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**Monday , March 30, 1987
Chaitra 9, 1909 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Eighth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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C O N T E N T S

[Fifth Series, Vol. XXVI. Eighth Session, 1987/1909 (Saka)]

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LOK SABHA

*Monday, March 30, 1987/Chaitra 9,
1909 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Happy new year to you, sir.

MR. SPEAKER : So kind of you.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : I have heard that you were run out yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER : Had I been run out, I would not have been here in the Chair today.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : It does not matter if you were run out there, see that you do not declare us run out here.

MR. SPEAKER : We both are on the same side. Big people can leave their own people but we shall not leave each other. Do not rely on big people much.

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Ashok Shankarrao Chavan
(Nanded).

[English]

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Sir, are you not congratulating us ?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Why have you come late today ?

[English]

SHRI H.A. DORA : He did not get the Home portfolio.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Plan for N.C.R.

*449. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKAT :
SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any final decision has been taken on the requests of participating States for inclusion of certain towns to be developed as satellite towns under the N.C.R. plan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the details of development plans submitted by the participating States for their respective towns ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Capital Region Planning Board has approved the development of 8 towns/complexes (out of 58 towns proposed by the participating States) on priority basis in order to achieve the NCR objectives by 2001 AD.

(b) The towns/complexes identified for priority development are Meerut, Hapur and Bulandshahr-Khurja in Uttar Pradesh ; Panipat, Rohtak, Palwal and Rewari-Dharuhera—Bhiwadi (Rajasthan) in Haryana ; and Alwar in Rajasthan.

(c) The investment plans submitted by the participating states included 7 regional towns and 11 growth centres in Uttar Pradesh ; 9 regional towns and 19 growth centres in Haryana and 4 regional towns and 8 growth centres in Rajasthan, for provision/upgradation of urban, rural and regional infrastructure.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome the concept of the N.C.R. and express my thanks to the

Ministry in this regard. But, Sir, this problem is not confined to Delhi alone; this is a country-wide problem because due to urbanisation, the rural people are fast migrating to the cities. You have included the adjoining states of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan as also Madhya Pradesh in the N.C.R. Plan, besides Delhi. But I would like to know whether this plan is being extended to other big cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras etc. also? The hon. Minister has taken a special note of this country-wide problem and we are going to organise a workshop on how to check this influx from villages to cities, which is causing a number of problems. Therefore, are you going to extend this plan to other cities as well?

There is yet another question involved. The hon. Minister had stated in his statement a copy of which is with me—that we would have to wait till the middle of 1987 for which there is some time. But I would like to know whether the required funds have been provided in the budget of the current year for this plan by the Centre? If so, the amount thereof and whether the plan is being extended to the whole of India?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : If the hon. Member is referring to the situation created in the country due to urbanisation, the position is that the Hon. Prime Minister had set up the Charles Korea Commission, the first interim report of which has since been received. There are 555 cities whose population is growing at the rate of 4.3 per cent. In addition to it, the hon. Member has asked about the N.C.R. In our report, we have paid special attention towards eight towns so that by 2001 the population of Delhi is restricted to 112 lakhs and the rest is adjusted in these towns. As regards the hon. Member's question about the funds provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan for the N.C.R. I would like to inform that a sum of Rs. 65 crores has been provided against Rs. 867 crores needed during this plan. There is a shortage of funds. We are taking up this matter with the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission as to how the resources can be mobilized for it and our endeavour is to see that we have adequate resources to remove all these problems.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not a question of Rs. 800 crores; Rs. 3040 crores are needed to complete the N.C.R. plan. It is not a question of development of towns surrounding Delhi only. There is also the question of development of other towns throughout the country. This amount of Rs. 3040 crores is for this plan alone. I would like to know whether you propose to raise for the whole of the country so that the problems of other places, besides Delhi, could be solved? What is happening today? When my colleagues from this side as well as from that side visit the countryside, they often hear people saying the Government's attention is centred in and around Delhi and that they are not paying any attention to the farflung areas. Recently, I visited Setubandh Rameshwaram and found that the plight of the fishermen there and of the area around it was miserable...

MR. SPEAKER : You put the question.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : I am asking the question in brief. The problem is a gigantic one. Will the hon. Minister consider it a national problem, approach the Planning Commission to get a country-wide survey conducted to find out how much money would be needed? Is he going to make some provision in the Seventh or Eighth Plan; if so, when?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Sir, the hon. Member has spoken about national problems. As I said earlier, we have received the first interim report of the Charles Korea Commission which says that there are 555 towns, the population of which is growing very fast. We are sending the report to the State Governments for their comments. The state cabinet of each state has to decide. Thereafter we are going to convene a conference of Housing Ministers of the respective state to know their views so that this important problem could be solved.

The hon. Member has also referred to the N.C.R. We had sought a sum of Rs. 867 crores for the Seventh Five Year Plan. This is the first phase and we shall make a request for more funds when needed. We are requesting both the Planning Commission as well as the Finance Ministry. The population in Delhi is growing at a very fast pace and

to check this growth, we shall have to develop the peripheral towns. We shall ensure that all amenities including employment are provided in these peripheral towns so that the influx of people to Delhi could be checked. All these things, we shall do.

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has referred to the N.C.R. plan. I would like to know from him the criteria Government have adopted in respect of the population of Delhi areas? Besides, is he going to make any provision for the capital cities of hilly areas? Has some provision been made in this budget for this purpose?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Sir, the supplementary asked by the hon. Minister is not related to the main question. However, I would like to tell him that we have I.D.S. M. schemes for the towns having a population upto one lakh. It was included in the Sixth Five Year Plan and has been carried over to the Seventh Plan. It includes Himachal Pradesh also. We are paying full attention to hilly areas. The amenities which are available to other areas should be available to hilly areas also.

[*English*]

Financial Allocation for Development of TV and Radio Facilities in Kerala

*450. **SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the financial allocation made for development of TV and Radio facilities in Kerala during the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the details of work done so far and the work proposed to be done during the remaining period of the plan ?

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

Statement

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION IN THE 7TH PLAN

The expenditure proposed to be incurred on the development of TV and Radio facilities in the State of Kerala is 'estimated as follows :—

Estimated Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

Doordarshan — 564

All India Radio — 1572.01

DETAILS OF WORK DONE/PROPOSED TO BE DONE

DOORDARSHAN

TV Studio Centre, equipped for operation in colour, has been commissioned at Trivandrum. Technical facilities are proposed to be further augmented by providing an Electronic Field Production (EFP) van to the Kendra. Establishment of four 100 W TV transmitters one each at Malappuram, Kasaragod, Kalpetta and Idukki is included in the VII Plan of Doordarshan. TV transmitter (10 KW) at Cochin is proposed to be linked to Doordarshan Kendra, Trivandrum for relay of TV programmes, during the VII Plan period.

ALL INDIA RADIO

During the 7th Plan, it is proposed to set up Radio Stations at 3 centres, one each at Cannanore, Idukki, Cochin in the State of Kerala. The schemes have administratively been approved. Sites for stations at Cannanore and Cochin have been taken over. The work for construction of the building and the departmental works for these schemes are proposed to be taken up in the remaining period of the plan. Site for station at Idukki is being located. Further action towards construction works will be taken up thereafter.

2. Besides these schemes, additional facilities are proposed to be provided at the three existing AIR centres viz. Trivandrum, Trichur and Calicut in the State of Kerala.

3. These schemes have administratively been approved and are under implementation. These are expected to be completed in the remaining period of the plan.

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister what percentage of Kerala population is not covered by T.V. at present and what percentage of population will be left uncovered even after the expansion.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Sir, at the moment, the percentage of areas covered in Kerala is 72.2 per cent and the percentage of population covered is 77.5 per cent, as far as television is concerned. By the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, the area covered in Kerala will be 83.5 per cent and the population covered will be 85.9 per cent. That will be much above the national average because by the end of the Seventh Plan the national average area-wise will be 67.2 per cent and population-wise it will be 82.0 per cent.

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Sir, when will the facilities of transmission of Malayalam programmes by all the T.V. stations in Kerala be introduced ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Sir, the studio in Trivandrum has already been commissioned and very soon we are going to have a Malayalam programme...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Where is the concerned Minister, Sir ?

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Has he resigned due the election results—debacle in West Bengal ?

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Sir, the problem with the T.V. viewers in Kerala is that except a handful of people in Trivandrum, all over Kerala people are forced to view programmes from Delhi. They are forced to view a programme which does not have a touch with their culture, their language or anything else. So, what we want to know is what special steps does the Government intend to take for helping the people of Kerala to view programmes in Malayalam.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Sir, I have already answered this question.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Sir, he has not answered.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You want to be bored in Malayalam !

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Sir, I have asked a specific question...*(Interruptions)*. Let the real Minister come and answer...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : I think the real Minister Shri Ajit Panja has resigned.

AN HON. MEMBER : Is he an unreal Minister ?

AN HON. MEMBER : He is a substitute

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Sir, the studio at Trivandrum has already been completed. It has been commissioned for coloured programmes and we are going to have Malayalam programmes very soon.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : That is not my question, Sir...

(Interruptions)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Sir, the problem lies with the production of programmes by the studio there. Not only in Trivandrum but in other areas also, there are no facilities to produce the programmes. I would like to know what is the specific programme for that. Secondly, among the areas covered, Pathanamthitta is not there. So, I would like to know what is the method of selection of these areas which are mentioned in the answer. Certain radio stations are mentioned in the answers. What is the basis on which they have selected the three centres which are mentioned in the answer—Cannanore, Idukki and Cochin ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Sir, the delay in the production centre at Trivandrum was due to the reason that in the beginning the studio and production centre was approved for black and white programmes. This was not welcomed by the people of Kerala. When the whole nation has gone

in for coloured programmes, the Kerala people also wanted coloured programmes. Therefore, the plan estimate had to be revised from the original Rs. 448 lakhs to Rs. 862.91 lakhs. This has been done. I have already said that the studio had been commissioned in 1985 itself. Production is going on and the language programme will be started very soon. That I have already said. As far as the criteria is concerned, mainly we are basing it on the population. As I have said in my answer to the first supplementary question, as far as Kerala is concerned, by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, the coverage area-wise as well as population-wise will be much above the national average.

**Additional Aid to Maharashtra for
Drought Relief**

*452. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE† :
SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the basis or criteria fixed to determine the amount of drought assistance to be given to States by Union Government ;

(b) whether the Central assistance given to Maharashtra Government is considered adequate keeping in view the enormity of the problem ; and

(c) if not, whether Union Government propose to reconsider the allocation to Maharashtra ?

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

Statement

(a) The policy for financing relief expenditure is based on the recommendations of the 8th Finance Commission and Government decisions thereon. Though the State Governments are primarily responsible for financing of relief, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government, if necessary. As recommended by the 8th Finance Commission an amount

of Rs. 240.75 crores per annum is allocated as Margin Money to the States, of which 50% is contributed by the Central Government. The State Governments provide the balance 50% in their budgets. On the occurrence of a natural calamity the concerned State Government meets the expenditure from its share of margin money and is entitled to draw the Central contribution after exhausting its own share. If the expenditure requirements of a State exceed the total margin money, it may seek assistance from the Centre. On receipt of a memorandum seeking Central assistance, an Inter Ministerial Central team is constituted. The Inter Ministerial team consisting of experts from different disciplines visits the affected areas to make an on the spot assessment of the situation. The Central team holds detailed discussions with the State Government officials and also has discussions with the people's representatives in order to make an objective assessment of the situation. On the basis of the field visits, discussions and taking into account the Central norms for various items and plan provisions available with the State Govt. for various schemes, the Central team submits a report recommending item-wise ceilings of expenditure. In case the requirement is not large and an assessment can be made without sending a Central Team, an Inter-Ministerial Group considers the matter. On the basis of the report of Central Team or the Inter-Ministerial Group and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, ceilings of expenditure are sanctioned for the States.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : By increasing the length of the statement they have carefully evaded the answer.

MR. SPEAKER : Have not reduced the amount.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If they were to be sharp, probably sharp reply would have been given.

In the statement that has been made by the hon. Minister, he has said.

"As recommended by the 8th Finance Commission an amount of Rs. 240.75 crores per annum is allocated as Margin Money to the States, of which 50% is contributed by the Central Government. The State Governments provide the balance 50% in their budgets."

If they find that in any natural calamity this amount is not adequate, then they have to get the Central assistance. Before I come to the Central assistance asked for by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra—incidentally the father of the newly elected Member—before I go to that, I would like to ask you whether there has been any complaint, that this particular amount of Rs. 240.75 crores for all the States for margin money, is that inadequate or not? Firstly, are you going to revise that amount? I will come to the second part later on.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It is within the jurisdiction of the Finance Commission and not the Government. When the Finance Commission is appointed the States represent their case and they request for the increase in the margin money and it is only because of the request of the State Governments that the margin money was increased. Earlier it was nearly Rs. 100 crores. Now it is Rs. 240.75 crores. So, it is more than double.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He will realise that this amount is inadequate when I come to the second part of the question. He has evaded what exactly was the amount that was demanded by the Maharashtra Government for the famine relief work and how much is the amount that has been actually sanctioned by the Central Government. How much is actually paid? On what basis has the amount been worked out?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The request of the Maharashtra Government was Rs. 261.62 crores for 1986-87 and Rs. 233.07 crores for 1987-88. That comes to Rs. 494.69 crores. The amount sanctioned by the Government of India is Rs. 36.27 crores.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : How much is paid?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sanctioned is always paid. Whenever they like, they can draw.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Not always.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Let me complete.

My hon. friend Prof. Madhu Dandavate knows the procedure. This is the ceiling of expenditure in the State Plan itself. This amount is over and above the State Plan.

This amount is the ceiling of assistance sanctioned to the State Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He himself has replied Rs. 494 crores were asked for and only Rs. 36 crores have been granted. Do you think that this amount is sufficient or adequate to meet famine conditions in Maharashtra? Why do you not reply please?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The primary duty to meet the natural calamity is that of the State Government.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

SHRI AJAY BISWAS : That is wrong.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : This is the primary duty of all the State Governments including Maharashtra. The Government of India is only supplementing their efforts. We know that their financial position is weak and it is limited. Therefore, the Government of India is supplementing their efforts. It is not the responsibility of the Government of India. Now the procedure is also explained to the hon. Member in the reply itself—that we constitute an inter-ministerial Committee which goes to the States, visits the effected areas, meets the representatives of the people and then makes the recommendations. These recommendations go to the high level Committee which is headed by the Member Agriculture Secretariat Planning Commission and that the ultimate sanction is given by the Finance Ministry. In all this procedure, the Committee which goes to the State is examining it in detail.

They make their own assessment and based on their assessment this is done.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Sir, the hon. Minister has said that a ceiling of expenditure is only fixed by the Central Team. Actually the amount is not given within the ceiling of the expenditure fixed. The centre is liable to pay 75% of the ceiling to the State after the amount is spent. May I know whether the Commission has also recommended that where the calamity is of a rare severity, the assistance should be more than 75%, even 100% and if that is so, I would like to know the State which received more than 75% of the ceiling fixed because of rare severity?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The Eighth Finance Commission has recommended that in case of rare severity, the amount is given as grant by the Government of India. Now, there are States for which we have given the amount. I have no information at present because the question relates to Maharashtra and in Maharashtra there is no rare severity because the rare severity means the entire State is affected by continuous drought year after year. If a part of one or two districts or five districts are affected, that is not the criterion.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Sir, it is not to Maharashtra alone that this question pertains. It is a national question. In the Inter-Ministerial Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Agriculture, they were to review the norms and the assistance to be given to the States. They have submitted an interim report. I do not know whether the interim report has been accepted by the Government or not. I do not know whether they have suggested any increase in the norms of assistance both for nutritional programme as well as housing and other facilities.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : As I have already stated, this question is in relation to the Maharashtra State and I said that if the amount is sanctioned, that means the Committee has already submitted its report and the procedure has been gone into and after that this amount is sanctioned and the same is given to the State as advance plan assistance.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE : Sir, we are really agitated in Maharashtra. All MPs of Maharashtra know the situation in Maharashtra. Let me inform the hon. Minister that technicalities are not important to us. The results are important. The demand made by the State Government was Rs. 496.60 crores and the hon. Minister has mentioned that the whole State is not affected with drought. I beg to differ with him. Of the 30 districts in Maharashtra, 19,000 villages spread over in 210 taluks in 26 districts have been affected with drought. I am really surprised that the information that has been supplied by the Maharashtra State Government, representations that have been made by the MPs of Maharashtra are not being conceded to, are not being attended to. I would request the hon. Minister kindly not to go into the technicalities and the guiding principles. We are concerned with drought situation in the State and the relief to be given to the poor in the drought affected areas of Maharashtra. Will the Central Government look into this problem from the point of view which I have stated above?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, I do not want to go into the technicalities, but when the hon. Member wants to know the procedure, it is my duty to explain them. Otherwise you will ask me to explain. Therefore, I have to explain it, and I have explained.

So far as the State of Maharashtra is concerned, I have not said that it has not affected the entire State. I only replied to the question regarding the clause of rare severity. In that case only this is the norm. That is what I said. So far as the State of Maharashtra is concerned, whatever the Member has said they have submitted in their memorandum and the Team has examined it in detail and according to their assessment this relief is recommended and is sanctioned.

Hike in Prices of Electrical Steel Sheets

*455. **SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA† :**
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will

the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is likelihood of a hike in the prices of electrical steel sheets ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) how far it will affect the steel industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) The prices of electrical steel sheets were last revised in February, 1987.

(b) The price is fixed by the producers themselves after taking into account factors like the cost of production, marketability and the landed cost of comparable imported materials.

(c) It will assist the steel industry to neutralise the increase in its input costs.

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Sir, a number of small units are manufacturing and trading in stainless steel articles in India. They are on the verge of closure because of high incidence of sales-tax. At some places like Tamil Nadu and Bihar sales tax including surcharge is as high as 18 per cent whereas it is 3 per cent in Pondicherry, 7 per cent in Kerala and 6 cent in Andhra and Maharashtra.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister why there is so much of difference among the States. Will the Union Government take steps to initiate this matter with State Governments ?

SHRI K.C. PANT : Sir, I did not quite follow the question. I think he was asking about the stainless steel whereas this question relates to electrical steel sheets.

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Actually the main question was regarding the electrical steel sheets. On this problem also I would like to know from the hon. Minister one thing. It is written in the reply that—

[*Translation*]

The price is fixed by the producers themselves after taking into account the

factors like cost of production, marketability and the landed cost of comparable imported materials. In reply to part (a) of the question, it has been stated that the prices of electrical steel sheets were last revised in February, 1987. How is it possible that the price is fixed by the producers themselves ?

[*English*]

SHRI K.C. PANT : Sir, the price of steel items is divided into two categories—those which are determined by the J.P.C. and those which are left to the steel producers themselves. In February 1985 there was a general revision in steel prices. At that time prices of steel sheets were also revised. This was one of the items which was left to the steel producers themselves to revise, and they have revised it twice and the latest revision is in February 1987. February 1987 is now just a month or two months ago. So, this is left to them and they have to revise it. Actually the fact is that the landed cost is the basis and 95 per cent of that is CRNO price. That is how it was determined. And the price increase is not much, it ranges from about 7 per cent to 11 per cent. So, it is not a large increase in prices.

Bonded Labour

*456. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey had been conducted to ascertain the number of bonded labour in the country ;

(b) if so, when the survey was conducted and the number of bonded labour identified in each State ;

(c) the steps taken to get them free from their employers and rehabilitate them ; and

(d) the provision made under the 20-Point Programme for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) Responsibility for identification, release and rehabilitation of

bonded labour rests with the State Governments. They have conducted surveys from time to time to identify bonded labour. Identification of bonded labour is a continuous process and the State Governments have been advised to continue and intensify their efforts to identify bonded labour.

A statement regarding the number of bonded labour identified is given below. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labour, assistance worth Rs. 6,250/- is given to a released bonded labour for his rehabilitation. The State Governments have been advised to integrate the Centrally Sponsored Scheme with other anti-poverty programmes.

(d) Point No. 6 of New TPP-1986, *inter-alia*, envisages full implementation of the law relating to abolition of bonded labour and involvement of voluntary agencies in the task of identification and rehabilitation of bonded labour.

Statement

S. No.	State	As identified and released by the State Govts., as on 31-12-1986
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24788
2.	Bihar	11729
3.	Gujarat	62
4.	Haryana	295
5.	Karnataka	62689
6.	Kerala	823
7.	Madhya Pradesh	5627
8.	Maharashtra	904
9.	Orissa	44931
10.	Rajasthan	6897
11.	Tamilnadu	33180
12.	Uttar Pradesh	22917
Total		2,14,842

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Sir, even though my question is, how many bonded labours have been identified and how many of them have been released, the hon. Minister has only told about those who are identified and released. May I know from the hon. Minister, how many bonded labours have been identified in the country and out of them, how many of them have not yet been released ?

My supplementary would be, the hon. Minister in his answer has told that 2,14,842 bonded labourers in the country were released. But may I know how many of them have not been rehabilitated and by which time, all of them would be rehabilitated ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Sir, this question was elaborately discussed last month also and I had given the full figures.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know, how it has come !

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : The survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation estimates the total number of bonded labours as 3.45 lakhs. The State Governments have identified 2.14 lakhs and out of them, 1.80 lakhs have been rehabilitated.

MR. SPEAKER : The same answer for the same question. I do not know, why it has come again.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : The amount allotted by the Centre is Rs. 6250 for each bonded labour for his rehabilitation but this is not adequate. Therefore, some of the State Governments have requested the Centre to increase the amount. I would like to know which are the States which have requested the Centre to increase the amount on this issue and what is the reaction of the Government ?

Sir, you being a renowned farmer, you might be knowing that one pair of small bullocks would cost Rs. 5,000. So, rehabilitation of bonded labours has to be provided with bullocks or some type of small scale or cottage industry etc., which would cost much more than Rs. 6250. But the State Governments are not paying the amount

from their State exchequer for the rehabilitation programme. May I know, what is the reaction of the Government on this issue?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : The amount has been increased recently to Rs. 6250/- on the request of the State Governments and as I have informed the Huse House earlier, Rs. 6250 is the matching grant that the Government of India give. An equal amount has to come from the State Government. Therefore, the total amount available for rehabilitation of a bonded labour comes to Rs. 12,500 which we feel is quite adequate.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Sir, the Central Government, on the question of bonded labour, I think, has taken a very unreasonable stand, in the sense, on the one hand it says, under the 20-point programme, the abolition of bonded labour is a national commitment. But on the other hand, it says the identification of bonded labour is the State subject and it is for the State Government to do and the Central Government has nothing to do with it. We pointed out on the last occasion that in Haryana 296 bonded labours were identified. But from the record it seems, there is no more bonded labour. If it is a national commitment, the Central Government cannot take this position that on the matter of identification, the Central Government has nothing to do. And, therefore, I would like to know from the Minister, to identify the bonded labours, particularly in those States where it has proved to be an acute problem, as the matter has gone to the Supreme Court, whether the Central Government has its own agency to identify and will it see that in those States where it is a problem and it has not been tackled properly by the State Governments, the Central Government should play its role?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : I do not agree with the hon. Member that the Central Government has been unreasonable in this matter. In order to identify bonded labour, you require a machinery. Government has their own machinery. It is primarily their problem. We have always been giving whatever assistance they wanted. I myself made

it clear last time. The money required for their rehabilitation is not a problem.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is incumbent on them. They are responsible to the people. The people should throw them out then.

(Translation)

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the fact is that the Central Government has not been able to ascertain the number of bonded labourers in the country.

MR. SPEAKER : He has just now given the figures.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : No sir, the figures which he has quoted here are only figures on paper; these figures are useless, baseless and have no substance.

MR. SPEAKER : You give him the correct figures.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Yes sir, I am ready to give him the actual figures if he so desires. If he does not have the material, we can provide him the required material, but the way they pass on the responsibility to the State Governments, it is not going to solve any problem. He has put the figures of released bonded labour at 2,14,842, but does he have the figures of those bonded labour who after having been released became bonded labour again because they did not have any other option? Many of them were forced to lead a life of bonded labour again *(Interruptions)*. . . . Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that Government assistance worth Rs. 6,250 is given to a released bonded labour. Does he know by how much the prices have risen in the market and what can be purchased with this money? This amount is not enough even to purchase a pair of bullocks. What then the bonded labour would do? He will have to go to the same moneylender and take loan from him and thereafter when he will not be able to repay the loan, the money lender will take away his bullocks and plough, etc. Therefore, I would submit that instead of giving baseless figures,

the hon. Minister should do something solid for them.

MR. SPEAKER : You put the question.

SHRI V. TULSIRMA : I would like to know whether Government would take some constructive steps to ensure that once released, the bonded labourers are not forced to become bonded labourers again? Is there any scheme before the Government in this regard? No attention is paid to them after they are released. It does come in the records that so many bonded labourers have been released, but they are forced to lead the life of a bonded labourers again.

[English]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : It is not a fact that Central Government has not done anything. I have repeatedly made a statement that the National Sample Survey Organisation which is under Planning Commission has estimated the number of bonded labour.

On the basis of that, State Government are identifying the bonded labour and identification is a continuous process. In fact, the hon. Member comes from Andhra Pradesh and I am sorry to say that a number of bonded labourers identified have not been fully rehabilitated by the State Government.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue of bonded labour is very serious indeed. As the Central Government has left the work of identification of bonded labour to the State Governments, I want to tell you about my own district Mirzapur which is a backward and Adivasi area. An assurance was given to rehabilitate all the identified bonded labour, but if it is proved that even 25 per cent of them are bonded labourers, I am prepared to resign. What the State Government machinery is doing is that the servants of some big people the shepherds and other such people are collected and forcibly given money, 50 per cent of which is pocketed by the officials themselves. There is no

question of any shame. I would like the hon. Minister to get a survey conducted in Dugadhi tehsil of Mirzapur district and let us know the actual figure of the bonded labour released there. As a target has been fixed under the 20 Point Programme and the Government has announced to give first prize to the State that shows the best results, a sort of competition has started throughout the State between the D.M. and the Labour Department and they are sending concocted figures and, in fact, in stead of giving assistance to the bonded labour, they are obliging the big people. For instance, you can get a survey conducted in our Dugadhi tehsil to find out how many persons were given assistance there, when this assistance was given and how many of them were actually bonded labourers. Will the hon. Minister give assurance in the House for conducting such a sample survey?

[English]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : I think it is a submission and not a question at all. (Interruptions) If the hon. Member has got any specific case of misuse of that money where the State Government has, instead of giving the money to the bonded labours, given it to somebody else, as he has alleged, he may give me the details. I will look into it.

Encouragement to Palm Cultivation

* 360. SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to encourage palm cultivation in the country ; and

(b) the programme envisaged and the area surveyed therefor.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The following steps have been taken to encourage oil-palm cultivation.

(i) Oil palm plantations have been taken up in Kerala and Andaman &

Nicobar Islands with the assistance of Government of India.

(ii) Research has been organised on various aspects of oil palm cultivation by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(b) A Working Group has been set up to identify areas suited for oil palm cultivation.

SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK : Sir, it is a very important subject. But the answer given by the hon. Minister is not satisfactory. The Government is spending huge amount of money on import of oils from other countries, but the steps taken by the Government are not satisfactory. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is sincerely serious about the Palm cultivation in the country and if so what is the new thinking of the Government. Are you going to encourage the private cultivators by giving incentives ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The Government is very serious on this subject because oil palm contains more oil and per-hectare, it gives an yield of 4-5 tonnes of oil whereas the other annual crop gives only one tonne per hectare. So, we are very serious about it. It will save our foreign exchange. That is the reason why it is promoted in the State of Kerala and in Andaman & Nicobar also. A Working Group has also been appointed to identify the areas suitable for oil palm cultivation.

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

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : In Andhra Pradesh also, we have identified some areas. We are identifying the areas, because it requires a certain climatic conditions and the soil should be suited to it. So far as the private individuals who want to undertake the plantation is concerned, I will examine the matter.

SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK : I am happy to know that the hon. Minister has appointed a Working Group in this connection. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government is insisting upon the Working Group to get the report early.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Whenever the Government appoints the Working Group, the intention is to get the report as early as possible.

(Interruptions)

So, it goes without saying that we want to get it as early as possible. They have identified some areas in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. But they are still to do so in other States.

SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI : So far as finding out the new areas is concerned, the Working Group will look into it. But I would like to know categorically whether any action plan has been prepared for Andaman & Nicobar and Kerala where it is found suitable and if so, any seed nursery has been started. I would also like to know as to what other plans have been taken up, as pilot projects, to develop oil palm cultivation.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The main constraint in Andaman & Nicobar is about the forest land. After the enactment of the Forest Conservation Act, 1982, it is difficult to cut the trees and to plant oil palm there. So, this is the difficulty so far as Andaman & Nicobar is concerned. So far as Kerala is concerned, it is working very well. We have created a Joint Undertaking—Oil Palm India Limited where the Government of India is holding 49 per cent shares and the State Government is holding 51 per cent shares. At present, the land under cultivation in Kerala is 3705 hectares and Andaman & Nicobar it is 1593. The total comes to 5298 hectares.

So far as nursery is concerned, under the Mission Oriented Oil Seed Development project, a seed garden has been envisaged. We are putting up modern machinery for processing of palm oil also.

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN : In Tamil Nadu palm cultivation is a major agricultural operation in many of the districts. I want to know whether the southern districts of Tamil Nadu where palm trees are grown in abundance are included in the identified areas as mentioned in the answer to part (b) of the Question.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : We have not yet received the report, but they have identified certain areas in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, etc.

**Registration of Recruiting Agencies
sending Indian Labour Abroad**

*461. **DR. G. S. RAJHANS† :**

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of recruiting agencies engaged in sending Indian labour abroad and found indulging in malpractices, whose registration has been cancelled/suspended during 1986 ; and

(b) the steps taken to watch the activities of such agencies so as not to allow them to indulge in the malpractices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Registration Certificates of 8 Recruiting Agencies have been cancelled and suspended in respect of 20 during 1986.

(b) Several steps have been taken like suspension/cancellation of Registration Certificates, confiscation of Bank Guarantees, inspection of offices of Recruiting Agents and prosecution for cheating and fraud. Publicity campaign has been strengthened to educate the emigrants Redressal of grievances of workers has also created a deterrent effect.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : I want to know from the hon. Minister whether in the interest of public it is possible to publicise the names of those agencies whose certificates have either been cancelled or been suspended and also whether Government will ensure that the persons behind these agencies do not start the business again in the name of some other agencies.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Yes, Sir, we can do it. We can release the list, but it is for the press whether they will publish it or not. But I can certainly release it.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Why not publish it in the form of an advertisement ?

What is the difficulty ? My second question is whether it is possible to do away with recruiting agencies and take up recruitment by the Government entirely.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : The House has quite often expressed its desire that the manpower export should be totally channelled through Government Corporations. While it is not a hundred per cent possible, we have been trying to encourage the State Government Manpower Corporations which we have got about eight now ; and whenever we are getting some orders now from Government to Government, we have always been passing on those orders to the State Corporations.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : In Bombay and Delhi---usually in Delhi---I have seen that in the last five years some two or three lakhs of people have been sent as labour outside. All these poor labourers from U.P. and Bihar, who are illiterate and who put their thumb impressions, are really made the scapegoats. Those people sell their property and everything and give money ; and every day those poor people are asked to bring more and more money. Thus lakhs of poor people are exploited. In Delhi I have received three or four complaints ; I will give the names to you. The labour is kept by the construction people and they are assured that they will be sent outside and they are employed for just Rs. 2 per day. We have received these complaints from Delhi. Lakhs of people are exploited by these agencies. In Bombay about 13 to 15 people were arrested and some cases are going on, but the money of those poor people has not yet been recovered. Therefore, it is high time that Government took some action because there is unemployment and these illiterate people are exploited. It should be channelised through Government. Or, why not have some legislation from the Centre in which there could be some regulation for severe punishment and implement it strictly ? This is the need of this country. Otherwise, things will go on like this and poor people will be exploited.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : I do not know whether there is any specific question...

DR. DATTA SAMANT : There is a very specific question.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : The hon. Member says that lakhs of people are going. For his information, I may say, the manpower export has been declining. In fact, last year it came down to 1,14,000 people who had gone. It is true that there are lot of complaints about the recruiting agents and we have been taking action against them. As the Member has himself pointed out some cases have been registered. But the fact remains today there are about 1 million people working outside and our foreign exchange earnings are about Rs. 3100 crores.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : That is not the problem. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Therefore, it is not that everything is going bad. There are good things. There are people who are doing good job. There are a few culprits against whom we should take action and we are taking action.

Financial Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers

*462. **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA† :**

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

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Union Government to provide financial assistance to the small and marginal farmers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Financial assistance is being provided to the small and marginal farmers under the following Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes :-

- (1) Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production.
- (2) Establishment of Farmers' Agro-service Centres for Custom Hiring, Popularisation of Improved Agricultural Implements and Handtools.
- (3) Encouraging irrigation through the use of Sprinkler/Drip system, Hydrams, Water turbines, Man/Animal operated Pumps.
- (4) Lab-to-Land Programme.
- (5) Integrated Rural Development Programme.

Besides, incentives by way of subsidies on various inputs are being provided to all categories of farmers including small and marginal farmers through various Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI AMAR SINH RATHAWA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the amount of funds allocated for the schemes referred to in part (a) to (d) of his reply ?

[*English*]

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, the first scheme is in regard to small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production. An amount of Rs. 5 lakh is given per block in all the blocks throughout the country. Subsidy on minor irrigation works is Rs. 3.50 lakhs. For distribution of seed minikits of oilseeds, pulses and coarse-grains it is .50 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh for land development.

