort and in a short time. This point must be taken into consideration.

It is also stated by some people that there must be foreign coaches to train our youngsters. But it seems that the foreign coaches are not always familiar to our situation. Instead, our own Indian coaches would probably be much better in our situation. This step will not only be less costly, but it will also help us better.

Now I come to the aspect of qualifying standards. Qualifying standards should be declared much earlier so that there will not be any last-minute scramble as to who will go and who will not go and so on. This will also avoid a lot of heart-burning and there will be more chances of getting suitable persons.

There are certain questions which are being raised about Hockey. It seems that one of the things that we lack is synthetic grounds and because of that our Hockey standard is falling. I am giving you certain examples. After talking to some youngsters and also some sportsmen, it seems that there are some critical areas where we lack and we must immediately locate those areas and go on preparing all along the lines and not by just starting the training, etc. This is a clear indicator for us as far as improvement in the sports is concerned.

Final improvement, of course, is really what our friends have said, training our young people in sports from the very tender age and thereby creating another atmosphere altogether.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars): I have a point of order. Only three Members from the ruling party are present here. There is no quorum in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the quorum bell be rung.

Since there is no quorum, the House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A. M.

18.45 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December 2, 1988/Agrahayana 11, 1910 (Saka)