Then there is Centrally sponsored scheme on establishment of Farmers' Agro Service Centres for Custom Hiring and Popularisation of Improved Agricultural Implements and Handtools. Under this scheme we will be setting up 1000 farmers Agro-Service Centres in 500 dryland blocks for custom hiring of improved agricultural implements and handtools. Our aim is to familiarise

the farmers in the use of improved implements and handtools. Then there is distribution of improved animal drawn agricultural implements and handtools at subsidised rate to small and marginal and scheduled tribe farmers.

The third scheme is Centrally sponsored scheme for encouraging irrigation through the use of sprinkler/drip systems, hydrams, water turbines, man/animal operated pumps. In this also subsidy is given to the farmers. During the Sixth Plan, Central share amounting to Rs. 2.69 crore was provided to the States against the approved outlay of Rs. 5 crores. In the Seventh Plan Rs. 10 crore outlay has been approved. Rs. 25 lakhs were released during 1985-86 and Rs. 124.53 lakhs during 1986-87.

Then there is Lab-to-Land Programme where Rs. 500 are given per family for adoption of the new techniques. Then IRDP scheme is well-known to the Members. There are some supporting schemes like Special Rise Production Programme; the Centrally sponsored scheme on National Watershed Development Programme; National Oilseeds Development Project and Centrally sponsored intensive jute development programme. Monitoring is done through the State Government.

[Translation]

SHRI AMAR SINH RATHAWA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know the amount of funds proposed to be allocated to Gujarat and other drought hit states for giving assistance to the small and marginal farmers?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Not only to Gujarat, as I said earlier, it is given to 547 blocks in all the states.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of such small and marginal farmers who are making use of this assistance? The small and marginal farmers are given assistance or subsidy under I.R.D.P. and similar other programmes. In the event of natural calamities like drought, etc., this money is not re-paid for 4-5 years and your banks charge compound interest on the principal. They recover Rs. 15,000

against the principal amount of Rs. 3000. Thus, instead of removing their poverty, you are increasing it by auctioning their lands. I would, therefore, like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government or his Ministry would make such an arrangement that compound interest is not charged from the small and marginal farmers and their lands are not put to auction?

[English]

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The issue raised by the honourable Members, I will get it examined so far as the compound rate of interest is concerned. So far as the defaulters are concerned, during drought, flood or natural calamities, even if they are defaulters, the benefits are given to them.

Production and Export of Mica

*466. **SHRI N. DENNIS† :**

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

(a) the places where mica deposits are available in the country, State-wise ;

(b) whether new explorations have been conducted in other places to find out such deposits and if so, the outcome thereof ;

(c) the uses to which mica is put to and the production and consumption thereof in the country during the last three years ; and

(d) the quantity of mica exported and foreign exchange earnings therefrom during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d) A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) Mica deposits are available in the country in the following States and districts :

State	Districts
1. Andhra Pradesh	1. Nellore 2. Visakhapatnam

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 2. Bihar | 1. Bhagalpur |
| | 2. Gaya |
| | 3. Giridih |
| | 4. Hazaribagh |
| | 5. Munger |
| | 6. Nawada |
| 3. Rajasthan | 1. Ajmer |
| | 2. Bhilwara |
| | 3. Tonk |
| | 4. Udaipur |
| 4. Tamil Nadu | 1. Nilgiri |

(b) Yes, Sir. Geological investigations aided by geo-chemical and geophysical studies and test drilling have been carried out in Kodarma, Tisri and Lachimpur blocks of Bihar mica belt, Bhilwara mica belt of Rajasthan and Nellore mica belt of Andhra Pradesh with the objective of establishing norms for mica exploration in unknown prospects/areas. Indian Bureau of Mines has also carried out some R & D studies in some mica mines in Bihar mica belt covering geological, structural and chemical aspects of pegmatites with a view to evolve guidelines in locating mica-bearing pegmatites.

(c) Mica block, films and built-up mica are used as insulative material in electrical and electronic industries. Dry ground mica is utilised in the manufacture of heat insulation bricks and also as a dusting powder for asphalt roofing. Wet ground mica powder is used as filler in paints, plastic and rubber and is used in oil well drilling.

The total production of mica crude as well as scrap for the year 1984-85 was 9,337 tonnes and 7465 tonnes respectively. Crude mica production for the year 1986 was 4,296 tonnes.

(d) Export of mica processed as well as fabricated during the period 1983-84 and 1984-85 was 23.86 thousand tonnes and 31.11 thousand tonnes valued at 45.72 crores and 43.77 crores respectively. Export of processed mica for the period 1985-86 was 18.76 thousand tonnes valued at 24.14 crores.

SHRI N. DENNIS : There are frequent complaints and press reports regarding illegal mining in Bihar and other mica producing areas. May I know from the Honourable Minister what steps have been taken by the Government to stop this evil practice of illegal mining?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : Under reporting of production and illegal mining of mica was, as you reported, since a decade and the Central Government was very much aware of the fact. So, in 1980 Swaminathan Committee was formed just to see the illegal mining and under-reporting of production. The Committee submitted its report in 1981. The follow-up action was taken up starting from 1982 onwards. A study group was formed. 66 points were recommended by the committee which went to Mines Ministry, to Commerce Ministry, Scientific & Technology Ministry and to various agencies concerned where mica is produced. The Bihar Government, where illegal mining is going on, since long has been repeatedly requested to see the things. From 1985, a High Power Committee headed by Joint Secretary/Additional Secretary level officer is looking into this matter.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Import of Fertilizers

*451. **SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTY :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the import data of fertilisers from 1980-81 to date, year-wise, and the price paid for the same?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : A statement is given below.

Statement

Year	Quantity of Fertilisers Imported (Lakh tonnes of nutrients)	Cost and Freight (Rs. in crores)
1980-81	27.59	925.22
1981-82	20.41	716.62
1982-83	11.32	273.53
1983-84	13.55	365.05
1984-85	36.24	1500.00
1985-86	33.99	1405.00
1986-87	20.43	650.00 (Approx.)

(upto 31.1.87)

Management in Housing Activities

*453. SHRI K. PRADHANI :

SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI
LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of

URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item captioned "Management Method in Housing Urged" appearing in the Times of India, New Delhi dated 20 February, 1987 ;

(b) if so, the details of management techniques stressed at the workshop on "Design and Management of Low Income Housing Projects" ;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the staff involved in housing projects lack the necessary skill to tackle the housing problems ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government contemplate to employ skilled and experienced staff to handle the complex housing problems ?

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

(b) A three-day workshop on "Design and Management of Low Income Housing Projects", organised in New Delhi by the School of Planning and Architecture New Delhi, emphasised the importance of management issues and application of proper management techniques for the achievement of the housing policy objectives and the implementation of housing projects in general and low income housing projects in particular.

(c) The deliberations at the workshop drew attention, inter alia, to the need to develop professional management skills among those responsible for the implementation of housing projects.

(d) Government has already been promoting training programmes in housing management for the personnel at different levels working in various housing and human settlement agencies.

Jobs for Bhatti Mine Workers in Delhi*454. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI MANIV REDDY : Will

the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of labourers who have become jobless due to the closure of Bhatti Mines ;

(b) whether the Bhatti Mines workers held a demonstration in Delhi recently to press their demand for alternative jobs ;

(c) whether any arrangements are being made by Government for providing jobs to the affected labourers ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Delhi State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Delhi which is operating Bhatti Mines has reported that these mines were never closed.

(b) Delhi Unit of Bhartiya Janata Party had organised a demonstration and deputation to the Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi basically to press their demand regarding employment for all the settlers around the Bhatti lease hold area.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

National Commission on Urbanisation

*457. DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Commission on Urbanisation has since submitted its interim report ;

(b) if so the steps identified to deal with the urbanisation process ;

(c) whether any recommendation has been made regarding the four Metropolitan cities ; and

(d) if so, the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The commission submitted its first interim report in January, 1987.

(b) and (c) The report, besides giving an overview of urbanisation, deals with some of the legal constraints on urban development such as ceiling on urban land holdings and rent control acts and proposes accelerated development and growth of nerve centres, besides reiterating possibilities of strengthening and revitalising the national cities.

(d) The report of the Commission is processed. Copies thereof have been forwarded to all the States/Union Territories and ministries/Departments of the Government of India, requesting them to furnish their comments by 31.3.1987.

Request for taking over of Bhadravathi Iron and Steel Works

*458. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has renewed its request to Union Government to take over the Bhadravathi Iron and Steel Works in Shimoga ;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have agreed to the request ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The Government of Karnataka has proposed that the Steel Authority of India Limited may take over the Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) On careful consideration, the Government of India are of the view that the mere transfer of ownership from the State Government of SAIL would not resolve the basic problem of inadequate availability of power and its high tariff.

Allocation of Funds to Karnataka under IRDP

*459. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has requested for allocation of funds under the IRDP ;

(b) if so, the details of the request made ; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) : (a) to (c) The allocation of funds to the States/UTs under IRDP are made to the States on the basis of a formula laid down in the programme guidelines. During the VI Plan, the allocations were made on uniform basis according to the number of blocks in the State.

In VII Plan it has been decided that instead of giving allocations on the above basis, these will be based on the principle of selectivity geared to actual incidence of poverty in different States. To avoid dislocation, the change over from VI Plan to VII Plan formula is being made gradually.

For the first two years of VII Plan, 50 per cent of allocations have been made on

the basis of an equal allocation per block as in the VI Plan, and the remaining 50 per cent on the basis of incidence of poverty as determined by the National Sample Survey Organisation.

In 1987-88, the allocation is being made to the States, 2/3rds on incidence of poverty and 1/3rd on uniform allocation on the number of blocks. For States and Union Territories, where rural poverty ratio figures are not available individually, it has been decided to allocate funds at Rs. 8 lakhs per block as in the last year of the VI Plan.

Under this scheme of things, there is no scope for a State Government requesting for any particular allocation under this programme.

The Government of Karnataka has, however, been requesting for allocation on the basis of number of blocks as per C.D. pattern rather than those accepted during VI Plan. This request has not been accepted as, for the purpose of allocations to the States, the number of blocks accepted during VI Plan is the basis.

Allocation for Bombay

*463. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the various schemes under which development grants are given to Metropolitan cities by Union Government ; and

(b) the details of the allocation made to Bombay under these schemes during the last three years and the allocation proposed for 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) There are no schemes under which grants are given to Metropolitan Cities by the Union Government. A non-Plan Central grant of Rs. 100 crores has, however, been approved to be given to the Government of Maharashtra for tackling the acute problems of Housing and Slums in Bombay, out of which an amount of Rs. 10.00 crores has

been released during the current year. A provision of Rs. 20 crores has been made on this account for the year 1987-88.

Committee on Working on ICAR

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

(a) whether a high-level committee has been set up to go into the working of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to set up an Expert Committee to review the working of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The Constitution of the Committee and its terms of reference are in the process of finalisation.

Video Piracy

*465. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are aware that even after the amendment to the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and Copyright Act, 1957 providing enhanced punishments for offences of video piracy, the incidence of video piracy has not shown any decline ;

(b) whether Union Government have made any in-depth study in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and corrective steps taken or proposed in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting has not found any evidence to establish that the incidence of video piracy has not shown any decline even after the amendments to the Copyright Act, 1957 and Cinematograph Act, 1952.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Alleged Obscene Scenes Shown on T.V.

*467. **SHRI SOMNATH RATH** : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the increasing tendency to show near obscene scenes on T.V. ; and

(b) if so, whether any action is proposed to check this trend ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (**SHRI A.K. PANJA**) :

(a) and (b) No obscene or near obscene scenes are shown on television.

[Translation]

Working of Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Delhi

*468. **SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to certain irregularities in the working of the society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (**DR. G.S. DHILLON**) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, Late Shri M.C. Daga, Chairman of the Animal Welfare Board had submitted a report in the matter. The report has been forwarded to Delhi Administration for appropriate action.

EPE Dues of Retired Employees Pending at Karampura Office Delhi

4618. **SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH** : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of cases of payment of retired employees' dues are pending in the Employees' Provident Fund office, Karampura, Delhi ;

(b) whether complaints have been received in this regard ;

(c) if so, the action taken against the persons responsible therefor ;

(d) the number of cases pending for more than six months ;

(e) the instructions issued for expeditious disposal of the pending cases ; and

(f) the limit fixed for payment of the deposited amount of a retired employee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (**SHRI P.A. SANGMA**) : (a) According to the EPF authorities, no claim in respect of any retired employees is pending with their Karampura Office.

(b) No specific complaint seems to have been received.

(c) to (c) Do not arise.

(f) One month from the date of receipt of the claim papers, provided the claim papers are complete in all respects.

[English]

Delhi High Court Judgement Regarding Allotment of Commercial Premises by DDA

4619. **SHRI SODE RAMAIIH** : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to Delhi High Court strictures passed on 3rd March, 1987 against the DDA ;

(b) the amount spent by the DDA in this case ; and

(c) the action being taken against the officials responsible in this regard ?

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

(b) Rs. 5,000/- towards costs of petition as awarded by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

(c) Action is being taken against some officials responsible.

Jute Mills in Default of EPF Deposits

4620. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take action against the owners of the jute mills who have misappropriated workers' EPF amount;

(b) the number of cases, where action has been taken against the defaulting jute mill owners during the last six months; and

(c) the details of the action taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The EPF authorities are already taking necessary legal and penal action under the EPF Act, as also under section 406/409 IPC, against the management of the defaulting jute mills. However in the case of certain defaulting jute mills who have given their consent to have arrears of provident fund dues upto 30.6.86 deducted at the rate of 8% from out of all purchases on Government account, no penal action is being taken.

(b) and (c) According to the EPF authorities, 2462 complaints (including those against the management of defaulting jute mills) were lodged with the police authorities under section 406/409 IPC for misappropriation of workers share of provident fund upto 30.9.86. The Police authorities are reported to have arrested 14 persons (including 5 from the jute mills) on the basis of complaints lodged by RPFC, West Bengal.

Committee on Panchayati Raj System

4621. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had set up a Committee for examining the functioning and suggesting the strengthening of the Panchayati Raj System under the Chairmanship of L.M. Singhvi;

(b) if so, the date on which the Committee was set up, the terms of reference and the likely date by which the Committee had been asked to submit its report;

(c) the main findings and recommendations contained in the report and the decision taken by Government on them;

(d) whether the recommendations would be forwarded to the State Governments for their opinion; and

(e) whether a model legislation for Panchayati Raj Institutions would be enacted by the Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b) A Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. L.M. Singhvi on 16.6.86 to prepare a Concept paper on democratic decentralisation, and the present status and functions of panchayatiraj institutions and etc.

The Committee submitted the draft concept paper on 28th November, 1986. Some of the important findings and recommendations are given in the statement given below.

(c) to (e) The concept paper is being circulated to State Governments. Panchayati Raj is a State subject and, therefore, any legislation on the subject can be enacted only by the State legislatures.

Statement

Finding and recommendations of Dr. Singhvi Committee on Panchayati Raj.

Findings :

1. Elections to Panchayati Raj Institutions were not held for years together;

2. Panchayati Raj Institutions declined because of lack of conceptual clarity, absence of political will and denial of national priority.
3. The Committee feels that bureaucratic structure and devolutionary strategies cannot achieve people's participation in a meaningful manner.
4. Institutions of local self-government have often been reluctant to raise revenue resources by the exercise of their taxing powers.

Recommendations :

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.

Sale of Asiad Flats

4622. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Asiad flats which have been sold so far to the public sector under takings and financial institutions alongwith the details in regard to the type of flats and the amount received for each flat ;

(b) whether any of the Asiad flats have been auctioned and if so, the amount received for each flat : and

(c) if not, the reasons for not selling these flats so far and making use of the sale proceeds in other housing projects of D.D.A. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) 282. Details in regard to the names of public Sector Undertakings/Financial Institutions, type of flats/flat allotted and disposal cost, are given in the statement I given below.

(b) The requisite information is given in the statement II given below.

(c) The question does not arise in view of reply to parts (a) and (b) above.

Statement

Asiad flats allotted to Public Sector Undertakings/Financial Institutions.

S. No.	Name of PSU/F.I.	No. of flats allotted	Type/Flat No.	Disposal cost
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Trade Fair Authority	4	A-33 m P. 3-589 P. 3-594 P. 3-601	10,23,300 7,67,500 7,67,500 7,67,500
2.	T.C.I.L.	10	A-31 A-286 B-325 F. 1-115 R. 4-547 R. 4-558 R. 4-561 R. 4-623 R. 4-634 R. 4-637	10,54,400 10,86,400 14,59,100 9,57,100 7,29,800 7,29,800 7,29,800 7,29,800 7,29,800 7,29,800
3.	Hindustan Petroleum Corp.	2	A-34 Q. 3 Q. 4-618	10,64,900 8,14,000
4.	S.T.C.	8	A-37 A-38 A-39 B. 2-56 B. 2-57 B. 2-58 B. 2-59 B. 2-60	10,61,500 10,77,700 10,78,700 15,10,800 14,90,100 14,90,100 14,82,900 14,51,100
5.	Hindustan Cables.		A-40	10,28,800
6.	Food Coop. of India.	9	A-41 A-42 A-43 B. 321 P. 1-668 P. 1-675 P. 1-716 P. 1-722 R. 5-643	10,28,800 10,28,800 10,51,300 10,80,800 15,00,900 9,68,900 9,68,900 9,68,900 10,33,300

1	2	3.	4	5
7.	U.I.I.C.	2	A-848 A-849	10,28,000 10,28,900
8.	Mahanagar Tel. Nigam.	4	A-850 A-851 A-852 A-853	10,52,000 10,54,800 10,82,700 10,89,800
9.	P.N.B.	2	A-265 A-266	10,43,400 10,38,700
10.	E.T.T.D.C.	3	A-279 A-280 B-322	10,33,500 10,29,300 14,70,200
11	N.A.B.A.R.D.	2	A-320 A-319	10,27,200 10,23,800
12.	Unit Trust of India	1	A-317	10,78,700
13.	B.E.L.	4	A-330 C. 1-255 Q. 1-611 Q. 2-610	10,97,200 11,39,400 9,68,900 9,02,000
14.	SAIL	7	A-340 A-341 A-342 A-343 B-247 B-248 B-249	11,86,800 11,61,700 10,98,300 10,98,300 15,42,600 11,92,200 14,94,400
15.	I.R.C.D.I.	11	B-1 B-2 Q. 3 Q. 4-652 Q. 3 Q. 4-653 Q. 3 Q. 4-694 Q. 3 Q. 4-695 Q. 3 Q. 4-700 Q. 3 Q. 4-701 Q. 3 Q. 4-736 Q. 3 Q. 4-737 Q. 3 Q. 4-619	13,91,600 13,82,100 8,34,800 8,34,800 8,34,800 8,34,800 8,34,800 8,34,800 8,34,800 8,34,800 8,14,000

1	2	3	4	5
16. IRCON		21	B-3	14,05,200
			B-262	14,56,800
			R-557	9,29,300
			R-560	9,29,300
			R-571	9,29,300
			R. 1-622	9,23,000
			R. 2-556	12,41,200
			R. 2-563	12,41,200
			R. 5-552	10,33,300
			R. 5-553	10,33,300
			R. 5-566	10,33,300
			R. 5-567	10,33,300
			R. 5-628	10,33,300
			R. 5-629	10,33,300
			R. 5-642	10,33,300
			R. 6-559	7,61,300
			R. 6-552	7,61,300
			R. 6-573	7,61,300
			R. 6-624	7,61,300
			R. 6-635	7,61,300
			R. 6-638	7,61,300
17. M.A.M.C		1	B-4	14,05,200
18. G.A.I.		9	B-5	13,90,200
			B-11	13,90,200
			B-802	13,88,100
			B-803	13,94,200
			F. 2-105	7,20,000
			F. 2-106	7,20,000
			F. 2-129	7,20,000
			F. 2-130	7,20,000
			R. 3-550	13,91,700
19. Andhra Bank.		1	B-834	13,90,200
20. I.O.C.		10	B-839	13,93,400
			B-835	13,90,600
			B-836	13,90,600
			B-837	13,90,600
			B-838	13,90,600
			Q. 1 Q. 2-650	9,62,200
			Q. 1 Q. 2-651	9,62,200
			R. 2-625	11,80,700

1	2	3	4	5
			R. 2-632	11,80,700
			R. 2-639	11,80,700
21.	Oil India Ltd.	4	B-12	13,90,900
			B. 1-517	8,67,400
			B. 1-522	8,67,400
			B. 1-523	8,67,400
22.	E.I.L.	3	B-250	14,51,700
			B-251	15,05,200
			B-324	14,71,900
23.	Modern Food Industries.	2	B-261	14,51,100
			B-811	14,06,800
24.	BHEL	26	B-273	14,95,200
			B-274	15,02,300
			B-275	15,16,900
			B-276	15,33,600
			B-277	15,54,800
			B-278	15,65,600
			C. 1-269	11,13,900
			C. 1-270	11,15,200
			C. 1-271	11,15,200
			C. 1-272	11,18,000
			P. 1-680	9,68,900
			P. 1-686	9,68,900
			P. 1-704	9,68,900
			P. 1-711	9,68,900
			P. 1-729	9,68,900
			P. 2-681	9,02,000
			P. 2-687	9,02,000
			P. 2-705	9,02,000
			P. 2-710	9,02,000
			P. 2-728	9,02,000
			Q. 1 Q. 2-692	9,62,200
			Q. 1 Q. 2-693	9,62,200
			Q. 1 Q. 2-698	9,62,200
			Q. 1 Q. 2-699	9,62,200
			Q. 1 Q. 2-734	9,62,200
			Q. 1 Q. 2-735	9,62,200

1	2	3	4	5
25.	rites.	10	B-323	14,69,700
			B-808	14,08,200
			P. 1-587	9,68,900
			P. 1-592	9,68,900
			P. 1-599	9,68,900
			P. 1-604	9,68,900
			R. 2-570	12,41,200
			R. 2-646	11,80,700
			R. 3-626	13,71,500
			R. 3-627	13,71,500
26.	Rural Elect. Corp.	3	B. 326	14,64,200
			R. 3-640	13,71,500
			R. 3-641	13,71,500
27.	O.N.G.C.	15	B-44	13,98,200
			B-45	14,28,700
			B-46	13,94,400
			B-48	14,30,300
			B-49	14,33,400
			E. 1-60	11,26,000
			E. 1-63	10,98,500
			E. 1-64	10,98,500
			E. 1-67	11,27,000
			E. 1-68	11,27,000
			E. 1-77	11,00,000
			E. 1-78	11,00,000
			E. 1-81	11,00,000
			E. 1-82	11,00,000
			E. 1-85	11,22,300
28.	National Fort	1	B-47	13,94,400
29.	H.S.I.D.C.	1	B-809	14,05,900
30.	Joint Plant Committee	1	B-810	14,06,300
31.	P.E.C.	1	B-812	14,06,300
32.	New Bank of India	1	C. 1-8	11,06,300
33.	Handicraft Handloom Export Corp.	1	C. 1-16	11,23,300

1	2	3	4	5
			F. 2-213	7,20,000
			F. 2-214	7,20,000
			F. 2-243	7,20,000
			F. 2-244	7,20,000
			F. 3-209	10,72,800
			F. 3-210	10,72,800
			F. 3-215	10,72,800
			F. 3-216	10,72,800
			F. 3-245	10,72,800
			F. 3-246	10,72,800
43.	N.T.P.C.	15	G. 1-145	9,12,600
			G. 1-146	9,12,600
			G. 1-151	9,12,600
			G. 1-152	9,12,600
			G. 1-157	9,12,600
			G. 1-158	9,12,600
			G. 1-163	9,12,600
			G. 1-164	9,12,600
			G. 1-169	9,12,600
			G. 1-170	9,12,600
			G. 2-153	7,24,900
			G. 2-154	7,24,900
			G. 2-159	7,24,900
			G. 2-160	7,24,900
			G. 2-165	7,24,900
44.	S.B.I. Indore.	5	G. 2-147	7,24,900
			G. 2-166	7,24,900
			G. 2-201	7,24,900
			G. 2-202	7,24,900
			Q. 1 Q. 2-575	9,62,200
45.	Industrial Dev. Bank.	4	P. 1-656	9,68,900
	"		P. 1-663	9,68,900
			P. 2-657	9,02,000
			P. 2-662	9,02,000
46.	H.A.L.	4	P. 1-580	9,68,900
			P. 2-581	9,02,000
			P. 3-582	7,67,500
			P. 4-583	7,80,000

1	2	3	4	5
47.	United Bank	4	P. 2-669	9.02.000
			P. 3-658	7,67,500
			P. 3-665	7,67,500
			Q. 1 Q. 2-574	9.62.200
48.	I.T.D.C.	8	P. 3-670	7,67,500
			P. 3-677	7,67,500
			P. 3-688	7,67,500
			P. 3-706	7,67,500
			P. 3-718	7,67,500
			P. 3-724	7,67,500
			P. 3-731	7,67,500
			P. 3-806	7,67,500
49.	Bharat Petroleum	3	Q. 5 Q. 6-578	10,86,800
			Q. 5 Q. 6-620	10,86,800
			Q. 5 Q. 6-621	10,86,800
50.	Central Bank.	4	R. 1-633	9,23,000
			R. 1-636	9,23,000
			R. 1-647	9,23,000
			R. 3-565	13,91,700
51.	India Petro-Chemicals Corp.	1	R. 2-549	12,41,200
52.	F.I.E.O.	2	R. 3-551	13,91,700
			R. 3-564	13,91,700
53.	N.H.P.C.	2	S. 2-524	8,87,200
			S. 2-525	8,87,200
54.	Oriental Insurance.	2	S. 3-538	11,56,000
			S. 3-545	11,56,000

Statement II

S. No.	Type	Flat No.	Bid Amount (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	A	29	14,60,000
2.	A	32	14,85,000
3.	C. 1	813	17,40,000
4.	F. 2	219	10,30,000
5.	F. 2	220	9,80,000
6.	P. 2	717	14,00,000
7.	P. 2	723	14,00,000
8.	Q. 3 Q. 4	576	10,10,000
9.	Q. 3 Q. 4	577	10,30,000
10.	A	28	18,30,000
11.	A	30	19,00,000
12.	C. 1	814	17,10,000
13.	C. 2	288	16,80,000
14.	D-1	748	18,80,000
15.	F. 2	368	9,20,000
16.	G. 2	185	13,30,000
17.	P. 2	674	12,10,000
18.	Q. 5 Q. 6	654	11,25,000
19.	S. 1	504	9,00,000
20.	S. 1	505	9,00,000
21.	S. 1	516	8,70,000
22.	S. 3	508	11,60,000
23.	A	840	10,30,000
24.	C. 1	327	12,50,000
25.	C. 2	289	11,90,000
26.	C. 2	746	13,30,000
27.	G. 1	187	9,15,000
28.	G. 3	186	10,45,000
29.	A	816	11,07,000
30.	A	841	11,76,000

1	2	3	4
31.	A	842	12,10,000
32.	C. 1	15	20,30,000
33.	C. 2	263	13,00,000
34.	C. 2	287	13,45,000
35.	D. 1	749	16,75,000
36.	D. 2	747	16,40,000
37.	F. 1	71	15,20,000
38.	F. 2	369	7,90,000
39.	G. 3	149	10,85,000
40.	G. 3	150	10,50,000
41.	P. 3	682	7,70,000
42.	P. 4	659	7,85,000
43.	A	281	12,80,000
44.	A	282	13,10,000
45.	C. 1	804	11,25,000
46.	C. 2	805	11,04,000
47.	C. 2	290	11,30,000
48.	D. 1	752	14,35,000
49.	D. 2	750	11,55,000
50.	D. 2	751	11,62,000
51.	F. 1	384	9,58,000
52.	F. 2	73	8,15,000
53.	Q. 5 Q. 6	655	11,08,000
54.	A	817	13,10,000
55.	A	843	12,80,000
56.	C. 1	806	11,04,000
57.	D. 1	753	14,20,000
58.	D. 2	754	11,38,000
59.	D. 2	755	11,38,000
60.	F. 1	385	9,72,000
61.	F. 1	390	10,02,000
62.	F. 2	74	7,22,000

1	2	3	4
63.	Q. 5 Q. 6	702	11,08,000
64.	R. 6	649	7,62,000
65.	A	283	11,78,000
66.	A	284	11,90,000
67.	A	285	12,82,000
68.	C. 2	291	11,38,000
69.	C. 2	293	11,36,000
70.	C. 2	294	11,33,000
71.	C. 2	295	11,29,000
72.	C. 3	35	11,50,000
73.	D. 2	758	11,38,000
74.	G. 1	193	9,13,000
75.	G. 1	194	9,13,000
76.	G. 3	162	10,45,000
77.	A	267	12,06,000
78.	A	316	10,90,000
79.	A	318	11,05,000
80.	C. 3	36	11,27,000
81.	D. 1	757	11,77,000
82.	D. 2	759	11,38,000
83.	F. 2	118	7,54,000
84.	G. 1	188	9,13,000
85.	G. 3	179	10,48,000

Flats at Serial No. 2 and 9 stands cancelled due to non-payment of
75% of the Bid Amount.

Allotment of Plots to Refugees

4623. SHRI BHARAT SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Slum Department of Municipal Corporation of Delhi had in 1970 issued allotment letters for plots to 45 refugees from Pakistan;

(b) whether these persons had deposited Rs. 500/- each as first instalment but they have not been allotted any plot so far;

(c) whether the files relating to their cases were transferred to the DDA consequent upon the transfer of Slum Department of MCD to DDA;

(d) if so, the reasons why plots have not been allotted to these persons by DDA (Slum Department) so far; and

(e) the time by which plots will be allotted to these refugees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Allotment letters to some refugees from Pakistan were issued by the Slum Department.

(b) Allotment letters were issued to those persons who had deposited Rs. 500/- each. However, physical possession of the plots allotted could not be handed over to them because of Court Orders.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Neither the area earmarked for the rehabilitation of these persons was notified as Slum area under the provision of Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956 nor the land was transferred to the Slum Department by the Ministry of Rehabilitation with whom the land vested.

Internal Audit System in N.B.C.C.

4624. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Internal Audit System in the National Buildings

Construction Corporation is not commensurate with the activities of the Corporation since 1983;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no quarterly Internal Audit Reports are being submitted to the Board of Directors of the Corporation since 1981 in spite of the Board having specifically asked for the same;

(c) whether it is also a fact that no action is taken on Internal Audit Reports made during the year and many of them are lying unattended;

(d) if so, the position regarding Internal Audit Reports submitted since 1981 and the action taken thereon; and

(e) whether Government propose to take any action to rectify that situation in the near future ?

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

(b) On clarification sought by the Corporation, the Board of Directors desired that the quarterly statistical progress on settlement of Internal Audit Reports /Paras be submitted to them. Necessary action has been taken by the management in this regard.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Out of the total number of 98 Internal Audit Reports submitted from April '81 to December '86, one has been fully settled and 74 have been partly settled.

(e) The management of the Corporation takes adequate steps from time to time to strengthen the Internal Audit System. The question of Govt. taking any action, therefore, does not arise.

Rural Projects Undertaken by NRI

4625. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that non-resident Indians are showing interest in taking up rural projects in selected areas of the

country in a big way for speeding up the growth of agriculture; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the projects undertaken by the non-resident Indians in the field of agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Indian Investment Centre has not received any specific/approved project from non resident Indians for taking up rural projects in selected areas of the country in a big way.

(b) Does not arise.

Commodities for Export

4626. **DR. A. K. PATEL :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether during December last, at Udaipur, (Rajasthan) he had stated that export of high valued non-conventional agricultural commodities was important; and

(b) if so, the names of these commodities, their export potential and Government's plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Minister of Agriculture, while addressing the 46th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics in December, 1986 observed, inter-alia, that it was also important to examine export possibility of some high-valued and non-conventional commodities.

(b) There are a number of commodities which offer potential for expanding exports. Such commodities would include fresh fruits, vegetables, vegetable and fruit products, flower seeds, cut flowers, ornamental plants, meat products, guar gum (pulverised and treated) etc.

The export potentials of such commodities are kept in view while considering

production. In the Formulation/adooption of the export policy, from time to time, the export possibilities are taken into account. Appropriate export promotion facilities are made available for exports.

Demand for Increase in Rate of EPF Contributions

4627. **SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a demand by the trade unions for an increase in the rate of contribution to the Employees Provident Fund ;

(b) whether Government have any proposal for amendment of the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 to increase the rate of contribution from 8 to 10 per cent, and

(c) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

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

(c) For making the change, amendment to the Legislation will be required to be approved by Parliament. Only thereafter can Government notify the revised rate of contribution.

Development of Animal Husbandry

4628. **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to develop animal husbandry, including poultry farming in the country;

(b) whether it a fact that there is a big scope to boost the export market in meat and poultry products; and

(c) the facilities given to farmers in rural areas for their development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL AND

COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government have taken several measures to develop the animal husbandry, including poultry, in the country. The main policies and strategies adopted are as under :

(i) Cross-breeding of non-descript cattle with overseas dairy breeds and avoiding crossing with established indigenous breeds;

(ii) Continue selective breeding amongst cross bred cattle using progeny tested bulls so as to ultimately establish breeds of crossbred cattle suitable for different agro-climatic areas of the country.

(iii) Development of indigenous breeds of cattle and buffaloes of both draught and dual purpose types.

(iv) Improvement of buffaloes through selective breeding.

(v) Strengthening/expansion of infrastructure of the farms to make available good breeding material to meet the requirements of the various livestock development programmes.

(vi) Increasing the availability of animal health facilities at the doorstep of the farmers to safeguard their livestock.

(vii) Increasing the production of quality fodder seeds and adopting mixed farming system with suitable crop rotations to make available adequate fodder resources.

(viii) Rearing of sheep and goats to augment the production of wool and meat as also rearing of rabbits for fur and meat; and

(ix) Organising sheep breeders and poultry farmers into cooperatives upto the Marketing Federation level so as to prevent their exploitation by the middlemen.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) All developmental schemes on Animal Husbandry are meant to provide facilities to farmers in rural areas. In addition, under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) selection of schemes for the identified families, is done at the

block level after taking into consideration the skills and desires of the beneficiary and local market conditions. The State Governments and District Rural Development Agencies provide infra-structure facilities, under the State plans, to assist the IRDP beneficiaries to take-up various schemes including animal husbandry and poultry. In addition, 10% of the IRDP funds can be utilised for infra-structure development.

T V. Programmes for Children

4629. **SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a need for educative and enteraining programmes on Television for the children;

(b) if so, the steps taken to introduce such programmes; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA) : (a) to (c) Programmes of specific interest to children are already produced and telecast by all major Kendras and Programme Producing Centres including INSAT Kendras. The programmes broadly can be categorised as :

(i) General programmes such Serials, Dramas, Feature Films, Cartoon Films etc.

(ii) Educational TV programmes.

(iii) School TV syllabus oriented programmes.

Manufacturers of Bio-Fertilizers by NAFED

4630. **SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether NAFED is manufacturing bio-fertilisers and if so, the details of production, prices and sales, thereof;

(b) whether these are popular with the farmers;

(c) whether field trials have been conducted on their efficiency; and

(d) whether there are also other manufacturers which are producing bio-fertilisers in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) NAFED went into commercial production of bio-fertilisers in 1985-86. The information regarding production, sales and prices is as under :-

	1985-86	1986-87
		(Till Feb., 1987)
i) Production in MTs.	80.65	55.78
ii) Sales in MTs.	72.17	56.70
iii) Prices : The maximum retail price for the packages of 50 grams, 75 grams and 150 grams are Rs.3/-, Rs.5/- and Rs.8/- per packet respectively.		

(b) The popularity of the product with farmers is on the increase.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The list of producers other than NAFED producing Rhizobium Culture in the country, is given in the statement given below.

Statement

List of producers other than NAFED producing RHIZOBIUM cultures in the country.

1. M/s Microbac India,
Head Office and Factory, Ogg Road,
Shymnagar, 743127,
24-Parganas, West Bengal.
2. Government of Rajasthan,
Deptt. of Agriculture,
Durgapura,
Jaipur-302015.
Rajasthan.

3. M/s VimpeX Agencies.

No. 3, Balaji Nilaya.

1st Cross,

Swimming Pool Extension (Piplina),

Malleswaram, Bangalore-560003.

4. The Maharashtra Agro Industries,

Development Corporation Ltd.

Rajan House, 3rd Floor,

Prabhadevi, Bombay-400025.

5. Microbiology Division.

Mahatma Phule Agri. University

College of Agriculture, Pune-411005,

Maharashtra.

6. Microbiology Division.

Haryana Agriculture.

University, Hissar, Haryana.

7. Gujarat State Cooperative Marketing

Shakar Bhavan, Relief Road,

Ahemdabad-380001, Gujarat.

8. Govind Ballabh Pant,

University of Agriculture and
Technology

Pant Nagar, Distt. Nanital (U.P.).

9. M/s Bacfil Inoculants Private (Ltd.)

25, Newal Kesheer Road,

Lucknow-226007.

10. Government of Himachal Pradesh,

Dte. of Agriculture,

Himachal Pradesh.

11. Indian Agriculture Research Institute,

(Divn. of Microbiology)

New Delhi-110012.

Gas-Base Sponge Iron Plant

4631. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN. Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a gas-based sponge iron project;

(b) if so, the place identified for the location of such gas-based project;

(c) whether some private companies have also taken interest in setting up sponge iron plants; and

(d) if so, the particulars of the companies who propose to set up sponge iron plants in Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) Government have no proposal under consideration to set up a gas-based sponge iron plant.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A list indicating the particulars of the Companies who have been granted Letter of Intent-Industrial Licence/Registration Certificate for the production of sponge iron in the State of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh is given below.

LIST OF UNITS WHO HAVE BEEN GRANTED LETTER OF INTENT/
INDUSTRIAL LICENCE/REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE FOR THE
PRODUCTION OF SPONGE IRON IN THE STATE OF ORISSA,
ANDHRA PRADESH AND MADHYA PRADESH.

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location	Capacity (in tonnes per annum)
O R I S S A			
1.	M/s. Kesoram Industries Ltd., Calcutta.	Keonjhar Orissa.	1,50,000
2.	M/s. Volex Leasing Finance, New Delhi.	Keonjhar Orissa.	1,50,000
3.	M/s. IPITATA Sponge Iron Ltd. Bhubaneswar.	Keonjhar Orissa.	90,000
4.	M/s. Orissa Sponge Iron Ltd., Calcutta.	Keonjhar Orissa.	3,00,000
5.	M/s. Kay Vee Aar, Calcutta.	Bolasore Orissa.	33,000
6.	Shri D. K. Goyal, New Delhi.	Barbil Keonjhar	1,50,000
7.	Pratappur Sugar & Industries Limited, Calcutta.	Keonjhar	1,50,000
ANDHRA PRADESH			
8.	Shri Krishnam Raju, Hyderabad.	Medak	4,00,000
9.	M/s. Volex Leasing & Finance, New Delhi.	Vizianagaram	90,000
10.	M/s. Partap Steel Re-rolling Mills, New Delhi.	Patnacheru Medak	1,00,000

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	Location	Capacity (in tonnes per annum)
11.	Shri P. Sitarama Raju Secundrabad.	District Prakasam	4,50,000
12.	Shri S. Krishna Rao, Hyderabad.	Catagory 'C' area in A.P.	90,000
13.	Shri K. Seetha Rama Rao, Vijayawada.	District Vijayanagaram	1,50,000
14.	Shri K. S. Reddy, * Hyderabad.	Teh. Guntakal Anantpur Distt.	30,000
15.	Shri Surinder Kumar, Secundrabad.	Any backward area of the State.	10,000
16.	Shri Pahlad Raj Aggarwal, Secundrabad.	Any backward area of the State.	1,500
17.	M/s. VBC Ferro Alloys, Ltd., Hyderabad.	Distt. Anantpur.	75,000
18.	M/s. Jagnar Telesystems Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad.	Vizianagaram/ Srikakulam	90,000
19.	Shri P.K. Gupta, Hyderabad.	Backward area in Distt. Anantpur.	1,00,000
20.	Shri B. B. Singhal, Chandigarh.	Vallabhnagar	1,50,000
21.	Shri V. Chakrapani, Hyderabad.	Gooty, Distt. Anantpur.	2,00,000
22.	Shri S. Madhav, Billary.	Gooty Block Distt. Anantpur.	60,000
23.	Shri M. K. Somani, Calcutta.	Srikakulam	1,50,000
24.	M/s. Brindnam Alloys Ltd., Bangalore.	Chintanapalli Anantpur.	1,50,000
25.	Shri K. Surya Rao, Bangalore.	Hindupur Block Distt. Anantpur.	60,000
26.	Shri Rabindra Nath, Hyderabad.	Kotavasta Srikakulam Distt.	1,50,000
27.	M/s. Partap Rolling & K. N. Rolling, Kurnool.	Dronachalam Kurnool.	1,50,000

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location	Capacity (in tonnes per annum)
28.	M/s. Arunesh Kumar, Delhi.	Srikakulam.	2,00,000
29.	M/s. Krishna Reddy, Hyderabad.	Sirpur, Distt. Adilabad.	90,000
30.	M/s. Priyadarshini Sponge Iron India Limited, Hyderabad.	Srirampuram Distt. Vizianagaram.	1,50,000
31.	R. V. Chalapathi, Chittoor.	Chandragiri Distt. Chittoor.	60,000
32.	Mrs. M. Veena, W/o Shri Sharat Chandra Hyderabad.	Sirpur Taluk Distt. Adilabad.	4,00,000
33.	Shri Avdhesh Mittal, New Delhi.	Narsapur Medak.	1,00,000
34.	Shri S. B. Shez, Secundrabad.	Distt. Khammam	1,00,000
35.	Shri Shyamlal A. Asrani, Secundrabad.	Andhra Pradesh.	10,000
36.	Shri P. Rama Rao & Associates, Hyderabad.	Adilabad.	2,00,000
37.	Andhra Ispat Limited, Bangalore.	Bhongir, Distt. Nalgonda.	1,50,000
38.	Shri Laxmi Narain, Hyderabad.	Warrangal.	3,00,000
39.	M/s. Suryavanshi Spinning Mills Ltd., Hyderabad.	Silthara Distt. Raipur.	60,000
40.	M/s. Kameshwari Sponge Iron Plant, Hyderabad.	Narasapur, Distt. West Godavari.	1,00,000
41.	Raichoti Ramaiah, Kurnool, A.P.	Guntakal Distt. Anantpur.	90,000
42.	M/s. VBC Ferro Alloys Ltd., Hyderabad.	Rudraram Sangareddy Distt. Medak.	35,000
43.	M/s. Boppana Sponge Iron Ltd., Hyderabad.	Vizianagaram	1,50,000
44.	M/s. Choday Raja Ram Mohan Rao, Kakinada, A.P.	Distt. Srikakulam	1,00,000

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	Location	Capacity (in tonnes per annum)
45.	M/s. K.V. Rao, USA	Anantapur	80,000
46.	Sq. Ldr. P.S. Reddy, Secundrabad.	Adilabad	60,000
47.	Uni Metal Alloys Ltd., Secundrabad.	Nalgonda	1,00,000
48.	H. Rajeswara Rao, Distt. Krishna, A.P.	Jaggayyapet Distt. Krishna	30,000
49.	M/s. Ashok Mittal, Karnataka	Thirupati Distt. Chittoor	3,50,000

MADHYA PRADESH

50.	M/s. Madhya Pradesh Audyogik Vikas Nigam, Bhopal.	Teh. Chhattisgarh Raipur.	1,50,000
51.	Shri Arun Kumar, Indore	Any backward area of M.P.	20,000
52.	Shri B. R. Jain, Durg, M.P.	Urla Raipur	20,000
53.	M/s. Shankar Estate Pvt., Limited, Calcutta.	Raipur	1,50,000
54.	Shri Sangram Singh Gaigwad, Indore.	Pitampur Distt. Dhar.	2,00,000
55.	Shri Vinod Gupta, New Delhi.	M.P.	2,00,000
56.	Shri H. C. Jain, New Delhi.	Chattar Pur	1,00,000
57.	Shri P. K. Jain, New Delhi.	Megh Nagar Jhabua Distt.	1,00,000
58.	M/s. Techno-Cast Pvt. Ltd., Indore.	Dewas	3,500
59.	M/s. Surya Agroils Ltd., New Delhi.	Raipur	3,00,000
60.	M s. Vardhman Spinning & General Mills Ltd., Ludhiana.	Rajnandgaon	1,50,000
61.	M s. Kuldip Kumar, Bhilai.	Urla, Raipur	30,000

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location	Capacity (in tonnes per annum)
62.	Dr. Purna. NR, Hyderabad.	Bharenpratap Pur Bastar	1,50,000
63.	Shri Promod Kumar Aggarwal, Bombay.	Urla, Distt. Raipur	1,20,000
64.	Shri Rajesh Rathi, New Delhi.	Morena	1,50,000
65.	M/s. Partap Steel Rolling Mills Ltd., Amritsar.	Rajnand Gaon	1,50,000
66.	Raipur Alloys & Steel Ltd., Raipur.	Urla Indl. Area, Raipur	1,00,000
67.	M/s. Suryavanshi Steels & Alloys Ltd., Secundrabad.	Rajnand Gaon	1,00,000
68.	M/s. Suresh Manik. Raipur	Urla	1,00,000
69.	M/s. Industrial Cables (India) Ltd., Haryana.	Madhya Pradesh	1,00,000
70.	Dr. Sudhakar M. Chowdhary, Maharashtra.	Bilaspur	1,20,000
71.	Shri Arunesh Kumar, Delhi.	Sarguja	2,00,000
72.	Shri G. C. Kothari, Durg, M.P.	Chhattisgarh, Durg	10,000
73.	Shri T.K. Jain, Ludhiana.	Tehsil Dewas	1,50,000
74.	M/s. Universal Cables Ltd., Satna.	Satna	1,25,000
75.	Suryavanshi Steel & Alloys Ltd., Secundrabad.	Silthara Distt. Raipur	1,50,000
76.	M/s. Rajasthan Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd., New Delhi.	Pithampur, Distt. Dhar	1,50,000
77.	Ispat Computers Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.	Sirgitti Bilha Block Distt. Bilaspur	4,00,000
78.	Shri Kanwaljit Singh, New Delhi.	Raipur	3,00,000

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location	Capacity (in tonnes per annum)
79.	M/s. BEC Sponge Iron Ltd., New Delhi.	Urla, Distt. Raipur	1,50,000
80.	Manmal Bhutoria, Calcutta.	Bilaspur	1,05,000
81.	B.L. Kakrecha, Indore	Rajnand Gaon	1,00,000
82.	Amarjit Goel, Chandigarh.	Raipur	1,50,000
83.	Reliance Jute & Industries Ltd., Calcutta.	Centrally Notified backward area Sirgitti near Bilaspur.	1,50,000
84.	Steel Tubes of India Ltd., Dewas.	Vill. Silthara, Adjacent to Mandhar Railway Station, Distt. Raipur	1,50,000

Netherlands' Assistance for Poverty Alleviation Programmes

4632. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Netherlands' Government has agreed to give assistance for poverty alleviation programmes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :

(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Fertilizer Demand of Haryana State

4633. CH. RAM PARKASH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the demand made by Haryana State regarding supply of fertilisers during the current financial year;

(b) the demand of Haryana for fertilizers during the last year; and

(c) whether it was fully met, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) The requirement of fertilisers for each State are assessed for each crop season in consultation with the State Government well in advance of each crop season. The following table gives the assessed requirement of fertiliser nutrients, the quantity of fertilisers made available and the consumption of fertilisers in Haryana during the last year 1985-86 and the current financial year 1986-87 which shows that the demand of fertilisers in Haryana was completely met:

(Thousand tonnes of N + P + K)

Crop season	Assessed requirement	Total fertilisers made available	Actual consumption
Kharif, 85	140.00	215.49	139.56
Rabi, 1985-86	260.00	330.95	232.63
1985-86 :	400.00	546.44	372.19
Kharif, 86	170.00	284.60	144.06
Rabi, 1986-87	277.00	285.61 *	271.50 (Estimated)
1986-87 :	447.00	570.21	415.56 (Estimated)

*Upto 31-1-1987 as intimated by Government of Haryana.

Implementation of National Pulses Development Project in Orissa

the project in the existing districts as well as to extend it to other districts in Orissa; and

4634. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

(a) the extent to which National Pulses Development Project is being implemented in various districts of Orissa for encouraging and achieving a sustained growth rate in pulses;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government of India have sanctioned a Centrally Sponsored National Pulses Development Project in Orissa for 1986-87 with the following components :

(b) whether it is proposed to intensify

Sl. Components No.	Physical Target	Financial Outlay		
		Rs. in lakhs)		
		Central share	State share	Total
1. Minikit	8325 Nos.	4.16	-	4.16
2. Block Demonstration	31 Nos.	9.73	9.73	19.46
3. Adaptive Trials	120	0.48	-	0.48
4. Training	2 programmes	0.14	-	0.14
5. Strengthening of R.C.Labs.	2	3.30	3.30	6.60
6. Milling Units	-	5.00	5.00	10.00
7. Staff	-	0.75	0.75	1.50
Total		23.56	18.78	42.34

(b) National Pulses Development Project is being implemented in the seven selected districts of Orissa. State Government can extend the project to other potential districts.

(c) The selected districts under National Pulses Development Project are :

1. Koraput
2. Balasore
3. Dhenkanal
4. Ganjam
5. Bolangir
6. Cuttack
7. Puri

Illegal Shrimp catch by Australian Fishing Trawlers

4635. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large Australian fishing trawlers are being used for catching shrimp in the Bay of Bengal; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check the illegal activity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Large Australian fishing trawlers imported recently are wholly owned by the Indian companies. These Indian owned multipurpose vessels can fish in deep sea areas of Bay of Bengal and may resort to bottom trawling for catching shrimp also which cannot be termed as illegal activity.

Development of Inland Fisheries in West Bengal

4636. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any funds have been earmarked for the year 1987-88 for development of inland fisheries project with World Bank assistance in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) A Working Group constituted by the Planning Commission, to consider the Annual Plan (1987-88) proposals of the Government of West Bengal for Agriculture and allied Sectors, has recommended a sum of Rs. 245 lakhs under the State Plan 1987-88, for the development of inland fisheries project with World Bank assistance. A sum of Rs. 24 lakhs has also been tentatively earmarked in the Central Plan 1987-88, for meeting the Government of India's share of expenditure for the project in West Bengal.

Setting up of Vegetable, Fruit and Grain Markets

4637. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a plan to set up new wholesale vegetable, fruit and grain markets in the Union Territory of Delhi has been finalised;

(b) if so, the location and the sites selected for the markets, commodity-wise; and

(c) the approximate capital allocated in each case for the next five years ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Publications Brought Out by Ministry

4638. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the publications being published in various languages by his Ministry; and

(b) the sales/circulation and loss/profit of the publication during the years 1986 and 1987 so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A statement giving the details of the publications being brought out in various languages by the Ministry of Agriculture is given below.

(b) The publications brought out by the Ministry of Agriculture are meant for dissemination of farm information to the farmers. Thus they are published for the general information of the agricultural officers, extension workers, research scientists and scholars and farmers and are of educational value and are not commercial in nature leading to loss or profit. However, the particulars regarding the sales/circulation of the copies are shown in the Statement given below.

Statement

Details of publications published by the Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development during 1986.

S.No.	Name of Publication	Language	No. of copies published	whether priced or free
1.	Journals.	English	2,16,130	Priced.
2.	Journals.	English/Hindi	13,500	Free.
3.	Journals.	Hindi	1,42,250	Priced.
4.	Leaflets.	English	48,100	Priced.
5.	Leaflets.	English	42,200	Free
6.	Leaflets.	Hindi	2,11,200	Priced.
7.	Leaflets.	Hindi	3,00,000	Free
8.	Leaflets.	Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Telugu, Tamil, Malayam.	1,000 each	Free.
9.	Other Books & Publications.	English	27,500	Priced.
10.	General (Misc.)	English	44,840	Free.
11.	General (Misc.)	Hindi	6,775	Free.

Indian Information Service

4639. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up an Indian Information Service recently;

(b) if so, the salient features of the Service; and

(c) how does it differ from the Central Information Service ?

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

(a) to (c) The recruitment rules of the Group 'A' segment of the Central Information Service have been revised. While doing so, it was also decided to change the nomenclature of the Service as 'Indian Information Service Group 'A' which has been done vide Notification dated 18-2-1987. This is not a new Service.

Telecast of Programmes on Patriotism

4640. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to telecast programmes to instil a sense of patriotism among the people; and

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

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

(a) and (b) It has always been the endeavour of Doordarshan to telecast such programmes which instil a sense of patriotism among the viewers. This will continue to be ensured in all future programme planning.

Conversion of I.PTs into HPTs during 1987-88

4641. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to convert low power TV transmitters into high power T.V transmitters in different States during 1987-88 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount earmarked for this purpose ?

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

(a) and (b) Existing 100W TV transmitters at Aizwal, Dibrugarh, Imphal, Kohima, Silchar and Tura are expected to be replaced by high power transmitters during 1987-88.

(c) The capital cost of providing high power transmitters and programme production facilities at the six centres mentioned above is estimated as Rs. 25.72 crores.

Orange Orchards Ruined by White Flies

4642. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether white flies have ruined orange orchards with the result that there has been an acute shortfall in the amount of exports to Middle-East countries; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to save the orange orchards and to boost exports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Orange orchards in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra State have been affected due to infestation of white flies. Oranges are covered under the head "Assorted Fruits". Exports of Orange to Middle-East are negligible. As such separate export data for oranges is not available. In the year 1985-86, export of Assorted Fruits other than mangoes, was 9.603 tonnes, whereas during the year 1986-87 (April '86 to January '87), the export of Assorted Fruits was of the order of 10.695 tonnes. Thus, the export figures do not indicate decline in the export of

Assorted Fruits which includes oranges as well.

(b) The following steps have been taken to save the orange orchards :

i) Indian Council of Agricultural Research has set up a National Centre for Research on citrus for control of insectpest and diseases.

ii) Indian Council of Agricultural Research has also deputed the Coordinator of the All India Coordinated Biological Control Project to visit orchards of the Nagpur from the view point of the undertaking research on biological control of this destructive pest. As a follow up action, Indian Council of Agricultural Research has sanctioned a special project at the Department of Zoology of Nagpur University to tackle this pest through the use of natural enemies.

iii) The National Laboratory on Biological Control at Bangalore under the All India Coordinated Project on Biological Control is also taking steps to identify and select effective biocontrol agents.

iv) Government of India has given financial assistance to the Maharashtra State under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for control of this disease.

v) The State Government and the farmers have undertaken control measures against white flies in an area of 45,609 hectares out of the total affected area of 47,330 hectares during 1986-87.

Acquisition of Land in Village Gharauli, Delhi

4643. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA had acquired land measuring about 2600 Bighas in 1983-84 in Village Gharauli, Thana Kalyanpur, East Delhi;

(b) whether the land was acquired at Rs.10 per Sq. yard and the compensation has been paid to the villagers;

(c) whether it is a fact that unauthorised constructions have come up on this land;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The Delhi Administration has acquired only 2257 bighas 16 biswas of land in village Gharauli in the year 1983-84 vide Award No. 18/83-84.

(b) The market value of the land was assessed at Rs.4/- to Rs.9/- per sq.yd. besides solatium and 12% u/s 23 (IA) as additional financial benefit under Land Acquisition Act. The average Compensation comes to Rs.14 402/- per bigha. The Compensation is paid to the rightful owners of the acquired land under the Land Acquisition Act on receipt of claims from the applicants. In this case, the compensation has been paid where the claimants had applied. The rest of the compensation is lying in Revenue Deposit and will be paid to the claimants as and when they apply for compensation provided there is no dispute.

(c) to (e) At the time of acquisition only 20 bighas of land was built up and its possession could not be taken by Delhi Administration. Further, unauthorised construction in the shape of Gharauli Extension Colony on about 70.80 bighas of this land is also reported to have come up since 1983. The D.D.A. has reported that 17 complaints have been lodged with the police and, in most of the cases it has been able to stop the encroachments.

TV Relay Centre at Bidar in Karnataka

4644. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a TV transmitter is proposed to be installed at Bidar in Karnataka State; and

(b) if so, when and the time by which it is likely to be commissioned ?

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

(b) The 7th Plan of Doordarshan provides for the setting up of a large number of TV transmitters in the country including a 100 W transmitter at Bidar. These transmitters can be installed and commissioned only in a phased manner depending on the time needed by indigenous manufacturers to supply the necessary equipment, annual allocation of plan funds and overall priorities. Installation of the transmitter at Bidar will also depend on these factors.

Financial Assistance for Slum Clearance in Gujarat

4645. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of Government and semi-Government agencies financed by organisations like banks, Life Insurance Corporation, General Insurance Corporation as well as by Union Government, for slum clearance and rehabilitation of slum dwellers in Gujarat during last two years;

(b) the total amount financed by these organisations and Union Government to the aforesaid agencies in Gujarat during the above period;

(c) whether Government propose to enhance the limit for loans to the above agencies for construction of houses to rehabilitate slum dwellers in over-populated cities in Gujarat during the financial years 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (e) The present policy of the Government emphasises on environmental improvement of urban slums in site rather than their massive clearance or relocation. Under the State sector Scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums, appropriate projects are formulated and implemented by the State Governments out of their Annual Plan

provisions for providing basic amenities in urban slums. An amount of Rs.269.55 crores has been allocated for this scheme during the Seventh Plan period, of which Rs.6.50 crores is the allocation for Gujarat.

[Translation]

Capacity Utilization of Industries based on Fruits and Vegetables

4646. SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI : SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that industries based on fruits and vegetables have not been able to work at their full capacity;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard; and

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

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

(b) The utilisation of the installed capacity in the recent years has been around 37 per cent.

(c) Government have taken various steps for encouraging and increasing capacity utilisation as follows :-

1. ICAR is carrying out research for evolving improved varieties of fruits and vegetables suitable for processing.
2. Export incentives are allowed to make the products competitive in international market and thereby generate more demand for the products.
3. Import of processing and packaging machinery has been liberalised.
4. Fiscal concessions have been extended to the industry in the form of MODVAT and reduction in import duty on certain types of packaging material.

[English]

Visit by FAO Official

4647. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU ;
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA ;
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director General of
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation
visited India recently;

(b) if so, the matters discussed by him
with Indian dignitaries; and

(c) whether any aid has been provided
by FAO to India for agriculture and rural
development programmes ?

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

(b) The discussions related to matters
pertaining to agriculture and increased FAO
assistance for technical Cooperation Pro-
gramme projects Oilseeds, dryland farming,
fisheries etc.

(c) FAO assistance has been received
for agricultural programmes.

[Translation]

**Cases Pending with Rent Controller
in Delhi**

4648. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL ;
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOP-
MENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number
of disputes between landlords and tenants
in Delhi has been constantly on the increase;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases
pending in the courts of Rent Controller at
present, and the number of cases pertaining
to foreign embassies out of them;

(c) whether Government are aware of
the fact that the main cause of the increase
in these disputes is the acute shortage of
houses in Delhi; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken
by Government for expeditious disposal of
these cases ?

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

(c) and (d) The shortage of houses
compared to demand may be one of the
reasons for disputes between landlords and
tenants. The Government is considering
amendment of Delhi Rent Control Act to
provide for expeditious disposal of the cases
relating to disputes between landlords and
tenants.

[English]

Slums on Govt. Land in Bombay

4649. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will
the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT
be pleased to state :

(a) whether slums have developed on
lands belonging to Union Government in
Bombay;

(b) whether hutments have been construc-
ted on Salt Department lands in Bombay;

(c) whether Salt Department has trans-
ferred its surplus land in Bombay to Union
Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) This
has happened in a number of cases.

(c) and (d) Salt Department is a Depart-
ment under the Central Government. The
surplus salt lands in Bombay will be utilised
by the Central and State Govts. in mutually
agreed proportions for their respective
projects.

Utilisation of Ground Water

4650. SHRI KADAMBUR JANAR-
THANAN : Will the Minister of AGRI-
CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-Wise percentage of utilisation of ground water ;

(b) whether there is any proposal of Union Government for States which have the least natural ground water potential; and

(c) the amount of the World Bank Financial assistance for drinking water schemes proposed to be allocated to each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :

(a) A Statement showing percentage utilisation of ground water in each State as reported by the Central Ground Water Board is given below.

(b) Some experimental studies for developing suitable methodologies for artificial recharge of ground water systems have been undertaken. It is planned to take up projects for artificial recharge of ground water in selected areas of the country by the Central Ground Water Board.

(c) No general purpose loan/credit is extended by World Bank Group for allocation to different States. Assistance is tied to specific projects in individual States.

Statement

Ground Water Resource Potential in the States of India and Percentage Utilisation of Ground Water.

Sl. No.	State Uts.	Utilisable Resource (m/ha.m.)	Net Utilisation (m/ha.m.)	Percentage Utilisation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.6580	0.7410	20.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.1135	—	0.0
3.	Assam	1.6519	0.0456	2.8
4.	Bihar	2.8566	0.6778	23.7
5.	Gujarat	2.0323	0.6411	31.5
6.	Haryana	0.8824	0.5085	57.6
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.0670	0.0062	9.3
8.	J & K	0.1890	0.0046	2.4
9.	Karnataka	1.3038	0.2841	21.8
10.	Kerala	0.6919	0.0755	10.9
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5.9468	0.6326	10.6
12.	Maharashtra	3.4580	0.6584	19.0

1	2	3	4	5
13. Manipur		0.0086	—	0.0
14. Meghalaya		0.0288	0.000024	0.1
15. Mizoram		—	—	—
16. Nagaland		0.0034	—	0.0
17. Orissa		2.0655	0.0950	4.6
18. Punjab		1.3120	1.5181	115.7
19. Rajasthan		1.4571	0.4927	33.8
20. Sikkim		—	—	—
21. Tamil Nadu		2.6965	1.2302	45.6
22. Tripura		0.0588	0.0049	8.3
23. Uttar Pradesh		9.2683	2.4944	26.9
24. West Bengal		1.6446	0.2911	17.7
TOTAL (STATES) :		41.3968	10.428824	25.2

Source : Central Ground Water Board.

Hospitals for Industrial Labourers

4651. DR. C.P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are certain hospitals under the control of his Ministry such as E.S.I. Hospital, Phulwari Sheriff, Patna, where capacity is not being fully utilised; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to allow the general public to have consultation with the doctors in these hospitals ?

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

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government, as the

hospitals and their facilities are set up entirely out of funds contributed by workers and employers coming within the ambit of the ESIC scheme, and are meant for medical services and treatment of such workers and their families.

Consumption of Ferro-Alloys in SAIL

4652. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the comparative consumption of various major Ferro-alloys in SAIL and TISCO Steel Plants during the last three years; and

(b) the likely consumption of these major Ferro-alloys in SAIL and TISCO Steel plants during 1986-87?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Funds Allotted to Uttar Pradesh under NREP for 1986-87

4653. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the provision made for National Rural Employment Programme in the annual plan of Uttar Pradesh for the year 1986-87 and the State Government's share therein;

(b) whether all the programmes under the said scheme have been implemented as per the norms laid down in this regard ; and

(c) if not, the levels at which these norms were violated and the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that such cases do not recur in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :

(a) Allocation of Central assistance amounting to Rs. 40.54 crores was made for the year 1986-87. Against this, an amount of Rs. 44.232 crores has been released to the State. As the programme is implemented on 50:50 sharing basis between the Centre and the State an equal amount has to be contributed by Government of Uttar Pradesh as their share. Necessary provision is stated have been made in the State budget for the year 1986-87. In addition to cash funds, additive foodgrains valuing at Rs. 41.451 crores (at subsidized rates) have been released to the State for implementation of the programme.

(b) By and large implementation of the programme in the State has been in accordance with the guidelines laid down for the purpose.

(c) Question does not arise.

[English]

Sewerage Schemes in Goa Daman and Diu

4654. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress laid in the execution of sewerage schemes in Margao and Vasco cities of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu;

(b) the total amount sanctioned for both the cities and the amount spent so far; and

(c) whether Goa Administration has approached Union Government for permission to recruit staff to man the sewerage treatment plants and pump stations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Based on the information furnished by the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu in their annual plan document (1987-88), the progress made in the construction of sewerage schemes in the cities of Margao and Vasco is as follows :

(i) Margao scheme

The work of laying of sewer lines and construction of man-holes in the northern zone of Margao, at an estimated cost of Rs. 189 lakhs is in progress. The work on laying of sewers in the central zone at a cost of Rs. 150 lakhs will be taken up during 1987-88.

(ii) Vasco scheme

The first phase of Vasco sewerage scheme is already completed and partially commissioned in 1985-86. The work of laying of sewer lines at Sada and Baina, house sewer connections in zone-I and III are in progress and will be commissioned in 1986-87. House sewer connections to zone-II, V, VI and VII and construction of 4 pumping stations will be completed during 1987-88.

(b) The estimated cost of both the sewerage schemes, the expenditure incurred upto 31.3.85 and the likely expenditure during 1986-87 are as given below :

Name of scheme	Estimated cost	Expenditure incurred upto 31.3.85	Likely expenditure during 1986-87
(Rupees in lakhs)			
1. Margao	281.5	55.9	70
2. Vasco	349.7	183.0	30

(c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Construction of Fishing Harbours in Kerala

4655. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to construct some new fishing harbours in Kerala;

(b) if so, the sites selected for the purpose; and

(c) the estimated cost of the harbours ?

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

(b) and (c) The following are the fishing harbour and the fish landing centres newly sanctioned for Kerala :-

Name of the Site	Estimated Cost (Rs. lakhs)
1. Vizhinjam Stages I, II and III	912.00
2. Chalil Gopalapettah	25.00
3. Vellayil Beach	22.00
4. Pallithottam	22.00

Maintenance of Government Quarters

4656. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether maintenance of Government residential accommodation in different localities in Delhi, particularly Andrewsganj, Laxmibai Nagar, Lodhi Colony, Dev Nagar, is very poor and complaints made by allottees are either left unattended or attended to very late;

(b) whether it is a fact that officers primarily charged with the duty of maintenance, namely, Executive Engineers, Assistant Engineers and even Junior Engineers seldom visit the quarters;

(c) whether any norms/instructions have been laid down as to the periodical survey to identify the major repairs, allocation of funds, utilisation of funds use of genuine and quality material and check on pilferage; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to streamline the maintenance of Government quarters ?

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

[Translation]

Procurement Price of Wheat and Paddy

4657. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :

SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been continuously increasing the procurement price of wheat and paddy for the last seven years;

(b) if so, the procurement price of wheat and paddy in 1980;

(c) whether there has been a heavy increase in the prices of agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers, water, electricity and agricultural implements;

(d) if so, the ratio of increase in prices of these commodities during the aforesaid period; and

(e) the prices of seeds, fertilizers and agricultural implements during 1979-80 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The procurement prices of wheat and paddy were fixed by the Government at Rs.115 and Rs.95 per quintal respectively for the 1979-80 marketing season.

(c) and (d) The all-India Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices for tractor, agricultural powrah, agricultural sprayers, power-driven pumps and fertilizers for the years 1980 and 1986 are given in the table below :

Index numbers of Wholesale Prices
(Annual Averages)

	1980	1986	(Base : 1970-71 = 100)	
			%increase over	1980
Tractor	283.2	423.4	(+)	49.5
Agricultural Powrah	309.9	475.8	(+)	53.5
Agricultural Sprayers	184.4	289.7	(+)	57.1
Power-driven Pumps	226.9	341.5	(+)	50.5
Fertilizers	220.0	287.3	(+)	30.6

The sale prices of certified seeds sold by the National Seeds Corporation (NSC) increased from Rs.225-265 per quintal in 1979-80 to Rs.395 per quintal in 1986-87. Similarly, the sale prices of certified seeds of paddy increased from Rs.210-235 per quintal in 1979-80 to Rs.375-650 per quintal in 1986-87. The range is due to variation in prices of different varieties.

The average cost of generation and supply of power has increased from 22 paise to 75.91 Paise during the period 1975-87, i.e., an increase of 245%. As against this, the average realisation for power supply to the agricultural sector has decreased from 20.30 Paise to 19.9 Paise in the period 1975-87, i.e., an overall reduction of 2% on the average. However, there are some States where there have been increases in power rates, e.g., Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, during the period 1980-87, while in some other States like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, the tariff applicable in 1987 is lower than that prevailing in 1980.

Water rate is the charge levied for supply of irrigation water for agricultural crops. The rates may vary from State to State, region to region, project to project, within the same State. The water rates for surface irrigation and lift irrigation are different for the same crop in each State. The water rates for flow irrigation and lift irrigation are given in statement I given below.

(e) The prices of certified seeds of wheat and paddy sold by the NSC were Rs.225-265 and Rs.210-235 per quintal respectively in 1979-80. A statement indicating the maximum retail prices of major fertilizers under Statutory Price Control during the year 1979-80 is given in the statement II given below. The prices of tractor, which is an important item of agricultural machinery, were reported as under for the year 1979-80 :

Tractor H.P. Range	Price (Rs.)
25 H.P.	34,100-52,000
35 H.P.	52,000-59,000
50 H.P.	67,826-2,07,563

Statement I

Water Rates (Flow Irrigation) in Various States

(Rs. Per Hectare)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Raddy 1986	Wheat 1986
1		2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	39.54 (1974)	
2.	Bihar*	89.45 (1983)	51.15 (1983)
3.	Gujarat	110.00 (1981)	110.00 (1981)
4.	Haryana**	74.13 (1975)	44.48 (1975)
5.	Jammu & Kashmir***	20.09 (1976)	10.82 (1976)
6.	Karnataka	86.49 (1978)	74.13 (1978)
7.	Kerala	99.04 (1974)	—
8.	Madhya Pradesh	59.31 (1983)	i) 92.66 (hybridvariety) ii) 61.78 (Local) (1983)
9.	Maharashtra	50.00 (1975)	75.00 (1975)
10.	Orissa	39.54 (1981)	32.12 (1981)
11.	Punjab****	48.18 (1974)	28.89 (1974)
12.	Rajasthan	98.84 (1982)	74.13 (1982)
13.	Tamil Nadu	42.01 (1962)	33.36 (1962)
14.	Uttar Pradesh*****	143.32 (1983)	143.32 (1983)
15.	West Bengal	37.07	49.42 (1977)

Notes : 1. The year for which the rate has been fixed is given in brackets wherever the year is not the same as of the headings.

2. * For Perennial Canals

2. ** For West Jamuna Canal (W.J.C.)

4. *** For Jammu Region

5. **** For Sirhind Canal

6. ***** For Canal Systems included in Schedule-I

Statement

Water Rates (Lift Irrigation) in Various States

		(Rs. per ha.)	
Sl. No.	Name of State	Paddy 1986	Wheat 1986
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	123.55 (1975)	—
2.	Bihar	103.78 (1974)	79.07 (1974)
3.	Gujarat	55.00 (1981)	55.00 (1981)
4.	Haryana *	37.07 (1975)	22.24 (1975)
5.	Jammu & Kashmir **	51.40 (1976)	—
6.	Kerala ***	55.50 (1974)	93.03 (1974)
7.	Madhya Pradesh	118.61 (1972)	39.54 (1972)
8.	Maharashtra	37.51 (1975)	57.52 (1975)
9.	Orissa	71.16 (1978)	88.96 (1978)
10.	Punjab ****	24.09 (1974)	16.90 (1974)
11.	Rajasthan	34.59 (1976)	25.95 (1976)
12.	Uttar Pradesh	59.30 (1981)	59.30 (1981)

Note : 1. The year for which the rate has been fixed is given in brackets wherever the year is not the same as of the headings.

2. * — for W.J.C.

3. ** — for Jammu region

4. *** — for Travancore—Cochin Area

5. **** — for Sirhind Canal.

Statement II**Maximum Retail Prices of major fertilisers under Statutory Price Control****In Rupees per/Metric Ton)**

Name of Fertiliser	1979-80 (From 10.3.79 upto 7.6.80)
1. Urea	1450
2. Di-Ammonium Phosphate (18 : 46 : 0)	2200
3. Muriate of Potash 60% K ₂ O	805
4. NPK 17 : 17 : 17	1600
5. Nitrophosphate with Potash (15 : 15 : 15)	1300
6. NPK 19 : 19 : 19	1800
7. Ammonium Phosphate Sulphate (20 : 20 : 0)	1600
8. Nitro-Phosphate (20 : 20 : 0)	1500
9. Ammonium Phosphate Sulphate (16 : 20 : 0)	1400
10. Urea Ammonium Phosphate (24 : 24 : 0)	1900
11. Urea Ammonium Phosphate (28 : 28 : 0)	2200
12. NPK 14 : 28 : 14	1900
13. NPK 10 : 26 : 26	1800
14. NPK 14 : 35 : 14	2100
15. NPK 12 : 32 : 16	2000
16. Superphosphate (46% P ₂ O ₅) Triple Granular	1600
17. Super Phosphate Triple (46% P ₂ O ₅) Powdery	1500
18. Amm. Sulphate 21%	900
19. CAN 25%	1000
20. CAN 26%	1040

**Expenditure Incurred by CPWD on
Republic Day Parade**

4658. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred by C. P. W. D. on the arrangements made in connection with the Republic Day parade;

(b) the extent to which this expenditure is more than the expenditure incurred last year;

(c) whether it is a fact that the contract for this work was awarded to the contractors who had quoted higher rates; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) (i) The expenditure incurred by the C. P. W. D. on the arrangement made in connection with the Republic Day celebrations, 1987 for civil works upto 19.3.1987 was Rs. 23,91,689.00. In addition, an expenditure of Rs. 5,36,000.00 more is also likely to be incurred upto the close of the financial year i.e. 31.3.87. The total expenditure on civil work will thus come to Rs. 29,27,569.00.

(ii) For electrical works, the total expenditure is Rs. 2,75,449.00.

(iii) Gross expenditure incurred by the CPWD on all arrangements in connection with the Republic Day celebrations, 1987 will thus come to Rs. 32,04,138.00.

(b) (i) The total expenditure incurred last year for the same purpose on Civil work was Rs. 31,63,649.00. This year's expenditure is thus less by Rs. 2,35,950.00 as compared to the last year's expenditure.

(ii) For electrical works, the last year's expenditure was Rs. 2,52,963.00. This year's expenditure is thus more by Rs. 23,486.00 than the last year's expenditure.

(c) No, Sir.

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

[English]

**Bonus for Coverage of Problem Villages
Under ARWSP**

4659. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State Government is to get bonus from the Union Government this year as reward for its performance in coverage of identified problem villages under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The scheme was operated in 1983-84 and 1984-85 and was discontinued thereafter.

Chromite Deposits in Orissa

4660. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether major portion of chromite deposits is located in Sukinda-Nuasahi belt of Orissa;

(b) if so, the estimated quantum thereof;

(c) the steps taken for proper exploitation and utilisation of the chromite deposits found in that part of Orissa; and

(d) the total estimated deposits of chromite located in other States and Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As a result of investigations carried out, a reserve of 136 million tonnes of Chromite has been estimated in Sukinda-Nuasahi belt of Orissa.

(c) To ensure proper exploitation of Chromite deposits, Indian Bureau of Mines, an Organisation under this Department regularly inspect Chromite Mines and carry out various studies and offer suggestions for systematic mining benefiting low grade ores and conservation etc. Chromite is utilised in the production of Charge Chrome, Ferro Chrome, Refractories, Chemicals and Paints.

(d) Total estimated deposits of Chromite located in other States and Union Territories is as follows :-

Bihar	2 lakh tonnes
Karnataka	14 lakh tonnes
Maharashtra	1.6 lake tonnes
Tamil Nadu	13 lakh tonnes

Small quantities of Chromite deposits have been located in Andhra Pradesh and Manipur also.

Hike in Steel Prices

4661. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN :

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

(a) wheter Government are considering some financial package to provide relief to the steel industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

T.V. Centres in Andhra Pradesh

4662. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a new Television relay centre at Hindupur in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the time by which the television relay centre at Anantpur in Andhra Pradesh is likely to be upgraded ?

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

(b) According to the present indications, the project is expected to be completed by the end of VII plan period.

[Translation]

ICAR Research Centres

4663. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new research centres proposed to be opened by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the proposed locations thereof ;

(b) the number of research centres being run by ICAR, State-wise ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the number of agricultural research centres opened in Madhya Pradesh is less as compared to the other States ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) List of 38 new schemes proposed to be operated during VII Plan and their respective locations are given in the Statement-I given below. .

(b) State-wise distribution of schemes other than new proposals of the Seventh Plan, on the basis of Headquarters locations, is given in the Statement II given below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Statement I

List of new schemes proposed to be operated during Seventh Five Year Plan and the ir proposed locations.

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Proposed location
I. INSTITUTES		
1.	Central Institute for Temperate Horticulture	Yet to be decided.
2.	Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology.	Yet to be decided.
3.	National Instt. of Animal Genetics.	Karnal (Haryana)
4.	Central Institute of Brackish Water Acquaculture.	Madras (Tamil Nadu)
5.	Central Institute of Fresh Water Acquaculture.	Kausalyagang (Orissa)
II. NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTRES		
1.	National Biotechnology Centre for Crop Sciences.	New Delhi
2.	National Research Centre for Sorghum.	Hyderabad (A.P.)
3.	National Research Centre for Allied Fibres.	Vizianagaram (A.P.)
4.	National Research Centre for Soybean	Indore (M.P.)
5.	National Research Centre for Banana.	Yet to be decided.
6.	National Research Centre for Citrus.	Nagpur (Maharashtra)
7.	National Research Centre for Arid Horticulture.	Yet to be decided.
8.	National Research Centre for Medicinal and Aromatic Plants.	Yet to be decided.
9.	National Research Centre for Spices.	Calicut (Kerala).
10.	National Research Centre for Onion and Garlic.	Yet to be decided.
11.	National Research Centre for Cashew.	Puthur (Karnataka)

- | | | |
|--|-------------|--|
| 12. National Research Centre for Orchids. | | Yet to be decided. |
| 13. National Research Centre for Weed Control | (
(
(| Expert Committee report on the location under consideration. |
| 14. Water Technology Centre for Eastern Region. | (
(| |
| 15. National Research Centre for Agro-forestry. | | Jhansi (Uttar Pradesh). |
| 16. National Research Centre on Meat and Meat Products Technology. | | Izatnagar (U.P.) |
| 17. National Research Centre on Cold Water Fishery. | | Allahabad (U.P.) |
| 18. National Biotechnology Centre on Animal Health. | | Izatnagar (U.P.) |
| 19. National Biotechnology Centre on Animal Production. | | Izatnagar (U.P.) |

III. ALL INDIA COORDINATED RESEARCH PROJECTS

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Coordinated Project on Guar | National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources,
New Delhi. |
| 2. Coordinated Projected on Tissue culture. | Yet to be decided. |
| 3. Coordinated Project on Betelvine diseases. | Indian Institute of Horticultural Research,
Bangalore (Karnataka) |
| 4. Coordinated Project on Agricultural Acarology. | University of Agril. Sciences, Bangalore
(Karnataka). |
| 5. Coordinated Project on Apple Scap | Dr. Y.S. Parmar Univ. of Horticulture & Forestry,
Solan (H.P.). |
| 6. Coordinated Project on Management of Acid Soils. | Yet to be decided. |
| 7. Coordinated Research Project for Weed Control. | Central Rice Research Instt., Cuttack (Orissa) |
| 8. Coordinated Project on Increased Utilisation of Animal Energy through enhanced system efficiency. | Central Instt. of Agril. Engineering,
Bhopal (M.P.). |
| 9. Coordinated Project on Human Engg. & Safety Studies in Agriculture. | Indian Agril. Research Instt., New Delhi. |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 10. Coordinated Project on Processing, Handling and Storage of Jaggery & Brown Sugar. | Lucknow (U.P.). |
| 11. Coordinated Project on Application of Plastics in Agri. Processing & Plant Environmental control. | Central Instt. of Agril. Engineering, Bhopal (M.P.) |
| 12. Coordinated Project on Immuno Prophylactic control of Intracellular blood protista. | Haryana Agril. University, Hissar (Haryana). |
| 13. Coordinated Project on system for Monitoring, Surveillance and Forecasting of Animal Diseases. | Institute of A.H. to Veterinary Biological, Bangalore (Karnataka). |

IV. AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Central Agricultural University for North Eastern Hills. | North Eastern Hill Region. |
|---|----------------------------|

Statement II

State-wise distribution of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (I.C.A.R.) Research Schemes (Institutes/National Research Centres/Project Directorates/All India Coordinated Project) other than new proposals of VII Plan on the basis of of headquarter location.

S.No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Number of scheme on the criteria of headquarter location.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12
2.	Assam	—
3.	Andaman & Nicobar	1
4.	Bihar	2
5.	Delhi	22
6.	Gujarat	2
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4
8.	Haryana	12
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—
10.	Kerala	6

1	2	3
11.	Karnataka	7
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6
13.	Maharashtra	8
14.	Orissa	2
15.	Punjab	2
16.	Rajasthan	6
17.	Tamil Nadu	2
18.	Uttar Pradesh	21
19.	West Bengal	4
20.	North Eastern Hill Region	3

[English]

Year Plan has been finalised; and

Development of Film Industry

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

4664. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme for development of film industry during the Seventh Five

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) There are several schemes in the Seventh Five Year Plan which are intended for the development of the film industry. A statement indicating the schemes and Plan outlays therefor is given below.

Statement

Various Schemes and Plan Outlays therefor during Seventh Five Year Plan intended for the Development of Film Industry.

S. No.	S C H E M E S	Seventh Plan Outlay (1985-90)
		(Rs. in lakhs)
A.	National Film Development Corporation	
(1)	Production and co-production of films	230.00
(2)	Special projects like upgradation of the existing VCR Unit, subtitling centre and 16mm Film Centre etc.	120.00
(3)	Theatre construction	950.00
	TOTAL	1,300.00

S. No.	S C H E M E S	Seventh Plan Outlay (1985-90)
B. Children's Film Society of India		
(1)	Production, purchase and dubbing of films	275.00
(2)	Modernisation & augmentation of production facilities	20.00
(3)	Organisation of International Children's Film Festival and other festivals	45.00
(4)	Children's Film Complex	60.00
TOTAL		400.00
C. National Film Archive of India, Pune		
(1)	NFAI Complex at Pune, Air-conditioned Film Vaults. Library & Archive building	163.00
(2)	Preservation and maintenance of Archival films and other ancillary material	25.00
(3)	Regional Archive set-ups at Calcutta Bangalore and Trivandrum.	20.00
(4)	Construction of Specialised vaults for nitrate films & transfer of nitrate films to safety base	15.00
(5)	Acquisition of archival films (Indian & foreign)	85.00
(6)	Acquisition of ancillary film material, books, journals, stills and discs and audio tapes etc. and organising research and rural history projects.	15.00
(7)	Computerisation of archival data	7.00
(8)	Sub-titling of Indian and foreign films	10.00
(9)	Archive screenings and organising film appreciation courses, Lectures, Seminars	5.00
(10)	Publication of Indian filmography and other Research documents	5.00
TOTAL		350.00

S. No.	S C H E M E S	(Seventh Plan Outlay (1985-90))
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D. Film & Television Institute of India, Pune

(1)	Facilities for Video Training in the Film Wing	22.00
(2)	Requirement of Cinematography Department	60.00
(3)	Requirement of Sound Department	40.00
(4)	Requirement of Editing Department	50.00
(5)	Maintenance Department	2.00
(6)	Production Department	11.00
(7)	Lighting Department	12.00
(8)	Upgrading the facilities in the existing Black & White Laboratory	3.00

TOTAL**200.00****GRAND TOTAL : 2250.00****Telecast of Programmes for Women**

4665. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a programme for educating women on how to protect themselves against fire in the kitchen will be telecast;

(b) whether any Doordarshan programme for women is being telecast during prime time at present; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K PANJA) : (a) Doordarshan are already telecasting such a programme continually.

(b) and (c) Doordarshan are telecasting programmes for women in the afternoon of Saturdays and early hours of the evening. Programmes of specific interest to women are also telecast between 9.00 p.m. and 10.30 p.m.

European Influenza in Horses

4666. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to reduce the incidence of European influenza the spreading among the horses in the country;

(b) whether the disease has originated from imported horses; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A respiratory infection in equines with symptoms similar to influenza has been reported from some parts of the country. For reducing its incidence and preventing further spread, movement of equines was restricted and special investigation teams were rushed to affected areas. Treatment was arranged specific to symptoms and for combating secondary microbial

infections. Imported vaccine was used for protection and research organisations are importing reagents for diagnosis of the disease.

(b) and (c) Preliminary investigations indicate that the disease has not originated from imported horses. These horses were certified from diseases in the country of origin within thirty days prior to shipment and kept in isolation for three months after arrival in India.

[Translation]

Cold Storage of Potatoes

4667. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether cold storage owners in different parts of the country have decided not to keep potatoes in their cold storages with a view to highlighting their problems;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any arrangements for storage of potatoes by the farmers;

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

(d) the parts of the country in which cold storage owners have taken this decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d) The demands of the owners of private sector cold storages in U.P. regarding increase in the rental ceilings which are fixed by the State Government under the U.P. Regulation of Cold Storages Act, 1976 have only come to the notice of the Government.

In order to contain the situation in UP, arrangements for marketing, storage and transportation of potato have been made by the State Government. A scheme of market intervention for potato during 1987 has also been approved by the Central Govt. to check distress sale of potato by growers in the event of decline in prices below the market intervention price level.

The owners of cole storages in U.P. had also threatened not to renew their licences. According to information received from the State Govt., most of them have got renewed their licences for the current year and they have started storing consequent upon the State Govt. announcement of an enhanced maximum hiring charges of Rs.23/- per quintal for 1987.

[English]

Societies Registered under Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act

4668. SHRI GANGA RAM :

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

(a) the number of societies registered under the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act during the last three years;

(b) whether any of the societies registered under the Act has sought credit at concessional rate from National Cooperative Development Corporation;

(c) if so, the amount sanctioned Society-wise;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the criteria laid down by NCDC for providing loans to the cooperative societies ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) During the last three years-1983-84, 1984-85, and 1985-86, no society was registered under Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984, which came into force from 16th September, 1985.

(b) Request for concessional credit was received by National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) from one Multi-State Cooperative Society, namely, The National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Limited, New Delhi.

(c) The Federation was sanctioned a soft loan of Rs. 12.50 lakhs during 1985-86.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) While considering the assistance to cooperative, the NCDC keeps the following criteria in view :-

- (i) the type of the cooperatives and the activities covered under the NCDC Act
- (ii) guarantee by the State or Central Government as the case may be;
- (iii) approved pattern of assistance of NCDC for each scheme/proposal; and
- (iv) viability of the project and debt servicing capacity of the beneficiary institution.

[Translation]

Central Training Institute for Poultry Production and Management in U.P. and Bihar

4669. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no Central training institute for poultry production and management in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to set up such units in various districts of the above States;

(d) if so, the districts selected for the purpose and time by which these units are proposed to be established; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The Central Poultry Training Institute (formerly known as Central Training Institute for Poultry Production and Management) has been established at Hessarghatta, Bangalore (Karnataka). This organisation is fulfilling

the purpose of imparting training in different disciplines of Poultry for the in service candidates of Central/State Governments, Agricultural Universities, Public Sector Undertakings, Research Institutes and Private Sector Organisations representing various parts of the country. There is no proposal to set up any new Poultry Institute at present.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) This has been explained in part (b) of the answer.

[English]

Closure of Talcher Fertilizer Plant

4670. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of days from 1 January, 1986, to 28 February, 1987 on which the Fertilizer Plant at Talcher remained closed and the reasons therefor;

(b) the loss incurred on this account;

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed for such losses; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken for proper functioning of the plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) The Talcher Fertilizer Plant of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., remained closed, intermittently, for 205 days during the period 1.1.1986 to 28.2.87 due to equipment breakdowns, shortage of coal and power cuts.

(b) On this account, there was a production loss of 2.05 lakhs tonnes of Urea valued at Rs.15.38 crores.

(c) Though the causes of major equipment breakdowns were investigated, it has not been possible for the Fertilizer Corporation of India to fix any responsibility.

(d) An end-to-end survey of the Plant has been carried out by M/s. Krupp Koppers, West Germany who have suggested various long/short term measures to improve the performance of the plant. Pending major modifications, the following short-term steps have been taken to improve the performance.

1. A Waste Heat Boiler is being installed at the exit of Gas Turbine to augment steam availability.
2. The leaky tube bundles of the Waste Heat Boilers have been/are proposed to be replaced.
3. A 30 MW gas turbine has been installed.
4. An ultrasonic thickness measurement is planned to be carried out in the piping system in the next annual turn around to replace weak pipes to avoid break down.

Production of Programmes by Bangalore Doordarshan

4671. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that production of programmes by Bangalore Doordarshan Kendra has been severely affected due to lack of production staff; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Doordarshan Kendra, Bangalore is presently functioning with an interim studio set up with limited programme production facility for originating programmes for about 1½ hours daily.

With the commissioning of the permanent studio set up there during 1987-88, the Kendra's capability to originate programmes will improve further.

Grant to Orissa for Construction Work under NREP

4672. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are extending cooperation in giving grant-in-aid for construction of school buildings, community halls, roads and small tanks for irrigation under the National Rural Employment Programme;

(b) if so, the details of the projects started so far under the programme during the last three years in Orissa; and

(c) the projects which are still pending approval of the Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :

(a) Works such as construction of school buildings, community halls, link roads and minor irrigation works in the rural areas can be taken up under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP).

(b) A statement indicating the details of the works taken up under the programme during the last three years i.e. the years from 1983-84 to 1985-86 in Orissa is given below.

(c) Work projects under NREP are prepared and finalised at the level of the District Rural Development Agency. Hence, the question of any projects pending for approval of the Union Government does not arise.

**Works taken up under National Rural Employment programme during the
year 1983-84 to 1985-86, in Orissa.**

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Area covered under Social Forestry	(Hects.)	22397
2.	Trees Planted	(Lakh Nos.)	783.42
3.	Works taken up for benefit of SCs/STs	(Number)	2291
4.	Village Tanks constructed	(Number)	3692
5.	Area covered under Minor/Irrigation/Flood Protection works	(Hects.)	3352
6.	Area covered under soil conservation works	(Hects.)	537
7.	Drinking water wells Ponds constructed	(Number)	3289
8.	Rural Roads constructed Improved	(Kms)	13540
9.	School Buildings/Balwadis Panchayat Ghars Constructed	(Number)	9262
10.	Other works	(Number)	5115

[*Translation*]

Interest on Loans for Dairy Farming

4673. SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not recognising dairy farming as a subsidiary vocation of agriculture when dairy farming and agriculture are interconnected;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to non-recognition of dairy farming as a subsidiary vocation of agriculture, the interest on loans granted for purpose of dairy farming is charged at a higher rate; and

(c) whether Government propose to charge interest at the rate of 8 per cent on

loans taken for development of dairy farming as in the case of other agriculture activities and if so, by what time ?

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

[*English*]

Sale of Publication to Foreign Buyers

4674. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of foreign buyers with whom the Publications Division has been

holding negotiations for sale of books and translation rights after its participation in the World Book Fair at Frankfurt in 1986; and .

(b) the total value of books sold or contracted to be sold so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA : (a) Negotiations are going on with 83 parties. As per the trade practice their details cannot be given.

(b) Rs.13,000 approximately.

Composition of Technology Mission on Oilseeds Production

4675. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA :

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the composition of the Technology Mission on Oilseeds Production;

(b) its functions and areas of operation; and

(c) the work done by it since its constitution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Technology Mission on Oilseeds Production is a consortium of all Government agencies involved in the numerous activities contributing to oilseeds production, like research on oilseed crops and oilseeds post harvest technology, extension of technology to the farmers and to the processing industry, supply of inputs to the farmers and price support to the farmers. THE Mission is headed by a Director in the rank of Special Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Agricultural Research and Education. Senior officers of all agencies involved in the above activities are members of a Standing Committee, which guides the Director of the Mission. These agencies include Departments of Agricultural Research and Education,

Agriculture and Cooperation, Civil Supplies, Scientific and Industrial Research, Bio-Technology, Ministries of Health, Commerce and Finance.

(b) The objective of the Technology Mission on Oilseeds is to achieve self-reliance in edible oils by the year 1990 through an integrated approach involving different developmental, scientific, banking, marketing and processing agencies. The four major areas of operation are :

i) Making available more profitable new crop technology to motivate the farmers;

ii) making available modern post-harvest technology to motivate industry for better processing and storage;

iii) providing a strong support system to farmers through extension and inputs supply agencies; and

iv) ensuring remunerative prices, procurement, storage, processing and marketing support.

(c) The Mission formally came into being on the 1st May, 1986. The work done by the Mission so far, is briefly given below :

i) The Mission set up a Standing Committee consisting of officials involved in all the activities connected with oilseeds and oils to regularly monitor the progress of the activities of the Mission, reviewing problems and giving directions for further strengthening the various activities of the Mission;

ii) The Mission also set up four Micro Missions for devising and overseeing the implementation of the measures needed for achieving the objectives of the Mission relating to (i) Crop Technology, (ii) Post-harvest Technology, (iii) Production and inputs services, and (iv) Price support, storage processing and marketing facilities respectively;

iii) The Mission and its Micro-Missions have prepared detailed Operational Plans for accomplishing the objectives of the Mission;

- iv) While the available technology was harnessed during the year 1986-87, a number of high-yielding hybrid varieties from abroad were put under intensive trials for possible adoption during the period 1987-89. A large number of indigenous varieties were also similarly put under trial;
- v) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) undertook a special research drive for breeding superior varieties of four major edible oilseeds namely, groundnut, rapeseed and mustard, soyabean and sunflower. Special efforts were made to step up the production of edible oil from cotton seed and rice bran. Emphasis was laid on increasing the production of castor and certain oilseeds of tree origin which could be harnessed to increase the availability of non-edible oils and thereby reduce the diversion of edible oils to non-edible/industrial use.
- vi) Training programmes and Workshops with focus on oilseeds were organised with the participation of scientists, extension officials and others concerned with the objectives of the Mission;
- (vii) Technical bulletins for use by extension workers, subject-matter specialists and farmers covering the available technology were prepared and distributed;
- (Aiii) Publicity was organised through news media;
- (ix) Study on feasibility of tissue culture of coconut and oilpalm was initiated;
- (x) 180 districts in 17 oilseed growing States were selected for intensive efforts to increase oilseed production through a Centrally Sponsored Scheme "National Oilseeds Development Project", and the project was implemented in the selected States, districts;
- (xi) Supply of inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and credit was systematically planned, implemented and monitored;
- (xii) Work on identifying contemporary technology which could be utilized for recovery of all oils that are recoverable in oilseeds was initiated;
- (xiii) Manufacture and marketing of the blend of groundnut oil with refined soyabean oil were allowed with a view to improving the marketability of soyabean oil for direct human consumption;
- (xiv) In order to ensure rationalised development of the solvent extraction industries, need for appropriate fiscal measures was stressed upon, and a package of fiscal incentives was announced by the Government;
- (xv) The plants and machineries used in vegetable oil industry were found, by and large, traditional, and those required to be modernised. The Government announced excise/custom duty exemption on plants and machinery;
- (xvi) Packaging of edible oils including vanaspati was allowed with the objective of providing the materials of the right quality and at reasonable prices within the economic reach of the common people;
- (vii) The Mission felt that timely announcement of support price for oilseeds was necessary to encourage and motivate farmers to take up oilseeds cultivation. For price support operations, the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation was designated as the nodal agency at the Centre, and the State Co-operative Marketing Federations/oilseeds growers' federations at the State Level. The support prices for oilseeds in the crop year 1986-87 were increased by a range of Rs. 15 to Rs.20 per quintal, thus giving a clear signal to the farmers for taking on increased oilseeds cultivation.
- (xviii) As a result of the various measures taken at the instance of the Mission, there was 7 per cent increase in oilseeds production and a 10% increase in per hectare yields in Kharif, 1986 as compared to Kharif, 1985, though

there was a 3 per cent fall in area under oilseeds due to severe drought in oilseeds growing areas in the country during the period.

FAO Aid for Fisheries

4676. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Food and Agriculture Organisation proposed to aid in the development of fisheries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the share to be given to Andhra Pradesh and the type of fish proposed to be developed for export and internal consumption; and

(d) the number of fishermen in Andhra Pradesh likely to be benefited as a result thereof ?

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

(b) to (d) Four projects are now being implemented in India with F.A.O. assistance. These projects are:—

(i) Outfitting and demonstration of ferro-cement inshore fishing vessels.

(ii) Development of coastal aquaculture.

(iii) Inter-Government Organisation for Marketing, Information and Technical Advisory Services for Fishery Products in Asia and Pacific Region (INFOFISH).

(iv) Small Scale Fisherfolk Communities of the Bay of Bengal.

Under the project on Development of Coastal Aquaculture, it is proposed to set up a Brackish Water Farm in Andhra Pradesh. The project would provide necessary assistance in brackish water fish farming and training to suitable fish farmers. Under tray of Bengal programme activities on Small Scale Coastal aquaculture, Fisheries

Development support, fishing technology of Small Scale Fisheries, Extension Support for betterment of fishing communities etc., are proposed to be undertaken. These projects would benefit the fish farmers/fishermen as a whole in the country including the fishermen in Andhra Pradesh.

Implementation of SMFP

4677. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the progress of 'Small and Marginal Farmers Programme' has not been satisfactory;

(b) the major constraints impeding the progress of the programme; and

(c) the details of remedial measures taken by Government to ensure efficient implementation and close monitoring of the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. The progress of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production is satisfactory.

(b) There are no major constraints in the implementation of the scheme.

(c) Question does not arise.

Tripartite Meeting with Management of Modi Textile Mill, Modinagar

4678. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 806 on 10 November, 1986 regarding tripartite meeting with the Management of Modi Textile Mill, Modinagar and state :

(a) whether the Management had taken steps to pay the terminal dues to all the retrenched workers including those who had already retired;

(b) whether the Labour Minister of Uttar Pradesh responded to Union Labour Minister's letter dated 20 October, 1986; and

(c) whether in view of the management's refusal to implement the accord, Government propose to withdraw the concession given to 'A' unit under State Relief Undertakings Act ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) According to information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, the appropriate authority under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the management of M/s. Modi Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., has five units at Modinagar registered separately under the Companies Act with the 'A' Unit as the holding company and the 'B', 'C', 'D', and 'Silk' Units as its subsidiaries. Of the five units, while 'A' and 'D' Units are working partially 'B', 'C, and Silk Units remain closed respectively from 5.8.1983, 3.10.1984, and 22.3.1985.

The State Government have refused permission for the closure of 'B', 'C' and Silk Units against which the management has obtained injunctions from the Allahabad High Court where the matter is sub-judice. Some workers are reported to have tendered their resignations. Such workers have received payment of their dues on resignation, i.e. wages, gratuity, bonus, encashment of leave and provident fund dues. The 'A' Unit was declared a Relief Undertaking on 14.12.1984 by the State Government on the condition that the management would reopen the closed mills within three months. In reply to my letter of the 20th October, 1986, the U.P. Labour Minister has informed that the State Government has not renewed the concessions granted to the 'A' Unit under the State Relief Undertakings Act beyond 13.8.1986..

**Para-Medical Staff in ESI Hospital
Ring Road, New Delhi**

4679. SHRI R.P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the present strength of para-medical staff in the E.S.I. Hospital Ring Road, New Delhi and out of them how many SC/ST

candidates have joined on promotion from lower posts in the cadre; and

(b) whether the present percentage of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates fulfills the basic norms of reservation policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) 197. Out of these, 9 S.C. candidates and 4 S.T. candidates have joined by promotion from lower posts.

(b) The para-medical posts in the hospital are filled both by direct recruitment through Employment Exchange and by promotion. Due to non-availability of sufficient number of eligible Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes candidates in lower grades, the percentage fixed for the promotional posts cannot be complied with and in such cases the remaining posts are filled by general candidates and the points reserved for SC/ST are carried forward for the next three years after de-reservation, as per instructions of Government.

**News Item Captioned "Racket in letting
out Government Houses"**

4680. SHRI RAM DHAN :
SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA :
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item published in the Times of India dated 17 February, 1987 under the caption Racket in letting out Government houses wherein it is reported that in certain areas there is noticeable sub-letting of Government residential houses; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government and the steps taken to check the abuse of this facility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The contents of news-Item have been noted. However, it is not a fact that quarters have been rented out by CPWD staff as reported in the News Item.

Lab-to-Land Programme Agriculture

4681. **SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have activated "Lab-to-Land" programme in agriculture ;

(b) the total area in hectares covered under this scheme in the country so far;

(c) whether the production of food-grains has increased as a result of the programme; and

(d) if so, the percentage increase thereof ?

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

(b) The Lab-to-Land programme is designed for small and marginal farmers and the landless agricultural labourers. Since lands available with such families were very limited, agricultural enterprises like Live-stock Production, Poultry Farming, Fisheries, Sericulture, Agriculture, Goatary, Piggery, Rabbit Farming, Duckery etc. were promoted under the programme.

Since 1979 about 2 lakh farm families have been adopted by the Scientists/Institutions for demonstrating to them the relevant agricultural technologies in order to raise their production and income. On an average 25% of the total families adopted under the programme did not participate in crop-oriented activities. For the remaining families, one acre demonstration plot per year per family was laid out. Thus, approximately, 1,15,000 hectares have been covered under the programme.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It has been estimated that in crop production programmes, farmers could increase their production ranging from 50 to 100% approximately depending upon the agro-climatic conditions and the resources of the farmers.

Loans by HUDCO to Retired Persons

4682. **DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the rates of interest at which house building loans are given by HUDCO to the various categories of persons ;

(b) whether it is a fact that those who are in regular Government employment are given loans by HUDCO at a lower rate of interest i.e. 12 per cent whereas the retired persons are given loans at a higher rate of interest i.e. 13.5 per cent per annum ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for charging higher rate of interest from retired persons who are receiving only pension and have no other regular income ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) HUDCO does not give loans direct to individuals, including Government Employees. Loans are given to State Housing Boards, Development Authorities, Improvement Trusts, etc. and the rates of interest in respect of various Housing Schemes are given in the Statement given below.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement I

Hudco Financing Pattern-Rates of Interest for Various Categories of Housing Schemes

Category	Monthly household, Income (Rs.)	Net rate of Interest (Percent)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Urban Housing		
EWS II	Upto 700	7.0
LIG I	701 to 1500	8.5
LIG II	-do-	9.0
MIG I	1501 to 2500	11.00
MIG II	-do-	12.5
HIG	Above 2500	13.5
EWS I*	Upto 700	5.0
Slum Upgradation Environment IMP.		
EWS (ENV.IMP)	Upto 700	6.0
EWS (Slum upgradation and Housing in Inner City arease)	-do-	6.0
Rural Housing		
EWS/Landless Labourers-I	Upto 700	6.0
-do- -II	-do-	7.0
EWS (Other than landless Labourers and other categories)	As per Urban Housing Terms	
Loans under Ownership Housing Schemes financed out of Central Govt. Employees Insurance Scheme funds		12.0
EWS-I	with ceiling cost of	Rs. 6,000/-
EWS-II	-do-	Rs. 15,000/-
LIG-I	-do-	Rs. 20,000/-
LIG-II	-do-	Rs. 30,000/-
MIG-I	-do-	Rs. 60,000/-
MIG-II	-do-	Rs. 1,00,000/-

* Site and Services including schemes in areas affected by natural calamities.

Earnings of Doordarshan and Air through Advertisements

4683. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the income earned by Doordarshan and All India Radio through advertisements during the year 1986 ; and

(b) whether any concession is provided to the handloom industry and Khadi and Village Development Board for advertising their fabrics and products, respectively ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The Gross Revenue of All India Radio and Doordarshan from advertisements during the year 1986-87 (up to January 1987) is Rs. 20.23 crores and Rs. 80.53 crores respectively.

(b) Both All India Radio and Doordarshan give 15% concession to Public Sector Undertakings, State and Central Government Departments, Small-scale Industries and Co-operative, if the advertisements are booked direct with them.

Use of Chemical Fertilisers

4684. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of cases of large scale leaching of chemical fertilisers from the soil in areas where high doses of fertilisers are applied ;

(b) if so, whether this is presenting a threat of permanent damage to the soil ;

(c) if not, the other dangers that have been noticed in areas where high doses of fertilisers are applied ; and

(d) the guidelines issued, if any, to the States regarding use of chemical fertilisers ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) State Governments are advised constantly to ensure balanced and efficient use of fertilisers.

[Translation]

Telecast of Achievements of Great Personalities

4685. SHRI RAMPUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any serial on the achievements of the great personalities who worked for the unity and integrity of the country, is proposed to be telecast daily ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Special programmes are, however, telecast from time to time highlighting the life, work and achievements of freedom fighters and other eminent persons who worked for the unity and integrity of the country.

[English]

Subsidy on Agricultural Inputs

4686. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the subsidy on agricultural inputs allowed to small and marginal farmers in the wake of crop loss due to natural calamities is very meagre and inadequate ;

(b) whether Union Government propose to increase the subsidy ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d) On the basis of

report of the committee on Revision of Norms and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, Government of India have revised the norms for agriculture inputs subsidy from Rs.165/-per ha., to Rs.200/-per ha., for small and marginal farmers whose crops are damaged due to natural calamities. The revised norms are effective from 1.7.1986.

Deep-Sea Fishing Harbour at Vizhinjam

4687. SHRI A. CHARLES : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the project envisaging construction of a deep-sea fishing harbour in Vizhinjam, Kerala is pending with Union Government for approval;

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

(c) the action taken to clear the project ?

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

(b) The Vizhinjam fishing harbour is designed for 60 mechanised and 40 deep sea fishig vessels. The proposal is in three stages. Under Stages I and II and major work of construction of break-waters is completed. Under Stage-III, construction of landing quay, auction hall, repair facility, etc. is proposed to be taken up.

(c) The Project has been cleared by the Government of India on 4th February, 1987.

Enhanced Peripheral Charges from Cooperative House Bulding Societies by D.D.A.

4688. SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has enhanced the rate of peripheral development charges with retrospective

effect from the Co-operative-House Building Societies;

(b) if so, on what basis and from which date; and

(c) the other details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The peripheral charges demanded by the DDA from the group allottees of plots of group IV societies at the rate of Rs.78 per sqm. are based on the actual expenditure incurred by the DDA in providing these services.

The decision to recover the peripheral charges at the revised rate was taken by DDA on 8.1.1987.

Expansion of TV in Orissa

4689. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :

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

(a) the percentage of population of Orissa covered by television as compared to the All-India percentage ;

(b) the programme for the expansion of TV in Orissa implemented during the last two years, the names of places covered under the programme and the percentage of population going to be covered during the next two years ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to telecast the rural programmes on national hook up through relay centres in Orissa ;

(d) whether programmes regarding implementation of the 20-Point Programme and other programmes of National importance will be telecast ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) TV Coverage is at present available t

about 52.5% population of Orissa compared to the national average of about 70.3%

(b) A high power (10 KW) TV transmitter at Cuttack and two 100 W transmitters one each at Koraput and Bhawanipatna have been set up in Orissa during the last two years. On completion of all the Schemes included in the VII Plan of Doordarshan in respect of Orissa, TV service is expected to be available to about 73.8% population of the State.

(c) All the relay transmitters in the State of Orissa except Sambalpur relay Krishi Darshan programme between 7.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. which is put out from Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi. Besides, Area

Specific Programmes, which include rural programmes also, are being relayed from all transmitters in the State from 6.15 p.m. to 6.55 p.m.

(d) and (e) The programmes of National importance are already being telecast by all the relay transmitters in the State of Orissa except Sambalpur. These programmes are put out by Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi. However, programmes on '20-Point Programme' are also telecast from Doordarshan Kendra, Sambalpur. The details of such programmes telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Sambalpur for the months of September to December, 1986 are as follows :-

S.No.	Month	No. of programmes	Duration
1.	September	28	4 hrs. 49 mts. 11 seconds
2.	October	27	5 hrs. 16 mts. 06 seconds
3.	November	25	4 hrs. 20 mts. 21 seconds
4.	December	34	6 hrs. 06 mts. 55 seconds

Lignite Deposits

4690. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places where lignite deposits are found in the country and the quality and quantitywise analysis thereof ;

(b) the names of States and agencies engaged in the survey and the progress of the work done so far ;

(c) the manner in which the lignite deposits are being utilised ;

(d) the names of places where thermal power stations have been started or proposed to be started with lignite as base ; and

(e) the details of the quantity of lignite found in Kapurdih, Jalopa, Palana, Medta and other places in Rajasthan and the plans for its utilisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Important places where lignite deposits are found in the country are Neyveli (South Arcot district) of Tamil Nadu, Bahur in Pondichery, Panandhro in Gujarat, Kapurdih (Barmer), Palana (Bikaner), Merta (Nagaur) of Rajasthan and Nichahomband and Budhasung of Jammu & Kashmir. State-wise reserves, quality and quantity-wise are as under :-

State	Geological Reserves inferred (in million tons)	Calorific value (Kilo calories/Kg)
Tamil Nadu	3833	2500-2800
Pondicheri	250	2200-2800
Gujarat	152	3780
Rajasthan	47	2000-3500
Jammu & Kashmir	8	—

(b) The names of States and the agencies engaged in survey are as follows :-

State	Agencies	Nature of work and progress
Tamil Nadu	Geological Survey of India, Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd., Neyveli Lignite Corporation.	Regional exploration is done by Geological Survey of India and detailed
Pondichery	Geological Survey of India.	
Gujarat	Geological Survey of India, Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation.	exploration is done by MECL and the State
Rajasthan	Geological Survey of India, Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. and Directorate of Geology and Mining of Rajasthan.	Agencies. The investigations are in progress.

(c) and (e) Production of lignite is reported from Tamil Nadu and Gujarat only. The Neyveli lignite is utilised for power generation, manufacture of urca and for producing carbonised briquettes for domestic fuel. Gujarat State Electricity Board is setting up Thermal Power Plant

based on Panandhro lignite. Rajasthan State Electricity Board has plans to construct a Thermal Power Station using Palana lignite. The details of the quantity of lignite found in various places in Rajasthan are as follows :-

S.No.	Area	Quantity in million tonnes
1.	Palana	13.65 (Proven)
2.	Kapurdih	70.00 (Indicative)
3.	Jalipa	40.00 (")
4.	Bersinghsar	70.00 (")
5.	Merta Road	23.90 (")
6.	Mokala Indawar	12.00 (")
7.	Gurba	40.00 (")

[*Translation*]

**Jobs for Unemployed Diploma and Degree
Holder Engineers**

4691. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER
JAIN ;
SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA
RAO ;
SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS ;

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased
to state :

(a) the State-wise number of unem-
ployed diploma holder and degree holder
engineers in the country ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Central
Government and the State Governments
have banned their recruitment in the
services ;

(c) whether they will be absorbed in
some other service, trade or industry in
accordance with the new education policy ;
and

(d) if so, when and manner in which
it is proposed to be done ?

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

(b) The Central Government has not
issued any orders banning recruitment of
unemployed diploma and degree holder
engineers.

(c) and (d) The National Policy on
Education lays down that the curricula of
technical and management programmes
will be targetted on current as well as the
the projected needs of industry or user
systems. Active inter-action between techni-
cal or management institutions and industry
will be promoted in programme planning
and implementation, exchange of personnel,
training facilities and resource, research
and consultancy and other areas of mutual
interests. A programme of action has been
formulated to implement the National
Policy which inter-alia provides appropriate
programmes for the purpose.

Statement

The number of Engineering Graduates (including Post-Graduates) and Engineering Technicians on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges.

States/Union Territory.	No. as on 31-12-1985.	
	Engineering degree holders.	Engineering Technicians.
1.	2.	3.
1. Andhra Pradesh	6552	23305
2. Assam	170	1318
3. Bihar	1616	13657
4. Gujarat	1060	3771
5. Haryana	337	2968
6. Himachal Pradesh	455	1172
7. Jammu & Kashmir	498	382
8. Karnataka	5094	4607
9. Kerala	2935	10146
10. Madhya Pradesh	2948	8028
11. Maharashtra	2642	10580
12. Manipur	577	34
13. Meghalaya	12	21
14. Nagaland	8	11
15. Orissa	600	2570
16. Punjab	358	4334
17. Rajasthan	1358	3029
18. Sikkim*	—	—
19. Tamilnadu	2153	16174
20. Tripura	12	47
21. Uttar Pradesh	1708	29571

1.	2.	3.
22. West Bengal	1638	12818
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	53	—
24. Arunachal Pradesh*	—	—
25. Chandigarh	297	1207
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli**	—	—
27. Delhi	2211	6588
28. Goa	73	293
29. Lakshadweep	—	—
30. Mizoram	11	—
31. Pondicherry	152	411
ALL INDIA TOTAL	35523	161042

Note :- 1. * No Employment Exchange is functioning.

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

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

[English]

**Schemes under Town and Country
Planning Organisation**

House Building activity by N.R Is.

4692. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration for allowing the non-resident Indians and multi-national companies to operate in house building activities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) No decision has yet been taken to allow the non-resident Indians and multi-national companies to operate in house building activities.

4693. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Town and Country Planning Organisation has been monitoring Centrally sponsored schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made by this organisation during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 upto December, 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Centrally sponsored schemes of Integrated Development of Small and

Medium Towns and Urban Basic Services are being monitored by the Town and Country Planning Organisation. Rs.63.57 crores were released till the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan period to cover 235 towns and Rs.16.50 crores and Rs.15.1523 crores during the financial years 1985-86 and 1986-87 (upto 27.3.87) to cover another 90 new towns (including 2 towns which were approved in principle during the Sixth Plan) and the ongoing towns under the IDSMT Scheme. A sum of Rs.49 lakhs has been released to the various States and UTs under the UBS Scheme upto 25.3.87 to cover about 200 towns.

Evaluation Committee for CPWD Junior Engineers

4694. **SHRI P.R. KUMARAMAN-GALAM** : Will the Minister of **URBAN DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on the report of "Job Evaluation Committee" appointed for Junior Engineers in Central Public Works Department;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

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

(b) The ad-hoc Committee for undertaking a comparative Job Evaluation of the duties and responsibilities attached to the posts of Junior Engineers and Draftsmen Grade I in the CPWD arrived at the following conclusion unanimously :-

"On making a comparative study of the duties of the two posts, the Committee is of the view that the duties of Junior Engineers in the Central Public Works Department are of more complex and onerous nature than those of the Draftsmen Grade I." The Government have accepted the conclusion of the Committee.

(c) Does not arise in view of replies to (a) and (b) above.

Modernisation of Steel Plants

4695. **SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN** : Will the Minister of **STEEL AND MINES** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rs. 5000 crores are likely to be spent on modernisation of steel plants ;

(b) if so, the time schedule for modernisation of steel plants ;

(c) what will be the steel production capacity of steel plants after modernisation ;

(d) the time schedule to complete the steel plants under construction ; and

(e) whether the new steel plant will have the latest technology and be modern in all respects ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (c) Schemes for modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant, Rourkela Steel Plant and Indian Iron & Steel Company have been formulated. Details of these schemes are given below :-

Durgapur Steel Plant

Government have approved in principle the proposal to modernise the Durgapur Steel Plant and have also authorised an expenditure upto Rs. 25 crores for preliminary works. The estimated cost of the Scheme would be around Rs. 1216 crores and this would enable the plant to operate at its rated capacity of 1.6 million tonnes per annum of ingot steel. An allocation of Rs. 460 crores has been made in the VII Plan for this purpose. Work on some of the sub-schemes of modernisation is expected to commence in the first half of 1987 and the modernisation work is expected to be completed in a period of about 5 years after sanction.

Rourkela Steel Plant

SAIL have under consideration a scheme for modernisation of this plant. A

feasibility report prepared by the Consultants envisages its modernisation/expansion from the present installed capacity of 1.8 MT to 1.9 MT crude steel at an estimated cost of Rs. 1600 crores. The VII Plan makes a provision of Rs. 360 crores for this scheme.

Indian Iron and Steel Company (IISCO)

No funds have been allocated in the VII Plan for the modernisation of IISCO. Efforts are, however, being made to explore the possibilities of obtaining technical and financial assistance from Japan for this scheme. As a first step, the Japanese Government is getting a feasibility report prepared for modernisation of IISCO. This report is expected by June, 1987. Only after examining this report and arranging finances, will it be possible to indicate further details.

(d) The first phase of the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant is expected to be completed in December 1988 and the second phase in June 1990.

The capacities of Bhilai & Bokaro Steel Plant are being expanded from 2.5 to 4.0 MT per annum and 1.7 to 4.0 MT per annum respectively. Expansions at Bhilai & Bokaro are expected to be completed in September, 1988 and May, 1988 respectively.

(e) Yes, Sir. The new steel plant at Visakhapatnam will have the latest technology.

Ship Breaking Project in Raigad

4696. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the stage at which the ship breaking project proposed to be located in Raigad district, Maharashtra State stands at present ; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b) Government have approved setting up of four ship breaking units at Agardanda in

Raigad district of Maharashtra. The ship-breaking activities at Agardanda have not yet commenced as the nodal agency namely Development Corporation of Konkan, which is responsible for development of ship breaking in the State of Maharashtra, has not finally cleared the site for ship breaking from environmental angle and has not developed necessary infrastructural facilities for ship breaking.

Facilities in Sarojini Nagar Government Quarters

4697. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Type II quarters in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi were upgraded by Government some years back as Type III Quarters ;

(b) if so, whether the facilities laid down for Type III accommodation, such as sink, wash-basin with mirror, call-bell, a third ceiling fan and scooter garage have been provided in all the up graded quarters of Sarojini Nagar ;

(c) if not, the number of quarters wherein such facilities have been provided so far and the number of the remaining quarters ; and

(d) the reasons for delay and the time by which these facilities would be provided in all the remaining quarters ?

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

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

Plant for Production of UREA Super Granules

4698. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a plant for production of urea super-granules ;

(b) if so, the place where such plant is proposed to be set up and the per day production capacity thereof ; and

(c) the expenditure estimated to be incurred on this venture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILISERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) There is no such proposal for the present.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Closure of Seed Processing Plants

4699. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that agricultural scientists are in favour of the closure of numerous seed processing plants set up under the World Bank aided National seeds Project ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

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

AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Foodgrains Prices in India and Western Countries

4701. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of foodgrains showed a steep fall during the last one year in most of the Western countries and U.S.A. ;

(b) if so, the figures thereof ; and

(c) whether in contrast, the foodgrains continued to record a high price in India and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Available data on wholesale prices of wheat, maize and barley in February 1987 and 1986 in important Markets in the Western countries and U.S.A. are given below :

			(Rs. per quintal)	
Country	Market	Quality & other	Wholesale Prices	
		description	Feb.1987	Feb.1986
W H E A T				
U.S.A	Chicago		133.00	155.93
Canada	Winnipeg		82.65	101.33
U.K.	London	U.S. Dark Northern Spring No. 1 (14%) c.i.f. f o.b. East Coast, U.K.	193.00	211.24
M A I Z E				
U.S.A.	Chicago		73.93	114.14
U.K.	London	U.S. No. 3 Yellow c.i.f. Rdm	108.64	147.38

B A R L E Y

Canada	Winnipeg		73.34	86.33
U.K.	London	Avon mouth	221.37 (Jan. 1987)	209.76 (Jan. 1986)

(c) Month-end wholesale prices of important foodgrains at selected Centres/States in Feb. 1987 and Feb. 1986 are given in the Statement given below. Fall in pro-

duction of rice, increase in procurement prices of rice and wheat as also their issue prices are important reasons for the price changes.

StatementMonth end Wholesale Prices at Important Centres/States

			(Rs. per quintal)	
State	Centre	Variety	February	
			1987	1986
<u>R I C E</u>				
Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Coarse	280	270
Gujarat	Bulsar	Coarse	275	270
Haryana	Karnal	Coarse	255	270
Maharashtra	Nagpur	Gurmatia	265	250
Punjab	Amritsar	IR 8	285	245
Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	IR 20	284	290
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	IV Arwa	330	275
West Bengal	Contai	Common	325	290

W H E A T

Bihar	Sasaram	Mexican	250	215
Haryana	Sonepat	— do —	192	189
Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	— do —	240	280
Punjab	Amritsar	— do —	200	195

W H E A T

Rajasthan	Sriganganagar	Mexican	203	190
Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	— do —	198	207
Delhi	Delhi	— do —	207	205

J O W A R

Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Yellow	145	160
Gujarat	Surat	Yellow	240 (25/2)	180
Maharashtra	Yeotmal	White	160	135
Karnataka	Bangalore	White	200	200
Tamil Nadu	Salem	White	208	198

B A J R A

Andhra Pradesh	Anakapalli	Local	175	166
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Hybrid	195	220
Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Bold	190	200
Tamil Nadu	Salem	Local	198	223
Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Local	165	150

M A I Z E

Bihar	Chhapra	White	225	220
Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	Yellow	175	220
Punjab	Barnala		199 (26/2)	225 (17/2)
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Yellow	172	180

**Misuse Charges Claimed from Bharatiya
Kala Kendra**

4702. SHRI D.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2990 on the 15 April, 1985 regarding misuse charges claimed from the Bhartiya Kala Kendra and state :

(a) whether the misuse charges for renting out the first floor have since been recovered in full from the Bharatiya Kala Kendra and the Gandharav Mahavidyalaya and if so, the amounts recovered from each of them ;

(b) whether recoveries have been effected in part and if so, the reasons for recovering part amount and when and how it is proposed to recover the balance amount ; and

(c) whether the Bhartiya Kala Kendra has since sublet a part of its building to Hospital Consultancy Services and if so, the terms and conditions on which they have been permitted to do so and the misuse charges demanded and recovered from them from the date of renting out till the end of March, 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Action has been initiated to effect the recovery on account of breaches after following due procedure.

(c) Yes, Sir. No permission has been granted to the institution to let out the premises to the Hospital Service Consultancy Corporation (India) limited.

Land & Development Officer has demanded from the Bhartiya Kala Kendra a sum of Rs. 2,17,868.95 towards misuse charges for the period from 1.1.84 to 14.1.85. The Party has not paid the amount so far.

Plan for Drinking Water and Sanitation Facilities by HUDCO

4703. SHRI K.S. RAO : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) has initiated a plan for providing drinking water and sanitation facilities in rural and urban areas ;

(b) whether this plan has been initiated with the help of UNDP and World Bank ; and

(c) if so, the details of the plan and by when it is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) HUDCO finances Urban Development utility infrastructure scheme to all local agencies in the public sector including those for improving/ augmentation of water supply and sewerage facilities. These schemes are financed upto 50% of the project cost at 10% rate of interest and repayment period of 12 years. In

addition, low cost basic sanitation schemes are being financed by HUDCO since April, 1983 up to 50% of project cost @ 6% of interest rate repayable in 12 years.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) Does not arise.

Cyclone Shelters in Andhra Pradesh

4704. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal from Government of Andhra Pradesh for construction of the Anganwadi Centres in cyclone affected areas of the state ;

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been finalised ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government of Andhra Pradesh sought Government of India's approval for diverting Rs. 62.28 lakhs sanctioned for special nutrition programmes in the wake of cyclone/floods of 1984 towards construction of Anganwadi centres.

(b) and (c) The request of the State Government has not been acceded to. The Central assistance specifically earmarked for an item like special nutrition programme which aims at providing succour to poorer sections of society cannot be allowed to be diverted. The High Level Committee on Relief while considering the matter of inter-sectoral diversion has also opined that such diversions should not be allowed as it would amount to deviating from established principles.

Inclusions of Better Films in Film Festivals

4705. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 11th International Film Festival of India did not attract works of important film makers in the competitive section and suffered from organisational lapses ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the steps Government propose to make the awards more attractive to the new film-makers ; and

(d) the steps envisaged to attract better films for the festival ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(d) and (d) The International Film Festival of India is organised by the Directorate of Film Festivals, a part of National Film Development Corporation. The Festival authorities are in constant touch with major film producers in the world, Indian missions abroad and foreign missions in India for procuring better films, both by established film makers and new film makers. The festival officials also attend festivals abroad for scouting good films for the festival.

Crop Insurance Schemes and its Coverage

4706. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the items covered under the crop insurance scheme and the type of risks covered thereunder ;

(b) the target for crop insurance coverage during the Seventh Plan period and the extent of work done so far ;

(c) the arrangement between State Governments and Union Government for handling the crop insurance ; and

(d) the proposals for effecting improvement in the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Wheat, Paddy, Millets, Oilseeds and Pulses are covered under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme. The Scheme covers all risks except war and nuclear risks.

(b) No specific target for coverage under crop insurance during the Seventh Plan has been fixed. However, it is proposed to cover all loanee farmers availing of crop loans for the crops covered under the scheme. In the year 1985-86 the sum insured was Rs. 780.37 crore and the area covered was 65.52 lakh hectare. The corresponding figures for 1986-87 so far are Rs. 866.40 crore and 80.10 lakh hectares.

(c) The Scheme is being implemented by the General Insurance Corporation of India on behalf of the Central and State Governments. The Central and State Governments share premium income and losses in the ratio of 2 : 1.

(d) For improving the scheme, it has been recently decided to have three rates of indemnifiable limits viz., 80%, 85% and 90% depending upon the co-efficient variation for wheat and paddy. Further the threshold yield for these crops will be calculated on the basis of moving average of 3 years.

Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums

4707. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have fixed targets under the scheme of Environmental improvement of Urban Slums for 1987-88 and if so, the State-wise break-up of the same ;

(b) what are the Seventh Plan targets ; and

(c) how much of it could be achieved during the first two years of the Seventh Plan by each of the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Targets for the 7th Five Year Plan as well as for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 and achieve-

ments of the States/UTs are given in the Statement given below. As the targets for each financial year are fixed in the beginning of the year, the targets for 1987-88 are not available.

Statement

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT OF URBAN SLUMS

Details of targets and achievements during the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-86 and 1986-87

S No.	Name of the State/UTs.	Estimated Physical targets fixed for 7th Five Year Plan.	Targets fixed for 1985-86.	Achievement during 1985-86.	Targets fixed for 1986-87.	Achievement during 1986-87.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pr.	1000000	400000	538000	300000	232441
2.	Assam	133333	13500	13164	10000	5347
3.	Bihar	166666	33500	36808	40000	26328
4.	Gujarat	216666	10400	38848	12000	11568
5.	Haryana	166666	40000	72977	34000	22288
6.	Himachal Pr.	33333	5000	5026	5000	4172
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	83333	12800	12700	16000	42022
8.	Karnataka	400000	75000	55179	66200	48579
9.	Kerala	100000	25000	30218	7000	6717
10.	Madhya Pr.	60000	75000	93108	100000	109869
11.	Maharashtra	1733333	175000	190000	293000	219157
12.	Manipur	8333	1026	1026	2000	5000
13.	Meghalaya	33333	6000	6452	9000	3802
14.	Orissa	50000	29940	27512	11520	9781
15.	Punjab	266666	50000	190459	60000	148980
16.	Rajasthan	166666	35000	73871	18300	14211
17.	Sikkim	5000	2000	1900	4000	4290

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18. Tamil Nadu	1333333	52865	72193	52865	62854	
19. Tripura	66666	10000	9000	10000	7400	
20. Uttar Pr.	800000	150000	205666	162000	172569	
21. W. Bengal	1066666	134000	170000	142000	87200	
Total States :	7889993	1356031	1844107	1354885	1241600	
1. Delhi	500000	130000	192158	166000	111069	
2. Goa, Daman & Diu.	8333	3200	3050	2500	1700	
3. Mizoram	8333	---	7000	---	---	
4. Pondicherry	33333	9600	11100	12000	11100	
Total UTs :	549999	142800	213308	180500	123869	
Grand Total :	8439992	1498831	2057415	1535385	1365469	

Note : Achievement for 1986-87 refers to the period April, 1986 to January, 1987.

Norms for Environmental Improvement of Slums in Bombay

4708. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Maharashtra Government has made repeated requests to the Union Government for fixing norms for providing environmental improvement of slums located on Central Government land in Greater Bombay ;

(b) the total number of slums and number of families staying on Central Government land in Greater Bombay ; and

(c) the decision taken by Union Government on the request of Maharashtra Government ?

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

pursuance of the request from the Govt. of Maharashtra it was decided in 1978 that the State Government may provide, after obtaining a no objection certificate from the land owning departments, at its own cost, basic amenities and facilities on the pattern of Scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums, in the slums located on such of the Central Govt. lands which are not required immediately by the land owning departments. The State Government have informed that there are approximately 42000 huts in 143 slum pockets on Central Govt. lands as per 1976 census out of which 2901 hutments in 6 slums have been provided with basic amenities.

Reduction in Area under Cotton Cultivation

4709. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering reduction of the area under cotton

cultivation by liberalizing the textile policy vis-a-vis manmade fibre :

(b) if so, the alternate cash crop suggested by the agriculture scientists vis-a-vis cotton cultivation in dryland areas ; and

(c) the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) There has been no decrease in the consumption of cotton after the announcement of the new textile policy in June, 1985 and there is no proposal under the consideration of the Government for the modification of the existing textile policy which gives pre-eminent role to cotton vis-a-vis man-made fibre. However, in order to correct the varietal imbalance of production and consumption of cotton, emphasis is being laid to increase the production of medium and long staple categories of cotton.

[Translation]

Survey for Regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies

4710. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to conduct a survey for regularisation of the unauthorised colonies in Delhi built upto 1 January, 1981 :

(b) if so, by what time and the priorities laid down therefor ; and

(c) if not, the details and reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Delhi Administration has asked the D.D.A./M.C.D. to conduct a survey of unregularised unauthorised colonies within a period of six months. The decision taken by the Delhi Administration does not refer to the survey being limited to colonies built upto 1.1.81.

[English]

Glut Situation of Fertilizers

4711. SHRI MURLI DEORA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how Government propose to meet the severe glut situation in the output of fertilizers ;

(b) what bearing will this have on the existing and planned fertilizer units ; and

(c) the extent of subsidy Government propose to provide to fertilizer sales and for how long ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) The present high stocks of fertilizers are due to low off take on account of unfavourable weather conditions. With a view to balancing demand and supply, the import of fertilizers during 1986-87 was curtailed by about 6.3 lakh tonnes of nutrients. It has also been decided not to be import any urea and DAP fertilizers, during the first quarter of 1987-88. Besides, the position is being reviewed regularly in the light of consumption trends.

(b) The present situation is not likely to affect existing or planned fertilizer units as our total requirement of fertilizers cannot be met entirely by indigenous production.

(c) The fertilizer subsidy, in case of imported fertilizers, represents the difference between the cost incurred on imports including handling charges, distribution, etc. and the realisation from the sale of fertilizers at the statutorily controlled price. The subsidy given on indigenous fertilizers represents the difference between the fair retention price determined by the Government for manufacturers and the amount realised by the manufacturers from the sale of fertilizers to the farmers at the statutorily controlled price. According to the present policy, so long as the retention price of manufacturers is higher than their realisation from sale of fertilizers at the

statutorily controlled price, the fertilizers subsidy is likely to continue. During 1987-88 the budget provision on this account is Rs. 1910 crores.

Financial Assistance to Mines

4712. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether various mines in the country are not being provided with any technical know-how or financial assistances by Government ;

(b) if so, whether Government proposed to establish a small mines service institute on the lines of small industries service institute in the country ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SMT. RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) The Indian Bureau of Mines offers technical consultancy services and training facilities. The charges are concessional for small mines. The officers of the Bureau while inspecting the mines also provide guidance to the mines on technical aspects. Further Ore Dressing Laboratories and Pilot Plant facilities for mineral beneficiation are available at Nagpur, Bangalore and Ajmer. As regards financial assistance, mining industry is already recognised as an eligible activity for purpose of assistance from financial institutions, including assistance from the Industrial Development Bank of India.

(b) and (c) Consultations about the setting up of a small mines service institute were held with the State Governments during the recent conference of State Secretaries of Geology and Mining. The general view was that there is no need to set up a small mines service institute as these services are already provided by the Indian Bureau of Mines.

[Translation]

Linking of Prices of Agricultural Produce with Price Index

4713. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to link the prices of agricultural produce with the price index in order to improve the condition of farmers ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the time by which a final decision is expected to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) There is no proposal at present under the consideration of the Government to link the prices of agricultural produce with the price index. However, the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), while recommending the level of prices for different agricultural commodities, makes a comprehensive overview of the entire structure of the economy of the particular commodity including its production and price trends, Cost of production of that crop, the likely effect of the price policy on the rest of the economy, particularly the cost of living, level of wages and industrial cost structure. Since March, 1980, CACP also takes into account the changes in the terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors which include not only the prices paid by the farmers for purchasing inputs but also the changes in the prices paid by them for commodities purchased for consumption purposes. So viewed, the changes in the consumer prices are already being taken into account.

Apprenticeship Training in BALCO

4714. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether arrangements for imparting apprenticeship training exist in the plant of Bharat Aluminium Company Limited.

(b) if so, whether after the training the apprentices are provided employment in the plant itself ;

(c) whether employment has been provided to the apprentices trained in Korba BALCO plant ; and

(d) if so, the number of such apprentices as also the number of those who are still unemployed and the arrangements being made to provide them employment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Under the Apprentices Act, 1961 and Rules made thereunder, the Regional Apprenticeship Adviser fixes the number of apprentices to be inducted in various trades. As per terms and conditions of induction, the apprentices, on their successful completion of apprenticeships are absorbed to the extent vacancies meant for direct recruitment are available. Out of 438 apprentices trained during the years 1981 to 1985, 210 were offered employment by BALCO. The number of apprentices who have just completed training and who have not been offered any employment is 41.

[English]

EPF Arrears

4715. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the amount of arrears and number of defaulters of Employees Provident Fund dues has been increasing over the years ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the year-wise break-up of the amount and the number of defaulters for last three years ; and

(d) the remedial steps taken to reverse this trend ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir, except that the total number of defaulting unexempted establishments during 1985-86 was less than during 1984-85.

(b) The increase in arrears could be generally attributed to :-

(i) Industrial sickness ;

(ii) Inadequacy of penalties imposed on the defaulters by the Courts.

(iii) Stay orders granted by the Courts ;

(iv) Pendency of re-construction schemes ordered by the Courts ;

(v) Closures/lock-out of establishments ;

(vi) Slow progress in the realisation of the outstanding dues through the revenue recovery machinery of the State Governments.

(c) the year-wise break-up for the last three years was as given below :-

Year	No. of defaulters.		Amount in arrears	
	Exempted.	Unexempted	Exempted (Rs. in crores)	Unexempted.
1983-84 :	132	7,588	45.75	41.62
1984-85 :	137	8,765	63.92	52.30
1985-86 :	139	8,593	84.24	58.30

(d) Special Revenue Recovery Cells, with officials taken on deputation from the State Government, have been set up in Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal ; for expeditions execution of revenue recovery certificates issued by the EPF authorities. The State Governments of Maharashtra, West Bengal etc. have been requested to set up Special Courts for trial of provident fund cases. The Courts are being approached for vacating the stay orders granted by them. Government is also considering certain proposals to provide for more stringent penalties for default in payment of PF dues.

New Method for Mass Production of Pepper Seedlings

4716. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new method has been evolved by Central Plantation Crop Research Institute for mass scale production of pepper seedlings ; and

(b) if so, the arrangements made to supply the seedlings to the farmers according to their demand ?

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

(b) Eight lakhs rooted cuttings of pepper 'Panniyur-1' are expected to be produced and distributed to the farmers during the remaining period of the seventh Plan, at an estimated cost of Rs. 91.77 lakhs in eight pepper growing states/Union territories of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Goa and Andaman & Nicobar Islands through their respective state departments.

Demands for Grant of Newsprint Quota

4717. SHRI RAHIM KHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for grant of quota of newsprint pending with the Registrar of Newspapers for India and their details year-wise, newspaper-wise and State-wise ; and

(b) the reasons for delay in granting newsprint quota to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) During 1986-87, 2,835 applications for grant of newsprint have been received by the Registrar of Newspapers for India. Out of this, 2,538 have been cleared. The entitlement of the remaining 297 applicants could not be finalised because their applications were incomplete necessitating referring it back to the concerned publishers. There is no delay on the part of Registrar of Newspapers for India in granting newsprint quota.

[Translation]

Requirement of Potable Water in Delhi

4718. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated requirement of potable water by the end of this century in Delhi capital region ;

(b) the extent to which there is shortage of drinking water of present during summer season ;

(c) the number of projects to be undertaken by Government to meet the requirement of water by the end of this century ; and

(d) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) 1024 MGD.

(b) At present 397 MGD of water is being supplied against the assessed requirement of 472 MGD.

(c) and (d) For augmentation of water supply to 1024 MGD by the end of this century, few raw water sources in this neighbouring states have been identified and details are to be worked out. No definite commitment has been received from neighbouring states for release of raw water to Delhi.

[English]

Subsidy on Fertilizer Production

4719. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : With the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of subsidy paid to fertilizer producers during the last five Years ;

(b) the ex-factory price of standard fertilizer during the last five years ;

(c) the C.I.F. cost of imported fertiliser

of the corresponding grade during the last five years ;

(d) the capacity utilisation of the fertilizer industry as a whole during the last five years ;

(e) the opening and closing figures of fertiliser stocks in the country with the production and import figures for each year during the last five years ; and

(f) whether it is proposed to reduce stock piling of fertilizers to reduce handling costs or to reduce subsidy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRADEHU) : (a) to (c) The requisite details in regard to the two standard fertilizers, namely, Urea and Di-ammonium phosphate (DAP), are furnished below :-

Year	Weighted average rate of subsidy (Rs. per M.T.)		Weighted average ex-works retention price (Rs. per M.T.)		Average E.I.F. Cost of import (Rs. per M.T.)	
	Urea	D.A.P.	Urea	D.A.P.	Urea	D.A.P.
1981-82	150	536	2380	3991	1743	2240
1982-83	597	444	2817	3854	1379	2010
1983-84	935	345	2955	3505	1396	2045
1984-85	966	945	2971	4105	2000	2550
1985-86	1155	1622	3190	4782	2157	2487

(d) The capacity utilisation of the fertilizer industry as a whole, was as follows :-

1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
67%	67%	67%	77%	78%

(e) The requisite details are as follows :-

(Quantity in thousands tonnes of nutrients)

Year	Indigenous Fertilizers (N + P)			Imported Fertilizers (N + P + K)		
	Opening Stock	Closing Stock	Production	Opening Stock	Closing Stock	Quantity Imported
1981-82	392	689	4093	924	1338	2041
1982-83	689	856	4404	1338	1099	1132
1983-84	856	547	4533	1099	444	1355
1984-85	547	848	5181	444	710	3624
1985-86	848	1471	5756	710	1367	3399

(f) With a view to balancing demand and supply, it is proposed to reduce imports of fertilizers during 1987-88. This will result in savings in handling charges. However, the impact of import reduction on subsidy will depend on the fertilizer prices in the international market.

Water Supply Scheme for Lakshadweep

4720. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Lakshadweep Administration have taken up land acquisition for water supply schemes without any scientific study of such schemes ;

(b) if so, whether Justice Krishna Ayyar was Promised regarding review of such water supply schemes ; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) It is understood that Lakshadweep Administration have acquired some land for water supply schemes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Lakshadweep Administration was requested to re-examine water supply

schemes. Further on a petition filed in the High Court of Kerala, Court has passed an order directing Central Ground Water Board to make immediate local inspection and consider other aspects like feasibility of water supply operation vis-a-vis the prospect of the ground water (sweet water) becoming brackish, what protections are possible to avoid danger of under ground water turning brackish and give a report within a period of 3 months.

Improvement in the Procedure for Allotment of Land to Landless

4721. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3601 on 19 March, 1984 regarding legal lacuna in granting stay orders to the allotment of land to landless and state :

(a) whether Government contemplate any action including amendment of the Constitution so as to protect the 'allotment of land to the landless' cases from being taken to the courts;

(b) if so, the nature of action/steps under contemplation of Government and the likely date by which it would be taken ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the mechanism/procedure through which the interests and landless beneficiaries under the scheme are to be protected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV):

(a) to (c) Land legislation is a state Subject.

Various legislations relating to land reforms and etc. have been enacted in the States. Depending on the likelihood of these being challenged in the court several such legislations have been placed in the 9th Schedule by amendment of Constitution. This is a continuing process.

Veterinary Hospitals Dispensaries

4722. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in the States of Himachal

Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Haryana and Union Territory of Chandigarh as on 1 April, 1985 and 1 January, 1987, State-wise ;

(b) whether any monitoring/review/evaluation is conducted regarding the availability of facilities at these institutes ;

(c) if so, the period for which it has been done and the results thereof ; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to introduce a monitoring/review/evaluation scheme in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The information is as follows :

State/U.T.	Veterinary hospitals		Veterinary dispensaries	
	as on 1.4.1985	as on 1.1.1987	as on 1.4.1985	as on 1.1.1987
Himachal Pradesh	197	209	395	460
Jammu & Kashmir*	14	15	498	547
Punjab	769	779	467	485
Haryana	376	376	336	376
Chandigarh*	3	4		9

(* Figures of actual achievements for 1984-85 and anticipated achievements for 1986-87, based on State Plan Documents).

(b) to (d) Monitoring/review/evaluation of the facilities available at these institutions is not carried out by a specific agency for any particular period. In as much as this is a routine duty of the supervisory officers of the State Departments of Animal Husbandry, the Directors, Joint Directors, Deputy Directors and other supervisory officers inspect these units and review the facilities available with them from time to time.

Mechanization of Farming in Hill Areas

7223. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have laid adequate stress on the mechanization of farming in hill States/Regions wherever plain lawns are available for cultivation.

(b) if so, the steps taken during the Sixth Plan as well as the Seventh Plan for this purpose in the hill States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and the hill areas of other States, as accepted by the Planning Commission ; and

(c) the area brought under mechanized farming during the Sixth Plan and the first two years of the Seventh Plan as also the target set for the Seventh Plan for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes Sir, the Government have laid stress on selective mechanization.

(b) the following steps were taken during Sixth and Seventh Plan :-

i) Improved agricultural implements were demonstrated and popularised through subsidy ;

ii) State Govts. of Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya have schemes of supply of tractors and power tillers through loan-cum-subsidy/ subsidy basis ;

iii) State Agro Industries Corporations were encouraged to take up manufacture and distribution of agricultural machinery on larger scale ;

iv) Credit facilities were made available for farm mechanization ;

v) Agricultural Implements and Machinery Review & Release Committee has been constituted for identifying and releasing improved designs for agricultural implements ;

vi) Training and testing facilities on agricultural machinery were expanded and strengthened ;

vii) Agricultural machinery such as tractor, power tiller, agricultural implements are freely available ;

viii) Govt. have exempted (a) agricultural tractor having engine capacity not exceeding 1800 cubic centimeters (cc) ; (b) power tiller ; and (c) agricultural implements from excise duty ;

(c) No target is set for 6th and 7th Plan.

Technical Vocational Industrial Training Institutes

4724. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of Technical, Vocational or Industrial Training Institutes in the private sector, registered with Ministry, State-wise as on 1st January, 1987 ;

(b) whether these private institutes are entitled to financial assistance from the Central Government on a per capita basis ;

(c) whether the industrial units are being monitored for fulfilling their responsibility under the scheme of apprenticeship ; and

(d) if not, whether any penal action was taken against them under the rules in force ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGAM) : (a) The number of Industrial Training Institutes in the private sector registered with the Ministry of Labour, State-wise, as on 1st January, 1987 is furnished in the statement given below.

(b) No, Sir. No financial assistance is being given by the Ministry of Labour to private I.T.Is.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Central Government has not taken any penal action, so far.

Statement**Number of I.T.Is in Private Sector Registered with Ministry of Labour as on 1-1-1987**

S.No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Private I.T.Is.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	160
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NIL
3.	Assam	NIL
4.	Bihar	26
5.	Gujarat	64
6.	Himachal Pradesh	NIL
7.	Haryana	21
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	NIL
9.	Karnataka	171
10.	Kerala	243
11.	Madhya Pradesh	01
12.	Maharashtra	77
13.	Manipur	NIL
14.	Meghalaya	01
15.	Mizoram	NIL
16.	Nagaland	NIL
17.	Orissa	02
18.	Punjab	15
19.	Rajasthan	19
20.	Sikkim	NIL
21.	Tamil Nadu	62
22.	Tripura	NIL
23.	Uttar Pradesh	10
24.	West Bengal	07
25.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	NIL
26.	Chandigarh	NIL
27.	Dadara & Nagar Haveli	NIL
28.	Delhi	15
29.	Goa Daman & Diu	03
30.	Lakshadweep	NIL
31.	Pondicherry	02
Total		899

Closure of Mini Steel Plants

4725. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
Will the Minister of **STEEL AND MINES**
be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many mini steel plants are facing a crisis and are likely to close down ;

(b) the total number of mini steel plants.
State-wise ;

(c) the number of plants which have already closed down and of the plants which are not working to full capacity ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to revive the sick mini steel plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Total number of commissioned mini steel plants is 160 and the state-wise break up is given in the Statement given below.

(c) Ten plants are reported to be under closure. The average capacity utilisation of mini steel plants during 1985-86 was 61 percent.

(d) The Government have reduced the custom duty on imported scrap, sponge iron and hot briquetted iron by about 5 percent. Adequate quantity of melting scrap is also being imported to ensure raw material availability.

Statement**Statewise Break up of Mini Steel Plants**

Sl No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Units commissioned
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8
2.	Assam	2
3.	Bihar	6
4.	Chandigarh	1
5.	Delhi	2
6.	Gujarat	6
7.	Haryana	13
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3
9.	Karnataka	10
10.	Kerala	1
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	11
13.	Maharashtra	28
14.	Orissa	1
15.	Punjab	8
16.	Rajasthan	7
17.	Tamil Nadu	4
18.	Uttar Pradesh	26
19.	West Bengal	22
T O T A L		160

Morning T.V. Transmission

4726. **PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a strong demand that the morning Doordarshan programmes should be transmitted in Hindi as well as English language; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) Doordarshan is already telecasting programmes both in English and Hindi languages in its morning transmission.

Overseas Work by N.B.C.C.

4728. **SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) whether the National Building Construction Corporation's performance in the matter of development of overseas business has been for below the targets laid down, during the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the NBCC surrendered any overseas works during the said period, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total acquisition of overseas workload during the last three years after accounting for the works surrendered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Against the targets of Rs. 100 crores each during 1983-84 and 1984-85 and Rs. 70 crores during 1985-86, the National Building Construction Corporation limited could secure overseas works valued at Rs. 3.41 crores, Rs. 18.03 crores and Rs. 15.17 crores, respectively, due to recession in the construction activity in the overseas market. The Corporation surrendered overseas works valued at Rs. 39.05 crores in 1984-85 from the works under execution before 1983-84.

National Orientation Seminar on Farm Radio

4729. **SHRI SOMNATH RATH :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether a National Orientation Seminar on Farm Radio, sponsored by his Ministry was organised in September, 1986,

(b) if so, the outcome of the seminar; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for promotion of the farm technology for agriculture?

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

(b) Some useful recommendations for better coordination between agricultural developmental agencies and mass media for dissemination of essential agricultural information to farmers were made and are given below:

(i) Farm Radio Officer should have the mobility to make field visits. Exclusive vehicle was urgently required.

(ii) Coordination of Farm and Home Units within the State was important to help in appropriate programme planning. This should be done through periodic meetings of Farm Radio Officers.

(iii) State Level Standing Committee on Mass Media should be activated and revived by issue of detailed guidelines about its role and functions. The guidelines should be issued by the National Standing Committee on Mass Media.

(iv) State Agricultural Departments should nominate an officer to coordinate with all Development Departments in the region covered by Farm and Home Units.

(v) Whenever State Governments/Universities had pre-crop season meetings to finalise package of practices, all the Farm Radio Officers in the region/state should be invited to enable them to get first hand and timely information for use in broadcast.

(vi) For improved farm broadcast, all concerned departments should monitor broadcast, discuss with farmers and report their reactions to All India Radio.

(vii) Directorate of Extension in the Ministry of Agriculture should initiate training of Farm and Home personnel of All India Radio alongwith the information personnel of different Departments and Agricultural Universities in the country to expose them to the developing areas of information management.

(viii) Seminars and Workshops at National and Regional levels should be organised every year to ensure inter-action between media agencies and information personnel.

(c) The steps taken in this regard are:

(1) Production and distribution of low cost publications to extension workers and farmers;

(2) Production of video films on important agricultural practices and crop innovations for distribution to State Governments/ Training Centres;

(3) Production of charts, posters and visual aids for assisting in transfer of technology to farmers;

(4) Production of films on agriculture and allied subjects for dissemination of technology;

(5) Organising of training programmes, workshops and Seminars for development agencies, media agencies and progressive farmers.

National Apprenticeship Training

4730. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) The number of candidates admitted in the Industrial Training Institutes for

apprenticeship training during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of candidates recommended for appearing in the National Apprenticeship Examination;

(c) the number of the candidates who qualified in the National Apprenticeship Examination; and

(d) the number of candidates who have been provided with jobs during the last three years, particularly in Tamil Nadu ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Freshers from the schools and ex-I.T.I. boys are engaged as apprentices in the establishments. A statement indicating the number of apprentices on roll under Apprenticeship Training during the last three years in the State and central sector is given below.

(b) The latest available complete information in respect of previous three years is as follows:-

1983	—	59,936
1984	—	64,024
1985	—	69,206

(c) The latest available information in respect of previous three years is as follows:-

1983	—	34,338
1984	—	35,281
1985	—	39,019

(d) Under Section 22(1) of the Apprentices Act, 1961, it is not obligatory on the part of employees to provide jobs to apprentices after training. Hence, complete statewide employment position in respect of passed out apprentices is not maintained.

Statement I

Number of apprentices under going training under the Apprenticeship Training Scheme in different States/Union Territories including R.D.A.T. under Central Government.

Name of the State/UT.	No. of Apprentices on Roll.								
	As on 31-3-1984			As on 31-3-1985			As on 31-3-1986		
	Fresh- er.	Ex-ITTs	Total	Fresh- er.	Ex-ITTs	Total	Fresher	Ex-ITTs	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
State and Private Sector									
Establishments									
1. Andhra Pradesh	1000	3381	4381	954	3067	4021	1141	3524	4605
2. Karnataka	5371	120	5491	5218	206	5424	5007	205	5212
3. Kerala	964	3053	4017	991	3053	4044	832	3759	4591
4. Tamilnadu	3477	7029	10506	2445	8525	10970	2451	9029	11480
5. Pondicherry	160	58	218	150	68	218	105	127	232
6. Chnadigarh	188	24	212	188	24	212	188	24	212
7. Delhi	3573	43	3616	3245	304	3549	2410	888	3298
8. Haryana	535	2579	3114	282	3258	3540	252	3180	3432
8. Himachal Pradesh	74	154	228	76	129	205	76	129	205
10. Jammu & Kashmir	346	—	346	349	—	349	265	98	363
11. Punjab	1209	1999	3208	1317	2242	3559	984	2307	3291
12. Rajasthan	407	1123	1530	463	1139	1602	604	1098	1702
13. Uttar Pradesh	5812	8388	14200	5675	7981	13656	6071	8595	14666
14. Assam	—	495	495	1	216	217	2	215	217
15. Bihar	948	2470	1418	929	1898	2827	910	1928	2838
16. Manipur	24	30	54	24	30	54	17	33	50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17. Meghalaya	—	—	2	7	—	7	3	—	3
18. Orissa	629	1544	2173	553	1696	2249	477	1349	1826
19. Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. West Bengal	4170	7604	11774	1873	2370	4243	1269	3366	4635
21. Gujarat	13987	1299	15286	13830	1345	15175	15246	1706	16952
22. Madhya Pradesh	464	1859	2323	290	1767	2057	188	1747	1935
23. Maharashtra	12094	6955	19049	12343	7472	19815	11828	7733	19561
24. Goa	54	101	155	69	108	177	71	152	223
Total :- (State/Private Sector)	55488	50308	105796	51272	46898	98170	50397	51192	101589
II Central Sector Estts.									
1. R.D. Hyderabad (Southern Region)	949	2339	3288	949	2339	3288	249	2339	3288
2. R.D. Madras (South Region)	2777	3552	6329	3000	4488	7488	3586	4300	7886
3. R.D. Kanpur (Northern ")	3551	3285	6836	3503	2448	6351	3223	3040	6263
4. R.D. Calcutta (Eastern ")	3364	1010	4374	3690	1017	4707	3967	1263	5230
5. R.D. Bombay (Western ")	5567	2013	7580	5989	2569	8558	5805	2195	8000
All India Total : (Central Sector Estts)	16208	12199	28407	17131	13261	30392	17530	13137	30667
Grand Total (State Private + Regional (Directorate))	71696	62507	134203	68403	60159	128562	67927	64329	132256

Upgradation of AIR Stations

4731. CH. RAM PARKASH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up 38 more All India Radio stations during the Seventh Plan period ;

(b) if so, the programme for expansion of All India Radio in Haryana ; and

(c) the steps being taken to upgrade the existing AIR stations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA : (a) and (c) AIR proposes to set up 110 new radio stations and upgrade the power of 50 transmitters of MW and SW, during the 7th Plan period.

(b) During the 7th Plan period, it is proposed to set up two new radio stations one each at Kurukshetra and Hissar in the State of Haryana.

Port Facilities for Deep-Sea Fishing Trawlers

4732. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to develop port facilities for the 500 deep-sea fishing trawlers proposed to be obtained for marine fisheries under the new policy announced on January 1, 1987 under which the deep-sea fishing has been thrown open to the MRTP and FERA firms ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The deep sea fishing harbours sanctioned so far have a designed capacity for about 230 deep sea fishing vessels. A proposal for the construction of a deep sea fishing harbour at Vizhinjam for another

40 deep sea fishing vessels has been sanctioned in February, 1987. For additional future requirement enough provision exists in the completed harbour for future expansion in phase with development of fleet of deep sea fishing vessels. In addition, proposals for the construction of new deep sea fishing harbours will also be considered at appropriate time.

Inventory of Steel Plates of SAIL

4733. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether inventory of steel plates of Steel Authority of India has shot up and there are no domestic buyers ;

(b) if so, the details of the stocks of these plates ;

(c) the extent of loss SAIL is likely to suffer in 1987-88 due to this ; and

(d) what proposals do the Government have to liquidate this stock ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b) As on 1.3.1987 stocks of steel plates with SAIL have increased to about 3.7 lakh tonnes as against 2.4 lakh tonnes on 1.4.1986.

(c) and (d) Besides contracting export orders for 50,000 tonnes of plates, out of which 20,000 tonnes have already been shipped, SAIL has taken a number of measures such as intensive sales promotion efforts, grant of selective credit facilities and sales through package deals to bring down the stocks of plates.

With these measures it is hoped that the loss will be limited to the extent of the carrying costs of the residual stocks during 1987-88.

Advertisements regarding Processed Foods and Soft Drinks on Television

4734. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of bottled, canned and processed foods are being promoted as health foods without any scientific data and backing on TV ; and

(b) if so, the step proposed to curb such TV advertisements, including for soft drinks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b) No Sir. Doordarshan accepts only such advertisements for telecast as conform to the Code for Commercial Advertising on Doordarshan.

Fertiliser Subsidy

4735. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of fertiliser subsidy extended during 1985-86 and 1986-87, separately ;

(b) whether Government have received any report to the effect that the current rate of fertiliser subsidy is highly excessive in view of the budgetary deficit ;

(c) whether Government have introduced any alterations in the rate of fertiliser subsidy ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) The subsidy on indigenous fertilizers amounted to Rs. 1600 crores in 1985-86 and Rs. 1700 crores in 1986-87.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The basic parameters of the retention price-cum-subsidy scheme like the norms of capacity utilisation, return on net worth, etc. have not been altered. However, a few changes have been made, during the current pricing period, in regard to repairs/maintenance and working capital norms,

with a view to achieving rationalisation and ensuring uniform applications.

Land Development Banks

4736. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Land Development Banks are now permitted to give loans for non-agricultural purposes in rural areas ;

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

(c) the purposes for which loans can be given and the extent thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) In order to encourage rural industrialisation, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has extended refinance facilities to State Land Development Bank (SLDBS) for financing individual artisans and entrepreneurs engaged in any activity covered under the 22 broad groups of cottage and small scale industries including handicrafts and agro processing activities. The assistance will be in the form of composite loan up-to Rs. 30,000 per individual for the purpose of investment in machinery, tools and equipment, construction of workshop and technology, including working capital requirements of the units. Other salient features of the scheme are :

(i) The borrowers are not required to bring in any margin money.

(ii) Refinance is released on an automatic basis to the extent of 100% of Bank's advance.

(iii) The loan will be repayable within a maximum period of 10 years with a moratorium period of 12 to 18 months.

(iv) The loan may be secured by hypothecation of fixed assets created out of the loan.

**Compensation Paid for Loss of Insured
Crops in A.P.**

4737. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI
LAKSHMI : Will the Minister
of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether farmers have not been
compensated for the insured crops in
Andhra Pradesh during the year 1985-86 ;

(b) how much worth of crops was
insured during 1985-86 and 1986-87, year-
wise ; and

(c) the loss suffered due to natural
calamities during the above period and the

compensation paid therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF
AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA
MAKWANA) : (a) The farmers covered
under the crop insurances scheme in Andhra
Pradesh have been fully indemnified for
the damage caused to their insured crops
during 1985-86.

(b) and (c) The information is given
in the statement given below.

Statement**The Progress Regarding Crop Insurance Scheme and The Claims Paid in the Year 1985-86 & 1986-87**

Season	No. of farmers covered.	Area covered (in hectares)	Sum Insured (Rs. in lakhs)	Premium collected (Rs. in lakhs)	Claims paid (Rs. in lakhs)
Kharif 1985	5,43,287	12,28,891	17,693.40	323.11	310.83
Rabi 1985-86	89,109	1,35,666	3,411.02	60.874	53.68
Kharif 1986	4,83,798	7,85,481	17,459.26	312.02	**
Rabi 1986-87	16,894	27,977	796.894	15.07	—

** The Statement Government have not so far sent the yield data to the G.I.C. However, in respect of 17 Mandals where the Crops were totally damaged due to floods, claims of the order of Rs. 900 lakhs have already been paid.

Check on Urbanisation

4738. SHRI H.B. [PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Union Government to check speedy urbanisation of rural population ;

(b) if so, whether Government have some constructive schemes of gainful occupation for rural population in their own areas ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) A number of poverty alleviation programmes have been taken up in the rural areas to generate incomes and provide employment for people below the poverty line. These programmes should be regarded as supplementing the basic plan for overall economic growth in terms of generating productivity and skills as well as incomes for the poor. Some of the important programmes are Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme.

Shortage of Life Saving Drugs in ESI Hospitals

4739. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA ;
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY ;
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK ;

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of life savings drugs in various ESI dispensaries and hospitals in the Capital ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps being taken by Union Government to meet the shortage of such life savings drugs ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Use of Funds Granted for Drought Affected Areas

4740. SHRI H.B. [PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have framed certain rules to check the possible misuse of funds granted in favour of the drought affected areas ; and

(b) if so, the States where Union Government had sent teams to study the relief works during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The responsibility for financing and executing programmes for relief and rehabilitation in the drought affected areas is primarily that of the concerned State Governments. The policy for financing relief expenditure is based on the recommendations of the 8th Finance Commission and Government decisions thereon. Since the Central Government has been providing substantial assistance to the State Governments for meeting the situation caused by drought as also other natural calamities, it is keen to ensure the optimum utilisation of the funds. Central Monitoring Teams have visited the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh to monitor the Utilisation of Central assistance approved in the year 1985-86 and 1986-87.

Lifting of Kudremukh Iron Ore by Iran

4741. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state ,

(a) whether the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project is not working to full capacity due to non-lifting of ore by Iran; and

(b) if so, the extent of loss sustained by the project ?

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

(b) The cumulative loss suffered by the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited till 1985-86 is Rs. 198.90 crores.

**Alleged Misappropriation of Funds
Allotted to Andhra Pradesh for Flood Relief**

4742. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of any allegations of misappropriation of funds allotted to Andhra Pradesh for flood relief;

(b) whether a monitoring committee was constituted to assess the utilisation of funds allotted by Union Government for flood relief in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) whether the allegations have been examined by the said committee and if so, the findings of the committee and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) Some complaints have been received about the utilisation of funds sanctioned for flood relief. A Central Monitoring Team was deputed to Andhra Pradesh to monitor the utilisation of Central assistance for natural calamities such as drought and flood in the years 1985-86 and 1986-87. The Central Monitoring Team was not constituted to enquire into allegations of misappropriation.

Loss of DDA's Records

4743. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the DDA's records relating the registration of MIG flats in 1979 under the HUDCO Pattern scheme have been burnt/destroyed;

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by DDA to trace the last records for allotment of flats to persons registered under the above category; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Housing Scheme for Persons Retiring
from Private Service**

4744. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) whether the DDA are considering any scheme for allotment of flats to persons who retire from private organisations on the pattern of schemes for persons retiring from Government service;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

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

(c) It is not considered appropriate to open fresh registration scheme when a large number of registrants are still awaiting allotment under DDA's various housing schemes.

Credit Gap in Agriculture Sector

**4745. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV ;
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether a survey was conducted to assess the credit gap in the agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the estimated amount of credit gap;

(c) whether Government propose to conduct periodical surveys for regular assessment of the credit gap, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to minimise this gap in the agriculture sector and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) An expert group is proposed to be constituted by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) with World Bank assistance for undertaking a comprehensive review of agricultural credit system in the country, which is also expected to assess agricultural credit requirements.

Losses of Farm Produce and other Commodities

4746. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an expert committee had worked out the average post-harvest handling losses of farm produce ;

(b) whether the losses in other products such as oilseeds, pulses, fruits, vegetables, spices, condiments, plantation produce, fibre goods, meat, fish, eggs, etc. are even higher because of their perishable nature and high value ;

(c) whether any suitable post-harvest technology varying for different products as also for different location specific situation had been evolved in the post-green revolution period to overcome the mounting grain inventories and to develop adequate processing, marketing and storage facilities for doing away with periodic glut in commodities like potato and onion ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) In 1981, the Government of India constituted a Group on Perishable Agricultural Commodities under the Chairmanship of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, the then Member, Planning Commission. According to this Group, the estimated loss in precious but perishable fruits is around 25-40 per cent from picking, packaging, the transportation to consumption stage. The Group was of the view that processing can help eliminate part of the losses, minimised by integrating production with marketing and processing. The extent of losses in respect of various products is, however, dependent on the efficacy of post-harvest management which varies from product to product and place to place.

(c) and (d) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research attaches great importance to post-harvest technologies at rural threshold. Significant efforts are being made through ICAR network to develop appropriate technologies for post-harvest value-addition and management of Agricultural and animal produce. One of the major steps in this direction was the initiation of an All-India Coordinated Project (AICRP) on Harvest and Post-Harvest Technology in 1972 with 10 centres located in strategic areas of the country. The scheme was subsequently strengthened and entrusted with diversified activities during the Vth and VIth Plan periods. During VIIth Plan period, the scheme has been approved to cover 18 centres for effective extension of the research outputs. The ICAR also established the Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering with a separate Division for post-harvest engineering. The commodity-based institutes of the ICAR also focussed their efforts on post-harvest technology through creation of Division/Section of Engineering and Technology and strengthening of manpower and infrastructural facilities. Recognising the importance of post-harvest technologies in conservation of produce, value-addition and an instrument of rural economic development, the ICAR is taking another major step by establishing

a Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology during the Seventh Plan period. The thrusts of technology research relate to method of picking, farm processing, packaging transportation, storage process for value-added products and lastly marketing of the produce through traditional channels or nominated agencies with a view to minimising periodical gluts of commodities in the market.

Horticulture Development in Karnataka

4747. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Horticulture Department in Karnataka has developed a new technique of producing banana and papaya at Hesaraghatta, near Bangalore ;

(b) if so, the yield of banana and papaya per hectare through this new technique ; and

(c) the steps taken to use such new techniques in different parts of the country to boost the production of bananas and papayas ?

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

The Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore. Hesaraghatta has developed an improved technique of banana and papaya cultivation.

(b) With the adoption of improved technique, yield of 120 tonnes in banana and 186 tonnes in papaya per hectare have been obtained.

(c) High density planting in Robusta variety of banana has been popularised in Karnataka. The bulletin on banana cultivation has been supplied to interested growers

and extension personnel in different parts of the country. Similarly, about 80 kg. seeds of Coorg Honey Dew variety of papaya is being supplied every year to papaya growers in different parts of the country along with the bulletin on its cultivation.

Cattle and Dairy Development Programme

4748. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the States in which the Centrally sponsored scheme for livestock production and cattle development project is being implemented ;

(b) the State-wise Central assistance and external aid sanctioned during the last three years, year-wise ;

(c) whether Government propose to expand dairy development programme in the remaining years of Seventh Plan ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) All the States and Union Territories are implementing one or the other of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes on livestock production and cattle development.

(b) State-wise Central assistance released during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 is furnished in the Statement given below. No external aid is given to States under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(c) and (d) Implementation of Dairy Development Programmes in the Central/ Centrally Sponsored Sector will be continued during the remaining years of the Seventh Plan through cooperative organisation for procurement, processing and marketing of milk by covering more milk sheds in the country.

Statement

Central Assistance Released Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes During the Years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87.

State/Union Territories

(Rs. in Lakhs)

States	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1. Andhra Pradesh	64.16	58.60	56.26
2. Arunachal Pradesh	6.96	7.78	10.42
3. Assam	110.30	11.77	19.77
4. Bihar	65.43	13.91	37.04
5. Gujarat	60.50	49.63	59.92
6. Haryana	48.22	52.13	96.93
7. Himachal Pradesh	5.31	5.62	8.61
8. Jammu & Kashmir	26.99	7.47	11.80
9. Karnataka	43.29	52.74	46.51
10. Kerala	69.95	92.49	65.71
11. Madhya Pradesh	111.28	56.81	37.69
12. Maharashtra	80.27	61.76	53.23
13. Manipur	3.48	78.43	5.08
14. Meghalaya	10.24	3.13	8.53
15. Mizoram	9.06	10.62	10.50
16. Nagaland	8.89	18.31	5.33
17. Orissa	35.94	37.37	44.93
18. Punjab	33.41	30.57	32.96
19. Rajasthan	86.04	61.37	48.87
20. Sikkim	2.67	25.76	11.90
21. Tamil Nadu	51.73	57.47	85.83
22. Tripura	21.93	13.45	13.78
23. Uttar Pradesh	117.32	61.60	82.08
24. West Bengal	20.52	26.44	86.82
Union Territories			
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.70	2.33	1.75
2. Chandigarh	1.39	2.07	0.90
3. Dadara & Nagar Haveli	0.70	0.88	0.35
4. Delhi	6.28	12.90	5.02
5. Goa Daman & Diu	11.38	12.68	6.58
6. Lakshadweep	0.70	0.93	0.90
7. Pondicherry	12.68	4.43	6.67

Rice Production

4749. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO :

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

(a) the target fixed for production of rice during the year 1986 ;

(b) the actual production during 1986 ;

(c) whether any new varieties of paddy have been introduced during the period to increase the production of rice ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Planning Commission fixed a target of 65 million tonnes for production of rice during 1986-87.

(b) The preliminary assessment from the State Governments, etc. indicates that the production of rice during 1986-87 might be in the range of 59.5 to 60.0 million tonnes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement giving details of the paddy varieties released during 1986 is given below.

Statement

During 1986, the Central and State Variety Release Committees released 15 paddy varieties for cultivation in different States. They are as under :

Pusa 169 (IET 7278)	for cultivation in Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Karnataka.
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Manasarover, Srinivas and Seshu	Andhra Pradesh
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Mahavir & Karna, Karna, Abhilash & Avinash	Karnataka
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Karjat-1 & Ratnagiri 2

Maharashtra

Pathara & Gauri

Orissa

Rambha & Manhar

Uttar Pradesh

RWR 355 (recommended for release)

Madhya Pradesh

Ragi Production

4750. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the annual production of ragi in the country ; and

(b) the steps taken/being taken to increase the production of ragi in view of its being a good nutrition food, particularly for diabetic patients ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The all India average annual production of ragi during the last three years ending 1985-86 was 2.63 million tonnes.

(b) Steps being taken to increase the production of ragi in the country include :

(i) Expansion of area under identified varieties and popularisation of newly released and pre-release varieties.

(ii) Systematic production of seeds, right from the breeder to certified setting, a sufficient quantities and its timely distribution to the farmers ;

(iii) Conservation of soil moisture and its efficient utilisation through adoption of dry farming techniques ;

(iv) Adoption of integrated water-shed concept to enhance production and productivity ;

(v) To encourage farmers for adoption of recommended packages of practices with special reference to non-monetary inputs, viz. proper seed rate, row spacing, proper

placement of seeds and fertiliser and optimum plant population.

(vji) Popularisation of low cost technology through full extension support ;

(vii) Evolving technology of packages suitable to local conditions through Training and Visit (T&V) extension system ;

(viii) Announcement of remunerative prices/provision of adequate market support.

Incentive to Farmers

4751. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food and Agriculture Organisation experts have recently suggested that India should give appropriate price incentives the farmers in order to raise the agricultural production;

(b) the other suggestions made by the F.A.O. experts; and

(c) whether Government have examined these suggestions; if so, the action being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. No such suggestions have been made to the Government of India by any F.A.O. Experts.

(c) Does not arise.

Houses Built Construction Companies

4752. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :

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

(aj) whether a fact finding committee of the DDA has recently found structural defects in thousands of houses built by construction companies and contractors for DDA;

(b) whether it is a fact that DDA is trying to charge the money needed for repairs and correcting defects from the people who had registered for the houses, instead of taking action against the contractors and construction companies; and

(c) if so, the justification therefore and the steps Government propose to take against the construction companies and contractors who have built the defective houses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No such committee has been constituted by the DDA recently. However, its Quality Control Wing had pointed out during its various inspections in 1985-86 structural defects in 369 flats. The DDA has reported that it has/is rectified/rectifying these defects.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Safety of Workers Engaged in Construction Work

4753. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme for the safety and security of workers engaged in construction work was discussed at the meeting of the Standing Labour Committee held recently; and

(b) if so, whether any concrete proposals in this regard have been prepared ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Expansion of TV Network in Karnataka

4754. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka Government have suggested expansion of television network in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Union Government's decision in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Karnataka had sometime back proposed the establishment of TV transmitters in Chickmagalur, Hassan, Karwar, Kolar, Mandya and Mercara and satellite/microwave links to enable relay of Kannada programmes from Doordarshan Kendra, Bangalore through TV relay centres in Karnataka.

(c) While parts of Kolar and Mandya districts are within the service area of high power (10 KW) transmitter at Bangalore, the 7th Plan of Doordarshan in respect of Karnataka, inter alia, provides for :-

(i) Seven new 100 W transmitters one each at Didar, Chickmagalur, Chitradurga, Hassan, Karwar, Madikeri and Udipi; and

(ii) Satellite up-link at Bangalore, linking various transmitters in the State of Karnataka to Doordarshan Kendra, Bangalore for relay of primary (regional) service in the State via INSAT-II.

The transmitters at Hassan, Madikeri and Udipi have already been commissioned.

Technology Mission for Pilot Projects

4755. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of 50 districts taken up by the Technology Mission for introducing pilot projects to deal with specific problems of water management such as brackishness, salinity, scarcity, presence of excess iron, fluoride and other toxic elements and contamination by pathogenic organisms; and

(b) the constitution and terms of reference of the Technology Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV):

(a) The names of 24 Mini Missions (Pilot Project districts) taken up under the Technology Mission on Drinking Water in villages and Related Water Management are shown in the statement given below. The names of the remaining 26 Mini Missions (districts) which will be taken up during 1987-88 are being finalised in consultation with State Governments.

(b) The objectives of the Technology Mission are :

(i) Cover 2.27 lakh residual problem villages by 1990, 39% of total villages.

(ii) Supply potable water 40 litres per capita per day.

(iii) Supply 70 litres per capita per day in desert area

40 litres for human being

30 litres for cattle

(iv) Evolve cost effective technology mix to achieve the objectives within the constraint of plan allocation.

(v) Take conservation measures for sustained supply of water.

Department of rural Development is the Nodal Agency for the Technology Mission. The Collaborating Departments are Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Ministry of Science and Technology, Department of Environment and Forests, Department of Defence Research and Development, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Ministry of Water Resources, Department of Space, Department of Atomic Energy, State Governments and other Scientific and Technology organisations. At the national level Joint Secretary in the Department of Rural Development is the Mission Director. At the State level, the Secretary in charge of rural water supply is the State Mission Coordinator. The existing Project approval Board under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee (RLEGP) acts as the State Level Project Clearance Body for the Mission in

respect of the Mini-Mission and sub Mission. The funds earmarked for the Project activities will constitute separate fund to

be operated by the Executive Director, District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) and the State Coordinator.

Statement

I. Pilot Projects taken up in 1986-87

S.No.	State	Project Area District
1.	Rajasthan	Barmer
2.	Gujarat	Kutch
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua
4.	Karnataka	Gulbarga
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool
6.	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram (Ramanand
7.	Haryana	Gurgaon
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur
9.	West Bengal	Bankura
10.	Meghalaya	West Khasi
11.	Mizoram	Aizwal

II. Pilot Projects to be taken up in 1987-88

1.	Tripura	North
2.	Bihar	Palamu
3.	Punjab	Firozpur
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra
5.	Orissa	Koraput
6.	Kerala	Palghat
7.	Maharashtra	Satara
8.	J & K	Anantanag
9.	Sikkim	South East District
10.	Assam	Cachar
11.	Nagaland	Kohima
12.	Manipur	South Manipur
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	Entire Arunachal Pradesh.

I. L. O. Study of Industrial Accidents

4756. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the findings of the study on safety and health aspects of Indian industries conducted by the International Labour Organisation in the first half of 1986 ;

(b) whether the study of ILO rates the incidence of industrial accidents in India as the highest in the world ;

(c) if so the estimates of the commercial losses arising from industrial accidents ; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to make safety as the first principle of an industrial venture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) The International Labour Organisation has not conducted any specific study on safety and health aspects of Indian Industries in the first half of 1986. However, it has submitted to the Government of India, in July 1986, a "Report on General and Comprehensive Legislation on Occupational Safety and Health at Work Place".

(c) The figures of estimates of commercial losses on account of industrial accidents are not available.

(d) The Factories Act, 1948 lays down a number of provisions for ensuring safety in manufacturing processes. The responsibility for enforcement of the Factories Act, lies with the State Governments/Administrations of Union Territories. The Central Government also issues guidelines to State/Union Territory Administrations from time to time regarding enforcement of safety provisions and meeting emergencies. The State Factory Inspectors have also been trained abroad in the latest methods of accident prevention, air monitoring and pollution control. The Factories (Amendment) Bill, 1987 to amend the Factories Act, 1948 with a view to making safety provisions more stringent and effective has

since been passed by the Lok Sabha on the 20th March, 1987.

Formulation of a Sound Land System

4757. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to formulate a sound land system in which productivity of the many uneconomically small land holdings in the country gets the necessary impetus, particularly in the context of the revelations made by the recent agricultural census ;

(b) the steps being taken to develop co-operative farming and other forms of group action for increasing productivity ; and

(c) the steps being taken to solve the problems of rural landless who form one fifth portion of the total population of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Through a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Government assistance is provided to increase production and productivity of small and marginal farmers. The scheme envisages assistance for development of irrigation, distribution of minikits of seeds of oilseeds, pulses and coarse grains and land development.

(b) Cooperative joint and collective farming societies are promoted and assisted under the State Plans particularly as a measure to help small land owners and landless persons.

(c) Through imposition of ceiling on agricultural land, ceiling surplus land is being acquired from large holdings for distribution among eligible rural poor. Under this programme, 76.05 lakh acres have been declared surplus till December, 1986. Out of this, 58.21 lakh acres have been taken possession of and 44.66 lakh acres have been distributed to 35.41 beneficiaries.

**Shooting of Films by Tamil Nadu State
Films Division**

4758. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any licence or permit is required by the Tamil Nadu State Films Division to shoot films ;

(b) whether these films are subject to any censor ;

(c) whether guidelines have been issued to State Film units on shooting of films ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) For shooting of films, the Tamil Nadu State Films Division, like any other Indian party wanting to produce films, does not require a licence or permit from the Government of India.

(b) Yes, Sir, Certification of these films is governed by the provision of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and Rules and guidelines issued thereunder.

(c) No such guidelines have been issued by the Government of India.

(d) Does not arise.

**Central Directions to States regarding
Video Piracy**

4759. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have issued any directions to the State Governments to deal firmly with video piracy ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) and (b) No directions as such have been

issued. However, the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been requested to issue necessary instructions to the concerned law enforcing authorities to enforce with vigour the provisions of the Copyright (Amendment) Act, 1984 and the Cinematograph (Amendment) Act, 1984 having a bearing on video piracy.

[Translation]

Resolution Passed by Animal Welfare Board

4760. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK :

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of resolutions passed by the Animal Welfare Board and sent to his ministry for approval;

(b) the action taken thereon;

(c) whether Government propose to open branch offices of the Board; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Two resolutions passed, i.e. one at the 22nd Annual General Meeting of the Board, held on 26th August, 1986 regarding shifting of the Board's Headquarters and the other at the 56th Meeting of the Executive Committee, held on 11th November, 1986 regarding appointment of Secretary of the Board were sent to the Ministry for approval.

No decision on the shifting of the Headquarters of the Animal Welfare Board from Madras to New Delhi has been taken.

The recommendation of the Board for appointment of Shri K. Babu as the Secretary has not been accepted by the Government.

(c) and (d) Only one proposal to open a branch office of the Board in New Delhi was received. This was followed by a proposal to shift the Headquarters of the Board

to New Delhi from Madras. Hence, the proposal to open a branch office was not pursued.

Vacant Post of Secretary, Animal Welfare Board

4761. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of Secretary in the Animal Welfare Board is lying vacant;

(b) if so, since when it is vacant and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which it is proposed to fill up at the post ?

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

(b) The post of Secretary fell vacant with effect from 29th November, 1986 as the incumbent Smt. Vatsala Raghu, an officer of the Department of Posts, got herself reverted to her parent office due to personal reasons.

(c) The question of filling up of the vacant post of Secretary is under consideration.

[English]

Loan to Group Housing Societies Under IRDP

4762. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in case of shortage of funds the loan can be advanced to the group housing societies under the Integrated Rural Development Programme to enable them to construct houses on the land allotted to them; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) Under Integrated Rural Development Programme loans can be advanced to eligible families for taking up economically viable projects in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. Loans for group housing societies cannot be given under IRDP.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Ragi Crop in Hill Areas of U.P.

4763. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

• (a) whether Mduva (Ragi) is being cultivated on a large scale in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to have this substituted by other more productive and more nutritious crops ?

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

(b) The Soyabean crop in Hill areas is more productive and nutritious as compared to Ragi. Steps are therefore being taken to get this crop substituted by Soyabean cultivation through the following measures :-

I. General Scheme

(i) Free distribution of minikit of improved soyabean seeds. Preference is given to small and marginal farmers.

(ii) Plant Protection equipments are made available to the farmers on 50 per cent cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 300/- per item.

II. Himalayan Watershed Management Schem

(i) Free supply of inputs to the farmers at the following rate per field trial:

a) Soyabean seed	4 kg.
b) Urea	2 kg.
c) D.A.P.	5 kg.
d) Potash	2.5 kg.

(ii) In the areas of selected watershed, training is imparted to the farmers in the cultivation of soyabean and field trials/minikit demonstrations are organised under the strict supervision and guidance of Agricultural Assistant.

III. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Oilseed Development Project.

Financial assistance is provided for various inputs like seeds, plant protection equipment, farm implements rhizobium culture and also for demonstration of improved cultural practices.

Encouragement to Bee-Keeping and Honey Production in U.P.

4764. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of great potential of bee-keeping and honey production in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the scheme formulated to encourage bee-keeping and honey production in these areas?

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

(b) (i) Khadi and Village Industries Commission is encouraging the promotion of bee-keeping all over the country specially in the hill areas.

(ii) Khadi and Village Industries Commission extends financial and technical assis-

tance and is actively promoting the development of bee-keeping industry in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh specially in the Kumayun region.

(iii) A grant of Rs. 12.42, 600/- and a loan of Rs. 2,52,500/- has been provided for the period 1.4.86 to 31.3.90.

Setting Up of LPT Centre in Ranikhet

4765 SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a low power television centre in Ranikhet, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the site selected for the purpose;

(c) whether clearance from Forest Department has been obtained under the Forest Act, 1980 for undertaking construction work there; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the time by which it is likely to be obtained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir. it will be a 2 x 10 W transmitter.

(b) A suitable site for installation of the proposed transmitter has not so far been selected.

(c) and (d) Do not arise at this stage.

Foodgrains Supplied to Uttar Pradesh under RLEGP

4766. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains supplied to Uttar Pradesh under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) during 1985, 1986 and 1987, year-wise and the quantity of foodgrains lifted by the State during this period;

(b) whether complaints have been received to the effect that the State has not utilised

the entire quantity of foodgrains made available; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ensure that such complaints do not recur in future?

1985-86	1985-86
Quantity released	Quantity lifted
1,74,250	1,14,471

(b) and (c) No complaints have been received regarding utilisation of foodgrains in Uttar Pardesh. In order to maintain continuity in the programme, some carry over of funds and foodgrains is allowed into the next year. Periodic monitoring of utilisation is done to ensure that huge quantities of foodgrains do not lie unutilised.

[English]

Expenditure on One Hour Programme Te'ecast/Broadcast

4767. SHRI SAHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be please to state :

(a) the expenditure involved, on an average, in telecasting of one hour television programme and broadcasting of one hour radio programme, separately; and

(b) the manner in which the cost of telecasting/broadcasting is calculated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) The expenditure involved in the broadcast/telecast of 1 hour Radio/Television programme has not been computed.

(b) Does not arise.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) The quantity of foodgrains supplied to and lifted by the State Government during 1985 to 1987 has been as under:-

(In M.Ts)

1986-87	
Quantity released	Quantity lifted (upto Jan.87) provisional)
2,76,340	74,589

Labour Court/Industrial Tribunal at Goa, Daman and Diu

4768. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a full time Industrial Tribunal-cum Labour Court is functioning in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu;

(b) if so, since when it is functioning; and

(c) the number of cases filed in the said Tribunal-cum-Labour Court during the last 5 years and the number of cases disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Construction of Rural Yodowns during Seventh Plan Period

4769. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of rural godowns proposed to be built during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) whether it is a fact that the farmers are reluctant to use these godowns on account of their ignorance, smallness of the produce and the legal formalities involved; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take for encouraging the farmers in regard to the use of such godowns ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) Under the scheme for setting up of rural godowns implemented by the Department of Rural Development, the target is to create additional storage capacity of 20 lakh tonnes during the Seventh Plan period.

(b) As per information received from the State Governments, rural godowns are being utilised by the farmers. However, mainly because of their compulsion to sell their marketable surplus immediately after harvest, farmers in large number have not so far come forward to avail of the facility of rural godowns.

(c) The State Governments have been requested to undertake extension efforts to persuade and motivate the farmers to avail of the facility of rural godowns. The State Directors of Agriculture have also been requested to use the training and visit system to popularise the scheme amongst the farmers.

Extension of Crop Insurance Scheme to Goa, Daman and Diu

4770. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Crop Insurance Scheme has been extended to the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu,

(b) if so, the types of crops covered by the scheme;

(c) whether there is a fair response from the farmers in the Union Territory; and

(d) whether horticultural crops like Mango and Cashew are proposed to be

covered under the scheme, if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Wheat, Paddy, Millets Oilseeds and pulses are covered under the scheme.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

Rise in Steel Prices

4771. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Steel Authority of India have pressed for a rise in the steel price ;

(b) whether steel prices have been revised upwards ten times since April 1980 ; if so, the price of the steel products in April 1980 and at present ;

(c) whether an independent survey has been made on the extent of waste of efficiency resulting in low productivity of the steel plants ;

(d) if not, whether a departmental exercise has been undertaken to probe into high cost of production and if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(e) whether Government propose to direct the steel industry to bring down the cost of production rather than seek price rise ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Since 1st April, 1980 the steel prices have been revised 12 times by the Joint Plant Committee. Present JPC base prices of steel (F.O.R. Rail head station) effective from 21.2.1985 and those on 1.4.1980 are given in the Statement given below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Factors responsible for the present level of production costs are mainly obsolete technology, poor quality of raw material, lack of sustained and adequate availability of power and continuous increase in the price of various inputs such as coal,

power, railway freight etc. SAIL has already been asked to adopt measures such as raising capacity utilisation and improving its technological performance parameters to reduce its cost of production.

Statement
JPC base prices of steel (F.O.R. Rail head station)

(Rs./Tonne)

	With effect from	
	1.4.1980	21.2.1985
Plates		
5 to 10 mm	2773	6360
Above 10 mm	2773	6780
Structurals	2437	6030
Billets/R.C. Squares	2190	4200
Blooms	3132	3840
Slabs	2132	4040
Bars & Rods		
Upto 10 mm	2650	5150
Above 10 mm to 25 mm	2650	4900
GP Sheets/Coils		
1.6 mm to 1.0 mm	4641	7890
Thinner than 1.0 mm to 0.63 mm	5519	8900
VC Sheets/Coils		
1.6 mm to 1.0 mm	4670	7940
Thinner than 1.0 mm to 0.63 mm	5547	8950
HR Coils		
3.15 mm and below	3023	6190
Above 3.15 mm to below 5 mm	3023	6030
HR Sheets		
1.6 mm to 1.0 mm	3808	6790
Thinner than 1.0 mm	4222	7290
CR Coils		
1.6 mm to 1.0 mm	4256	8000
Thinner than 1.0 mm	4496	8330
CR Sheets		
1.6 mm to 1.0 mm	4324	8670
Thinner than 1.0 mm	4554	8400

Note : Presently the stockyard price (inclusive of equalised freight) is higher by Rs. 300/- per tonne.

[Translation]

Guidelines to State Governments for Development of Agriculture

4772. **SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :**

SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had issued guidelines for development of agriculture to the State Governments in January, 1986 if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether State Governments have implemented them ; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any reaction of the State Governments has been received in this regard ; and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) Different types of guidelines are issued to States from time to time for the development of agriculture. In January 1986, revised guidelines for implementation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for increasing the agricultural production were issued to all the States. The revised guidelines were framed in the light of the suggestions made by the State Governments. These revised guidelines relate to issues like definition of small and marginal farmers, identification of the areas to be taken up under the Scheme, grant of subsidy and laying out of demonstrations, etc.

All the States/U.Ts have implemented the scheme as per revised guidelines.

4773. **SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a generator is proposed to be provided for the Television relay centre in Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) A diesel generator is already available at TV Relay Centre in Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

T.V. Serial on the EPIC "Mahabharata"

4774. **SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which the serial based on the epic "Mahabharata" will be completed for telecast on Doordarshan; and

(b) the number of episodes proposed to be telecast ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) The serial based on the epic "Mahabharata" will be produced by a private person. No decision has yet been taken about the time for telecasting the serial as it is not known by when the producer will complete it.

(b) Does not arise.

T V. Serial on "Ramayana"

4775. **SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of episodes in the serial "Ramayana" being telecast on T.V. and how long it will continue; and

(b) whether Government propose to ask the sponsorer to make its presentation more dignified ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) The serial 'Ramayana' would consist of 52 episodes. It is likely to be over by middle of January, 1988.

(b) Every effort is made to ensure that the serials are produced in such a manner that they are well received by the viewers.

[English]

**IARI Experiment to Enhance
Productivity of Rice**

4776. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI
PATNAIK** : Will the Minister of AGRICUL-
TURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scientists of the Indian
Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi
have discovered new methods to increase the
productivity efficiency of the traditional
varieties of rice;

(b) if so, the details of the experiments
made; and

(c) the States where such trials have
been made ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

**AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY
OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA
MAKWANA) :** (a) No' Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Allocation for Animal Husbandry and
Dairy Development Schemes**

4777. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK** :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state the allocation made for
Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development
Schemes in 1986-87 and earmarked for
the year 1987-88, state-wise ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF
AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA
MAKWANA) :** (a) Information is furnished
in the statement given below.

Statement

Approved Plan Outlays for 1986-87 and 1987-88 for Animal Husbandry and Dairy
Development Schemes.

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. States No.	1986-87	1987-88
1. Andhra Pradesh	645.00	801.00
2. Arunachal Pradesh	166.50	183.00
3. Assam	1060.00	1200.00
4. Bihar	775.00	950.00
5. Gujarat	370.00	440.00
6. Haryana	518.00	583.00
7. Himachal Pradesh	195.00	206.00
8. Jammu & Kashmir	625.00	678.00
9. Karnataka	499.00	575.00
10. Kerala	440.00	485.00
11. Madhya Pradesh	677.00	875.00
12. Maharashtra	1785.00	2025.00
13. Manipur	116.00	149.00
14. Meghalaya	150.00	172.00

15. Mizoram	185.00	197.00
16. Nagaland	160.00	225.00
17. Orissa	475.00	570.00
18. Punjab	674.00	735.09
19. Rajasthan	650.00	670.00
20. Sikkim	160.00	180.00
21. Tamil Nadu	489.00	581.00
22. Tripura	250.00	275.00
23. Uttar Pradesh	1350.00	1803.00
24. West Bengal	762.00	799.00
Union Territories		
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	50.00	80.00
2. Chandigarh	17.00	17.05
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	22.33	24.73
4. Delhi	117.00	89.00
5. Goa, Daman & Diu	100.00	118.00
6. Lakshadweep	45.00	48.59
7. Pondicherry	74.78	64.10

Diversification of Cropping Pattern

4778. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether diversification of cropping pattern has been undertaken in the country in larger areas ;

(b) if so, whether this programme would be given more attention during the Seventh Plan period ;

(c) if so, the outlay proposed in the Seventh Five Year Plan therefor and the Central assistance proposed to be released to different States to grow new varieties of crops in the drought prone rainfed areas ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The diversification of cropping pattern is being advocated wherever it is feasible, such as rainfed cotton and wheat areas are being replaced by Safflower, Sunflower, Gram in Deccan plateau, and rainfed wheat areas of deep black cotton soils of Madhya Pradesh and U.P. under gram, rapeseed-mustard. Similarly, the marginal upland of Eastern States where rice was grown earlier is being diversified to Oilseeds and pulses crops like groundnut soyabean, green gram, black gram etc. Likewise a dent has been made in Punjab where low yielding wheat has been replaced by Toria plus ghobi sarson followed by Summer-moong. Similarly, in cotton belt, early varieties of mustard are catching up instead of late sowings of wheat.

This programme is being further intensified during the 7th plan period.

(c) and (d) There is no separate outlay proposed for this programme as it is advocated through extension media and with

the help of various Central/Centrally sponsored Schemes in operation in different States for boosting up the production of various oilseeds and pulses crops.

Expenditure Incurred on I.F.F.I.

4779. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent on the 11th International Film Festival of India held in January, 1987 in Delhi ; and

(b) what is the Government's contribution towards this expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :
(a) About Rs. 95 lacs, although the final figures have yet to be reconciled.

(b) There was no direct Government contribution towards this expenditure. The festival was financed by the National Film Development Corporation Limited, a Public Sector Undertaking of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Spanish Aid for Deep-Sea Fishing

4780. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Spain has offered to assist in building deep sea fishing infrastructure in the country ;

(b) whether Union Government have accepted the proposal ; and

(c) if so, the benefit and advantage likely to accrue to the country therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Assistance for National Oilseeds Development Project

4781. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of districts taken up for development of oilseeds under the National Oilseeds Development Project in The country ;

(b) the financial and technical assistance made available to these districts, State-wise ; and

(c) the details of utilisation of the assistance, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The total number of districts taken up under the National Oilseeds Development Project is 180.

(b) and (c) Central Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments under National Oilseeds Development Project on 50 : 50 basis. Allocations to the districts implementing authorities is made by the State Governments. The technical and extension support at the district level is also provided by the State Government through State Department of Agriculture and State Agricultural University.

A Statement indicating the funds released so far to the State Governments during 1986-87 under the National Oilseeds Development Project is given below.

Statement**The Amount Released under National Oilseeds Development Project during 1986-87**

		(Rupees in lakh)
	Name of the State/	Amount released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	229.3765
2.	Assam	29.3080
3.	Bihar	36.0565
4.	Gujarat	180.900
5.	Haryana	133.0370
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3.9600
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.5150
8.	Karnataka	117.9300
9.	Madhya Pradesh	92.6760
10.	Maharashtra	114.3500
11.	Orissa	61.7000
12.	Punjab	26.8800
13.	Rajasthan	51.8260
14.	Sikkim	3,6800
15.	Tamil Nadu	150.6400
16.	Uttar Pradesh	94.8650
17.	West Bengal	29.6500
T O T A L		1359.3500

[English]**Setting Up of New TV Relay Centres**

4782. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION &
BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places where new TV
relay centres have been set up during
1986-87 ; and

(b) the targets for setting up new TV
relay centres during 1987-88, 1988-89
and 1989-90 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :

(a) During 1986-87, TV relay centres were
set up at Satara, Bettiah, Produktur, Jagdal-
pur, Bhuj, Hassan, Rawatbhata, Madikeri,
Ballia, Mandi, Damoh, Udipi, Darjeeling
and Bhawanipatna. Besides, TV relay centres
at Diphu, Pilani, Kavarati, Minicoy, Amini
and Andrott are in the final stages of com-
pletion.

(b) During 1987-88, TV relay centres
are expected to be set up at 63 places. As
regards targets for 1988-89 and 1989-90,
these will depend on annual allocation of
Plan resources for those years and also on
the position of manufacture and supply of
the required equipment by the manufac-
turers to Doordarshan.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance for Jabalpur

4783. SHRI AJAY MUSHARAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have formulated any scheme for the planned development in industrial areas and tourist centres at Bhedaghat in Jabalpur; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to provide financial assistance to the State Government for formulating such a scheme for Jabalpur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Ministry of Urban Development has not formulated any scheme for the planned development in industrial areas and tourist centres at Bhedaghat in Jabalpur.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Ministry of Urban Development.

Assistance for Drinking Water Facility in Madhya Pradesh

4784. SHRI AJAY MUSHARAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allocated to combat the drought situation in Madhya Pradesh during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 ;

(b) the financial assistance released by Union Government during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 for drinking water facility in the State ; and

(c) the assistance earmarked for the year 1987-88 for drinking water facility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) For 1985-86 an amount of Rs. 51.11 crores was approved and for 1986-87, so far, Rs. 22.70 crores have been approved as Cen-

tral Assistance for drought relief in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) the Government of India has released Rs. 26.15 crores in 1985-86 and Rs. 27.36 crores in 1986-87 to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) The provisional allocation for Madhya Pradesh under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme for 1987-88 is Rs. 23.82 crores.

Report of Ashok Mitra Committee on NFDC

4785. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report of the Ashok Mitra Committee on National Film Development Corporation has been received by Government;

(b) if so, the main findings and recommendations contained in the report and the action taken by Government on them; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the Committee is expected to submit the report as also the terms of reference, composition and date of setting up of the Committee ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report is under consideration of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting Up of TV Centre in Keonjhar District of Orissa

4786. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a TV centre in Keonjhar district, Orissa during 1987-88;

(b) if so, the site selected for the purpose; and

(c) the other steps taken to expedite the implementation of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) The 7th Plan of Doordarshan *inter-alia* envisages establishment of a TV transmitter of 100W power at Keonjhar. But this project is not scheduled to be implemented during 1987-88.

(b) and (c) The time for selection of site and taking other steps necessary for implementation of the project will depend on availability of the required equipment, annual allocation of plan funds and overall priorities.

Joint Registration of Houses

4787. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to advise the State Governments to follow the lead given by the Delhi Development Authority recently in deciding to register husband and wife jointly for allotment of houses/flats under the various Government housing schemes ;

(b) if so, whether any safeguard is also considered to protect the interest of the wife where plot/flat is purchased with the joint earnings of husband and wife but wife is turned out of such plot/flat; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Housing is a State subject. However, the following observation made in the 6th Plan document has been communicated to the State Government/UT Administrations for implementation :-

"Economic independence would accelerate the improvement of the status of women. Government would endeavour

to give joint titles to husband and wife in all developmental activities involving transfer of assets. This would be taken up for implementation to start within programmes like distribution of land and house-sites and beneficiary oriented economic units".

Direct Reduction Process in Steel Making

4788. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) Whether experiments with direct reduction process in steel making have been found to be successful and cost effective ;

(b) whether Government have studied the cost effectiveness of the process vis-a-vis the cost of making steel through integrated steel plants; and

(c) if so, whether this will have any impact on the future steel making strategy of the Government ?

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

(b) The direct reduction process is used for making iron and its cost cannot, therefore, be compared with the cost of making steel.

(c) The setting up of direct reduction based sponge iron plants is being encouraged to provide an input for steel making.

[Translation]

Agreement between CPWD Worker, Union and Management

4789 DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement had been arrived at between the CPWD Workers' Union and the management in September, 1986;

(b) whether it has been implemented so far ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

agreement had however, been arrived at between the management of CPWD and the CPWD Mazdoor Union on 5.9.86.

(b) and (c) These questions do not arise in view of the reply to (a) above.

[English]

Concessional Credit to Societies having Scheduled Caste Members

4790. SHRI GANGA RAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of societies having Scheduled Castes as members which have been benefited by the concessional credit given by National Cooperative Development Corporation ;

(b) the amount disbursed, society-wise; and

(c) the composition of these societies in terms of the percentage of Scheduled Caste members ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) In accordance with its pattern of assistance, the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) has so far provided financial assistance to 106 societies having Scheduled Caste membership.

(b) and (c) The information is contained in the Statement given below.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the Society where Scheduled Castes are members	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	% age of SC members
Assam				
1.	Assam Riha Sambay Samiti	7.000	—	50%
2.	Mahamaya BKSS, Kamrum District.	10.1400	4.3500	73%
3.	Udayachal HLWCS, Silpukhuri	12.6720	8.0700	60%
4.	Udayanchal Weavers Coop. Society (2)	9.2000	4.6000	More than 50%
5.	Udayanchal Weavers Coop. Society	3.4720	3.4720	
6.	Balisarganj Tribal Boakata Sah. Socy.	0.6675	0.5920	**
7.	Dhariaghat Tribal & SC Weavers Industrial Coop. Society Ltd.	0.6675	0.6675	**
8.	Gohaihat Tribal Boakata Sahakari Socy. Ltd.	0.9975	0.9975	**
9.	Mahamaya Boakata Saha-kari Socy. Ltd.	5.3400	4.3500	**

Sl.No.	Name of the Society where scheduled castes are members	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	% age of SC members
10.	Saradia Boakata Saha- kari Socy. Ltd.	0.5000	0.5000	more than 50%
11.	Mahamaya Boakata Saha- kari Socy. Ltd.	4.8000	NIL	"
Himachal Pradesh				
12.	Kangra Distt. Poultry/ Coop. Socy. Ltd., Kangra.	8.2000	4.6750	51%
13.	Baising Harijan HLWCS*	1.1000	0.8000	98%
14.	Kisam HLWCS	1.5000	—	53%
15.	Bhumtir HLWCS	0.6000	0.3000	52%
16.	Great-mother HLWCS	5.7060	3.1030	90%
17.	Kailash HLWCS	0.2000	0.2000	100%
18.	Kinoor HLWCS	1.4310	0.8150	100%
19.	Dhobi Orchards HLWCS	1.4100	0.7050	50%
20.	Deodhar HLWCS	3.7500	1.7500	56%
21.	Angodhobi HLWCS	3.8200	2.1600	100%
22.	Karajan HLWCS	2.6300	1.3150	60%
23.	Kullu HLWCS	2.4000	—	56%
24.	Bafagarh HLWCS	2.5000	—	50%
25.	Royal Harijan HLWCS	2.5000	—	96%
26.	Kahudam HLWCS	2.2500	—	77%
27.	Khokan Mahadev HLWCS	1.1710	—	50%
28.	Mahamaya HLWCS	0.1000	—	60%
29.	Parbati Valley HLWCS	0.5000	—	50%
30.	Karsog HLWCS	0.2500	—	50%
31.	Khobag HLWCS	1.0000	—	50%
32.	Govind Sagar Astees FCS Ltd.	1.4375	1.1193	50%

*Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society (HLWCS)

S.No.	Name of the Society where scheduled castes are members	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	% age of SC members
33.	Bhakra Dam Austees FCS Ltd., Jakat Thana	0.5755	0.5755	50%
34.	Lathiani FCS Ltd.	4.1367	1.7855	50%
35.	Kutlechar FCS Ltd.	4.9255	1.8075	50%
36.	Mandli FCS Ltd.	0.9276	0.4650	50%
37.	Bhakra Dam Austees FCS Ltd.	0.2875	0.2875	50%
38.	Bilaspur Distt. FCS Ltd. Kerala	13.4100	13.4100	50%
39.	Kerala State Harijan & Girijan Development Coop. Fedn.	11.1200	—	83%
40.	Kerala Harijan & Girijan Fedn Ltd. Trivendrum.	51.9600	33.4750	83%
41.	Chelkara Harijan Co-operative Society	2.5625	2.5625	50%
42.	Mattancherry Harijan Service Coop. Socy.	0.2000	0.2000	50%
Maharashtra				
43.	Sh. Jagdamba Anusuchit Jati Shetkari Sahakari Soot Girni Maryadit Madha, Distt. Sholapur	204.7500	204.7500	100%
44.	Dongrichowk Fishermen Sarvodaya Sah. Society Thane Distt.	3.8820	3.882	N.A
45.	Satpati Fisherman Sarvodaya Sah. Socy. Ltd. Thane Distt.	6.2440	6.2440	88
46.	Kheredkuram Machhim. Sah. Vividh Karyakari Society Ltd., Thane District.	1.6250	1.6250	84
47.	Dhakti Dahanu Machhimar Sah. Vividh Karyakari Sangh Ltd., Thane Distt.	6.1010	6.1010	84
48.	Durbe Machhimar Vividh Karyakari Sah. Sangh Ltd. Thane Distt.	3.5940	3.5940	84

S.No.	Name of the Society where Scheduled Castes are members	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	% age of SC members
49.	Uttan Machimar Sah. Vahatuk Sangh Ltd., Thane Distt.	8.3930	8.3930	N.A.
50.	Vasai Machhimar Sah. Society, Thane Distt.	10.9800	10.9800	"
51.	Burondi Machhimar Sah. Socy. Ratnagiri Distt.	2.3580	2.3580	"
Manipur				
52.	Khurakal Women Silk WRSSL Orissa	2.3450	—	98%
53.	Balugaon CFCS Ltd.	6.3650	6,3650	90%
54.	Thebra FCS	8.7185	—	90%
55.	Budha Budhiani Primary FCS Ltd.	1.0960	—	90%
56.	Gupalpur Primary FCS Ltd.	2.7588	1.4520	90%
57.	Boxipalli Marine FCS	3.4485	1.8150	90%
58.	Puri MFCS Ltd.	4.8279	4.2200	90%
59.	Samdhakud Primary FCS	2.7588	1.4520	90%
Rajasthan				
60.	Jetpura HLWCS	1.800	0.9000	75%
61.	Shahapura HLWCS	3.4500	—	100%
62.	Kallidaikuruchi FCS	1.3040	1.3040	N.A.
63.	Chengankadu FCS	0.8800	0.8800	"
64.	Kuthenkuli FCS, Tirunelveli Distt.	1.2000	1.2000	"
65.	Idinthakarai FCS, Kanyakumari Distt.	1.6000	1.6000	"
66.	Periyancelankarai FCS, Kanya-kumari Distt.	3.2320	3.2320	"

S.No.	Name of the Society where scheduled castes are members	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	% age of SC members
67.	Kanyakumari Distt. Fishermen Coop. Production and Mktg. Society Ltd.	8.8590	8.8590	N.A.
68.	Odaikuppam FCS, Tirunelveli Distt.	4.8000	4.8000	"
69.	Velankani FCS, Thanjavur District.	2.7920	2.7920	"
70.	South Madras Inland FCS, Madras.	1.9800	1.9800	"
71.	Kallidaikuruchi FCS Tirunelveli Distt.	0.0120	0.0120	"
Tripura				
72.	Nobody PACS Ltd.	1.7000	1.7000	61%
73.	Sonamura Sabji Utpadek Samabya Samiti Ltd., Sonamura	24.6000	12.2000	62%
74.	Rudrasagar Ubastu FCS Ltd.	9.1300	3.8200	100%
75.	Agartala Matsajibi Sambaya Samiti	0.3570	0.1000	"
76.	Santir Bazar Matsajibi SS Ltd.	0.3570	0.1000	"
77.	Pechardahar Prathamik Matsajibi SS Ltd.	0.3570	0.1000	"
78.	Khawrabi Prathamik MSS Ltd.	0.3570	0.1000	"
79.	Jubarajnagar Prathamik Matsajibi SS Ltd.	0.3570	0.1000	"
80.	Fulchari Matsajibi SS Ltd.	0.3570	0.1000	"
81.	Kamalpur MSS Ltd.	0.3570	0.1000	"
82.	Rajnagar MSS Ltd.	0.3570	0.1000	"
83.	Udaipur Samaji Kalayan MSS Ltd.	0.3570	0.1000	10.00%
84.	Radhanagar MSS Ltd.	0.3570	0.1000	"

S. No.	Name of the Society where scheduled castes are members	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	% age of SC members
85.	Nutal Bazar MSS Ltd.	0.3570	0.1000	100%
86.	Paschim Masli Nabodaya MSS Ltd.	0.3570	0.1000	**
87.	Uttar Maharani MSS Ltd.	0.3570	0.1000	**
88.	Harijala MSS Ltd.	0.3570	0.1000	**
89.	Ichchara MSS Ltd.	0.3570	0.1000	**
90.	Gandachara MSS Ltd.	0.3570	0.1000	**
91.	Teliamura MSS Ltd.	0.3570	0.1000	**
92.	Dharmanagar MSS Ltd.	0.3570	0.1000	**
93.	Chailengta Adarsha MSS Ltd.	0.3570	0.1000	**
94.	Kalachari MSS Ltd.	0.3570	0.1000	?
95.	Salema MSS Ltd.	0.3570	0.1000	**
96.	Sadhak Maharani MSS Ltd.	0.3570	0.1000	**
97.	Gangadebi MSS Ltd.	0.3570	0.1000	**
98.	Pragati MSS Ltd.	0.3570	0.1000	**
99.	Manughat MSS Ltd.	0.3570	0.1000	**
100.	Tripura Apex Fisheries Coop. Society Ltd.	11.8750	2.5000	Federation
West Bengal				
101.	Namkhana Coastal & Inland FCS Limited.	3.8750	3.9000	50%
102.	Masamari Colony FCS Ltd.	6.2130	5.9330	50%
103.	Contai CFCS Ltd.	40.5550	34.9600	Fedn. 50%
104.	Nadia Distt. CFCS Ltd.	20.8500	20.3900	**
105.	Cooch Behar CFCS Ltd.	15.7650	8.4660	**
106.	West Bengal State Fisher- men's Coop. Fedn. Ltd.	6.25.4700	24.9850	**

**Reservation for DDA Flats Under
Self-Finance Scheme**

4791. SHRI GANGA RAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of residential flats constructed by the D.D.A. under the Self-financing Scheme Nos. I to VI upto 31st December, 1986, category-wise;

(b) the number of flats allotted to the persons of general category and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) whether the quota reserved for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes has completed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

Head Clerks in Regional Office of ESI Corporation, New Delhi

4792. SHRI GANGA RAM :
SHRI R. P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the strength of Class-III (Head clerk/UDC) employees in Employees State Insurance Corporation (Regional office) New Delhi;

(c) The number and percentage of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes in the above cadres are as under :-

	Number		Percentage	
	SC	ST	SC	ST
Head Clerks	3	—	6.6	—
UDCs	11	1	8.02	0.72
LDCs	13	—	11.11	—
Insurance Inspector/ Manager Gr. II (This is an All India Cadre)	1	—	2.22	—
Personal Assistant	—	—	—	—
Stenographer	—	—	—	—
Staff Car Driver	—	—	—	—

(d) The shortfall is due to non availability of suitable eligible candidates in the reserved category.

(b) the details of various other categories of Class III employees in the said Corporation;

(c) the number and percentage of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the above cadre; and

(d) the reasons for shortfall or percentage as per reservation policy of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) 182.

(b) The details of various other categories of class III employees in Delhi Region of ESI Corporation are as under :

Head Clerks	45
UDCs	137
LDCs	117
Insurance Inspector/ Manager Gr. II	45
Personal Assistant	2
Stenographer	8
Staff Car Driver	1

[Translation]

Central Duck and Poultry Breeding Farms

4793. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh and Bihar do not have any Central duck and poultry breeding farms;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to set up a Central poultry breeding farms in Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia, Ghazipur and Deoria districts of Eastern U.P.;

(d) if so, by what time; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) One Central Duck Breeding Farm at Hessarghatta, Bangalore (Karnataka) and Four Central Poultry Breeding Farms at Bombay (Maharashtra), Bhubaneswar (Orissa), Hessarghatta, Bangalore (Karnataka) and in Union Territory of Chandigarh have been established by the Government of India for developing high egg producing strains of Ducks and Chicks and fast growing meat type chicks through scientific breeding programme. These farms are in a position to meet the requirement of the country in respect of parent stock/commercial chicks and ducklings. As such there is no proposal at present to establish any Central Duck/Poultry Breeding Farm in any part of the country.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) This has been explained in part (b) of the answer.

Central Random Sample Test Units for Poultry in Uttar Pradesh

4794. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no Central Random Sample Test Units for poultry in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to open such unit in Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia, Ghazipur and Deoria districts in Eastern Uttar Pradesh;

(d) if so, by what time; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Four Random Sample Test Units were established at Hessarghatta (Bangalore), Karnataka, Bombay (Maharashtra), Bhubaneswar (Orissa) and Gurgaon (Haryana) under different agro-climatic conditions.

These are fulfilling the purpose for which they were established.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) This has been explained in part (b) of the answer.

Regularisation of Muster Roll Workers in D.D.A.

4795. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that D.D.A. proposes to retrench muster roll and work-charged employees;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) since how many years these employees have been working; and

(d) the reasons for not regularising them so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The question of retrenchment is not involved as the deployment of muster roll workers and work-charged employees is directly dependent on the norms and the requirement/quantum of works in execution. The staff as found inadmissible as per the norms and requirements of works is liable to be discontinued.

(c) The duration/period of service of muster roll/work-charged employees varies from employee to employee.

(d) Such a staff is regularised as per the needs and norms of the Organisation.

[English]

T.Vi Relay Centre at Udipi

4796. SHRI V.S.KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the erection work of TV relay centre at Udipi, Karnataka has started;

(b) if so, when it was started;

(c) the stage of completion ; and

(d) when the TV relay centre will be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) to (d) The TV Relay Centre at Udipi was commissioned into service on 14.3.1987.

Clandestine Mining of MICA

4797. SHRI V.S.KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of STEEL & MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of under-writing of mica production and clandestine mining operations in mica producing States;

(b) if so, the names of the States where such clandestine mining operations are going on ;

(c) whether the concerned State Government have reported about it to the Centre; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d) Government is aware of the under-reporting of the production of mica. The major mica producing States are Bihar, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh. The Central Government have requested them to tighten inspection of mica mines.

All India Stone Promotion Council

4798. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Union Government to set up an All India Stone Promotion Council;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the stone industry is expected to be developed as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to increase the export of granite ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

New Varieties of Oilseeds Evolved by ICAR

4799. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the new varieties of oilseeds evolved by Indian Council of Agricultural Research for different agro-climatic zones of the country, during last three years; and

(b) the salient feature of these varieties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : (a) and (b) The statement

regarding new varieties of oilseeds evolved/identified by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is given in the statement given below.

Statement

Varieties of different oilseed crops evolved/identified by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research during the last three years.

Variety (1)	Recommended for (2)	Salient feature (3)
Groundnut		
1. SG 84	Punjab	Suitable for spring cultivation (Irrigated)
2. GG 2	Saurashtra region of Gujarat	Early flowering, suitable for irrigated areas in Rabi/Summer, yields higher than GAUG-I and J-11 (16 to 18% higher)
3. UF 70-103	Vidharbha and Western region of Maharashtra	Suitable for summer cultivation, gives 27% higher yield than SB-11.
4. ICGS-II	Parts of M.P., Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, and Karnataka.	Suitable for Rabi/Summer cultivation, tolerant to bud necrosis.
5. ICGS-44	Gujarat and West Rajasthan.	Suitable for Rabi/Summer cultivation, gives 23% higher yield than GAUG-I.
6. RSHY-1	Orissa and Northern Districts of Andhra Pradesh	Suitable for Summer season (Irrigated), Bold kernel, gives 12% more yield than AK 12-24.
7. DH 8	Transitional tract of northern Karnataka.	Suitable for kharif and Rabi/Summer cultivation, tolerant to late leaf spot, possesses fresh seed dormancy of one week.
8. Chitra	Uttar Pradesh	Oil content 49%, testa variegated.
9. Kaushal	All India	Wide adaptation, early maturity (108-111) days, compact plant type.
10. GG-11	Gujarat	Gives 14-3% higher yield than GAUG-10.

1	2	3	4
11. M-335	Sandy soils of Punjab	Bold kernels, suitable for irrigated areas in kharif.	
12. ICGS-1	Punjab, Haryana, U.P. Bihar.	Gives 33% higher yield than existing varieties of the region.	
13. ICGS-4	In kharif areas of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Southern Maharashtra.	Foliar disease resistance, Higher yielding than the local.	
14. CGC-4018	In kharif areas of Andhra Pradesh Karnataka and Southern Maharashtra.	Foliar disease resistance, higher yielding.	

Rapeseed-Mustard

1. Bhawani	Uttar Pradesh	Early (80 days)
2. PT 30	Tarai region of Uttar Pradesh.	Tolerant to alternaria blight, white rust and downy mildew diseases.
3. PT 303	Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa and Sikkim.	Tolerant to alternaria blight white rust and downy mildew diseases.
4. Bhagirathi.	West Bengal and Orissa.	Suitable for both rainfed and irrigated conditions.
5. Vaibhav	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.	Suitable for rainfed conditions.
6. Vardan	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh	Suitable for intercropping with wheat and for irrigated areas..
7. Rohini	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh	Fairly tolerant to diseases and pests.
8. Pusa Bold	Eastern India	Shattering resistant and bold seed size.
9. RH 30	Haryana	Shattering resistant, suitable for late sowing and mixed cropping, bold seed size.
10. RLM 514	All India	Suitable for rainfed conditions.

11. RLM 619 Punjab Suitable for sowing after cotton.

Castor

1. TMV 5 Tamil Nadu Rose coloured stem, longer spike length
Capsules spiny, Number of spikes per
plant 4 to 6, moderately resistant to
Jassids.
2. SHB 18 All India Resistant to wilt, Suitable for irrigat-
ed and rainfed conditions, gives 30%
and 15% more yield than GAUCH-1
under respective conditions.

Sesame

1. TC 289 Punjab and
northern India White seeds, oil content about 52%.
2. CST 785 Uttar Pradesh
and central
India. Early maturity (75-80 days), suitable
for kharif season, white bold seeds.
3. RAUSS-17-4 Semi-Rabi/
Summer growing
conditions of
central and
northern India Suitable for multiple cropping situa-
tions after late paddy/potato etc. in
Bengal, Bihar, Orissa etc., oil content
about 51%.
4. BS 5-18-6 North-eastern
(G) conditions
particularly
Orissa. Suitable for kharif season.
5. Soma Kerala Suitable for paddy follows.
6. Surya Kerala Suitable for paddy fallows.

Niger

1. IGP-72 Maharashtra Early maturity (85 days)
2. RCR-66 Karnataka Early maturity (80 days).
3. GA-10 Orissa Full season crop (90-95 days),
bold seed, oil content about 40%.
4. GA-1 Orissa Full season crop (90-95 days),
bold seed, oil content 38%.
5. GA-2 Orissa Full season crop (90-95 days),
bold seed, oil content 38%.

Linseed

- | | | |
|---------------|--|---|
| 1. Jawahar-23 | Central and peninsular region. | Resistant to powdery mildew, tolerant to wilt and rust, matures in about 120 days, oil content 43%. |
| 2. Sweta | Indo-gangetic alluvium | Resistant to rust and tolerant to powdery mildew and alternaria blight, suitable for rainfed cultivation, matures in about 130 days, oil content 44%. |
| 3. Garima | Indo-gangetic alluvium | Resistant to rust, tolerant to powdery mildew, alternaria blight and wilt diseases, well-suited for irrigated lands, matures in about 125 days, oil content 42%. |
| 4. Shubhra | Indo-gangetic | Resistant to rust, tolerant to alternaria blight and moderately resistant to powdery mildew, widely adaptable to rainfed and irrigated lands, matures in about 130 days, oil content 45%. |
| 5. RLC-6 | Central and peninsular region. | Multiple resistant to rust, wilt and powdery mildew diseases. |
| 6. LCK-152 | Indo-gangetic alluvium | Double purpose, average seed and fibre yields 1033 and 796 kg/ha, respectively. |
| 7. DPL-21 | Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, parts of Rajasthan and entire Indo-gangetic alluvium. | Double purpose, average seed and fibre yields 964 and 924 kg/ha., respectively, resistant to rust and tolerant to powdery mildew |

In addition, a number of varieties such as VG-18 (SB), MA-16 (VB), C-364 (VR), OG-52-1 (SB) in groundnut; APSH-11, MSFH-1, TNAV-SUF-3 (CO-2), KBSH-1 and MSFH-8 in sunflower; HUS-305, NRS-209 in safflower; and YSB-19-7-C-6 (3-II), YSK-I and RH-819 in rapeseed-mustard have been identified for pre-release multiplication by the Annual Oilseeds Workshop during 1986.

[Translation]**Revamping of Employment Exchanges**

4800. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts are being made by Union Government for revamping the employment exchanges in the country in order

to modernise them and make them more useful for the unemployed persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study group had been constituted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the recommendations thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) Continuous efforts are made to improve the functioning of Employment Exchanges in the country. One such effort in this direction is computerisation of Employment Exchanges. State Govts. have been advised to computerise the operations of Employment Exchanges with a view to providing more efficient service both to job-seekers and employers. In order to speed up the process of modernisation, a Centrally sponsored scheme for providing Central assistance to States/Union Territories for computerising the Employment Exchange operations has been taken up as a part of the 7th Plan w.e.f. 1986-87.

Under this Scheme, the Central assistance is provided on a matching basis to the State Governments for computerising Employment Exchanges which have a live register of one lakh or more. The assistance is limited to a maximum of rupees one lakh per Exchange. Central assistance under this Scheme has been released during 1986-87 so far for 12 Employment Exchanges. During 1987-88, it is proposed to release such assistance for computerisation of 15 Employment Exchanges.

(c) and (d) As a part of the preparatory work connected with the formulation of Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90), the Planning Commission constituted a Working Group on Employment Service. A summary of important recommendations of the Working Group is given in the statement given below.

Statement

Summary of important recommendations made by Working Group on Employment Services.

The main suggestions and proposals made by the Working Group on various aspects of the Employment Service in the previous Chapters are summarised here:

1. The Employment Exchanges should gradually transform themselves over the next decade into the nuclei of a manpower oriented Labour Market Information System and perform a much wider function than the

present limited placement activity. For this purpose, the Employment Exchanges should maintain comprehensive and upto date information on various characteristics of jobs and job-seekers. This would bring about qualitative and quantitative improvements in the placement activity which in due course, would enhance the role of the Exchanges as a placement agency.

2. Employment Exchanges should be responsible for providing job-seekers with guidance from the labour market angle only, leaving the assessment of abilities/aptitudes and career counselling to the educational institutions. The career literature brought out by the Employment Service should also aim at providing labour market information only. The quality of such literature should be improved by associating professional organisations with its preparation. There is also need for revising the existing National Classification of occupations.

3. Data on levels of employment in the organised sector should be collected at six monthly intervals instead of quarterly, using sampling methods, particularly in the case of smaller establishments in the private sector employing 10 to 24 workers. The frame of establishments should be updated regularly. The data collected should be released promptly without time-lags.

4. To perform the above functions effectively, computerisation of all Employment Exchange Operations should be initiated covering all the Exchanges in a decade. To begin with, all Exchanges with a live register of one lakh or more should be computerised during the Seventh Plan. The Central Employment Exchange in the DGE&T also should be computerised.

5. Strengthening of the Employment Service at various levels by providing staff according to the staffing formula developed by the CIRTES, improving the physical facilities at the Employment Exchange and service conditions of staff need urgent attention, Special Cells should also be set up at the Employment Exchanges to provide assistance to women job-seekers.

6. Staff Training is another area that should be attended to urgently, particularly

with a view to creating a computer culture and generating computer skills within the Employment Service on an adequate scale.

7. The net-work of Special Employment Exchanges and VRC's should be expanded so as to extend the services to the weaker sections to as wide an area as possible. Special Exchanges and Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for Handicapped (V.R.C.) should be housed in the same buildings and transport facilities should be provided.

8. Keeping in view the fact that the rehabilitation of handicapped women was not commensurate with their numbers for want of special facilities required for dealing with their needs and problems, separate V.R.Cs should be set up for women during the Seventh Plan.

9. The net-work of Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be expanded and strengthened. There activities should also be diversified.

10. In the field of self-employment, the Employment Exchanges should continue to motivate and guide job-seekers into self-employment.

11. For successful implementation of the development programmes outlined above which fall under the purview of the State Governments, it is necessary that the Central Government should provide funds tied to the programmes to the tune of 50 per cent of the cost, at least during the Seventh Plan.

Training and Employment to Youth

4801. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new scheme has been prepared by the Ministries of Labour and Human Resources Development to provide opportunities of training and employment to the youth in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether any initiative is being taken by the Ministry of Labour in this direction ?

"THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 1) Besides the existing Craftsmen Training and Apprenticeship Training Scheme which prepare the Youth for taking up employment in various occupations, several new schemes are also being implemented during the VII Plan under the Ministry of Labour. This includes the following :

(i) Expansion/diversification of the advanced training facilities in the 6 Advance Training Institutes. Under this scheme, short-term modular courses are offered to up-grade/update the levels of skills of serving industrial workers.

(ii) Expansion/diversification of the training facilities at the 2 Advanced Training Institutes for Electronics and process Instrumentation for upgrading and updating the levels of skills of technicians in the areas of electronics and process instrumentation.

(iii) Expansion of the training facilities for the training of foremen/supervisors in the 2 Foremen Training Institutes. These institutes offer training programmes for existing foremen/supervisors through short-term and long-term training courses.

(iv) Expansion/diversification of the training facilities for women at the National Vocational Training Institute for Women and 3 Regional Vocational Training Institutes for Women. They offer basic, advanced and Instructors courses.

(v) Expansion of the training facilities for women by the establishment of 3 additional Regional Vocational Training Institutes for Women.

(vi) Expansion of the training facilities at the 4 Model Industrial Training Institutes for training Craftsmen on modular basis in the mechanical, heat engines and electrical/electronics trades.

(vii) A Crash Programme for the training of service technicians for repair and maintenance of common electronics products has been undertaken in collaboration with the Department of Electronics. 44 ITIs have been covered under this programme in its first phase. Intensive skill training of 6 months duration is imparted to Ex-III trainees for upgrading the knowledge and skill in the service and maintenance of consumer electronics products. Instructors under this programme are being trained in the institutions under the Ministry of Labour.

(viii) Establishment of the NC/CNC Centre with UNDP assistance at A.T.I., Madras for the training of NC/CNC machine operators, maintenance personnel and programmers.

2. In addition to the above schemes under the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Human Resources Development proposes to implement the following schemes.

(i) Providing Apprenticeship Training under the Apprentices Act, 1961 to the 10+2 students of the Vocational Stream as Technician (Vocational) Apprentices.

(ii) Propose to start a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for assisting States/ Union Territories for the promotion of Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education, in accordance with the National Policy on Education, 1986. The main objective of this scheme is to provide diversification of educational opportunities so as to enhance individual employability, reduce the mis-match between demand and supply of the skilled manpower to provide an alternative for those otherwise pursuing higher education.

(c) Does not arise.

Training at Vocational Training Institutes

4802. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of men and women imparted training under various schemes of Central Government during the first two years of the Seventh Five year Plan;

(b) the number of such trained men and women provide with employment/self-employment and the State-wise details thereof;

(c) whether new institutions for technical and vocational training have been set up in some States during 1985-86 and 1986-87; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) No of young men and women imparted training under various schemes of the Ministry of Labour during the first two years of Seventh Five Year Plan, is furnished in the Statement-I given below.

(b) Various training schemes of the Ministry of Labour are meant for providing training only and, therefore, no such State-wise data regarding employment/self-employment for trained men and women is maintained.

(c) Yes. New Industrial Training Institutes have been set up in some States under the Craftsmen Training Scheme.

(d) State-wise details giving number of new institutes set up are furnished in the Statement-II given below.

Statement

No. of young men and Women Imparted Training in Various Schemes of the Ministry of Labour during the First two Years of Seventh Five Year Plan.

1. Craftsmen Training Scheme :

for imparting training to fresh school leavers (both men and women) of 8th and 10th standard in Industrial Training Institutes under the control of respective State Governments/UT Administrations.

No. of men and women imparted training during 1985-86 (as per sanctioned seats). 2,64,341

No. of men and women imparted training during 1986-87 (as per sanctioned seats). 3,10,581

2. Apprenticeship Training Scheme :

for imparting training to fresh school leavers as well as ex-III trainees.

No. of men and women imparted training during 1985-86. 1,28,562

No. of men and women imparted training during 1986-87. 1,32,256

3. Craft Instructors Training Scheme :

for imparting training to instructors of ITIs at the institutes under the control of DGET, Ministry of Labour.

No. of instructors imparted training during 1985-86. 1,036

No. of instructors imparted training during 1986-87. 1,162

4. Advanced Vocational Training System:

for imparting training to the sponsored workers of the Industry in selected Industrial Training Institutes.

No. of workers trained during 1985-86. 10,400

No. of workers trained 1986-87. 9,000
(Up to December, 86).

5. Vocational Training Programme for Women :

for imparting training to women in basic courses under the Craftsmen Training Schemes as well as to sponsored women candidates in Advanced Vocational Training courses and Instructor training courses at Regional Vocational Training Institutes and National Vocational Training Institute under the control of DGET, Ministry of Labour.

No. of women trained during 1985-86 955

No. of women trained during 1986-87 (up to December, 1986). 846.

Statement

New Industrial Training Institutes Set up in the some States/U.Ts by State Govts./ UT Administrations during 1985-86 and 86-87.

S.No.	State/U.Ts.	No. of Instts. started during 1985-86.	No. of Instts. started 86-87.	Total No. of Instt. started during 1st tow years of VII Five Year Plan.
1.	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	02	NIL	02
2.	Arunacal Pradesh	NIL	NIL	NIL
3.	Assam	NIL	05	05
4.	Bihar	NIL	24	24
5.	Gujarat	28	06	34
6.	Himachal Pradesh	NIL	NIL	NIL
7.	Haryana	06	09	15
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	NIL	01	01
9.	Karnataka	16	133	149
10.	Kerala	59	19	78
11.	Madhya Pradesh	01	20	21
12.	Maharashtra	31	48	79
13.	Manipur	NIL	04	04
14.	Meghalaya	NIL	NIL	NIL
15.	Mizoram	NIN	NIL	NIL
16.	Nagaland	NIL	NIL	NIL
17.	Orissa	02	NIL	02
18.	Punjab	01	NIL	01
19.	Rajasthan	05	18	23
20.	Sikkim	NIL	NIL	NIL
21.	Tamil Nadu	22	02	24
22.	Tripura	NIL	NIL	NIL

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Uttar Pradesh	03	NIL	03
24.	West Bengal	NIL	NIL	NIL
25.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	NIL	NIL	NIL
26.	Chandigarh	NIL	NIL	NIL
27.	Dadara & Nagar Haveli	NIL	NIL	NIL
28.	Delhi.	02	NIL	02
29.	Goa, Daman & Diu	01	NIL	01
30.	Lakshadweep	NIL	NIL	NIL
31.	Pondicherry	NIL	02	02
Total		179	291*	470*

*Provisional affiliation for 14 institutes, which existed earlier has been discontinued.

[English]

**W.F.P. Aid for Forestry Workers
in Andhra Pradesh**

4803. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the aid given by the World Food Programme for forestry workers in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of workers in Andhra Pradesh benefited as a result thereof during the above period and expected to be benefited by the end of 1990;

(c) whether Andhra Pradesh has approached Union Government for allotment of additional funds; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is expected to be granted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There is no on-going World Food Programme project for assis-

tance for forestry workers in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) World Food Programme does not provide aid in terms of money. It only provides commodity aid.

(d) Does not arise.

Telecast of Telugu Programmes

4804. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Telugu programmes selected by Doordarshan for telecast in the National hook-up time in the near future;

(b) the details of other Indian language programmes to be included in the programme ; and

(c) the time schedule for Telugu programmes ?

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

(a) to (c) The National Programme of Door-darshan includes items contributed by various Door-darshan Kendras. Door-darshan have also started telecast of one regional programme, with English sub-titles, once a month in the National Programme on rotation basis. One such programme, in Telugu language, is scheduled to be telecast in the National Programme on 3.4.1987. Besides, feature films and song and sequences in various regional languages, including Telugu, are also telecast on the National hook-up. Since the telecast of regional language programmes depends on their availability, it is not possible to indicate the telecast schedule of these programmes.

Allocation for National Oilseeds Development Project

4805. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the financial allocation made for implementation of the National Oilseeds Development Project during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the allocation made for the year 1986-87;

(b) the procedure adopted for supply of quality seeds and other key inputs to the farmers under the project; and

(c) whether Government are satisfied with the functioning of Technology sub-commission constituted under the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Centrally Sponsored National Oilseeds Development Project has financial allocation of Rs. 170 crores during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Out of Rs. 170 crores, Rs. 100 crores is Government of India's share and Rs. 70 crores is State Governments share. The financial allocation for 1986-87 is Rs. 30.00 crores out of which Government of India's share is Rs. 17.50 crores and Rs. 12.50 crores is State Government's share.

(b) The implementing agency of the Project are State Governments. The concern-

ed States make all the arrangement for the supply of various inputs to the farmers through their state agencies.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Bauxite Mining in Andhra Pradesh

4806. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to mine Bauxite in Andhra Pradesh with the assistance of foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any similar proposal is pending with the Centre from any other State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) A feasibility report for an export oriented bauxite mine of 2.3 million tonnes per annum capacity in Andhra Pradesh has been prepared with Soviet assistance.

(c) No, Sir.

Packing of Foodstuff

4807. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether NAFED is seeking tie-up with a foreign company for packing of foodstuffs and if so, the details of the project;

(b) whether the project has been given clearance and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether NAFED is also engaged in increasing production of farm produce, it is exporting and planning to export and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) NAFED has not formulated any project proposal for foreign collaboration in packaging of foodstuffs.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) NAFED is not directly engaged in agricultural production. However, the marketing and export services provided by NAFED have an impact on the production of agricultural commodities handled by it.

Loans Disbursed to Societies

4808. SHRI R.P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) the number of co-operative societies where all the members are Scheduled Castes;

(b) whether any such society has requested for loan from the National Cooperative Development Corporation;

(c) if so, the amount asked for and the amount sanctioned; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The information will be collected and laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) A multi-State cooperative society viz. the All India Scheduled Castes Development Cooperative Society Ltd. with all the members belonging to Scheduled Castes has requested for a loan of Rs. 821.50 lakhs from the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC).

(c) and (d) While considering the Society's proposal, the Board of Management of NCDC resolved that since the proposal was the first of its type received by NCDC and several policy issues were involved, the guidelines of the Central Government may, in the first instance, be sought.

Cooperative Societies for Fruits and Vegetables

4809. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of co-operative societies in the country which handle marketing of fruits and vegetables;

(b) whether Government intend to offer any incentives in order to encourage more co-operative societies to deal in fruits and vegetables; and

(c) if so, the detail thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There were 473 fruits and vegetables cooperatives of the following types in 1980-81 for which the latest data are available :-

Primary Societies:	455
Central Unions :	16
State Federations:	2

(b) and (c) Financial assistance is provided under the schemes of the Government and the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) for the development of marketing, processing and storage of fruits and vegetables as also for purchase of transport vehicles. Upto March 15, 1987, total amount of Rs. 387.62 lakhs has been sanctioned to 57 fruits and vegetables cooperative marketing societies by NCDC which is also the implementing agency of the Government in respect of Centrally Sponsored Schemes for cooperative development.

Spanish Offer of Joint-Ventures in Deep-Sea Fishing

4810. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal from Spain for joint ventures between Spanish and Indian companies for harvesting marine resources in Indian waters;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon;

(c) whether Government propose to import modern fishing vessels from Spain; and

(d) if so, the terms and conditions thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

ESI Hospital in States

4811. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal is under consideration of Government to hand over the administration of ESI hospitals to the respective States/Union Territories;

(b) whether some consultations were held with the State Government in this regard; if so, the details thereof;

(c) the Ministry/Department responsible for monitoring the functioning of the ESI hospitals; and

(d) the funds allocated by Union Government to the State of Kerala during 1986-87 for the maintenance of ESI hospitals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) All the ESI Hospitals, except the ESI Hospital in Delhi, are already under the administrative control of the respective State Government/Union Territory Administration. The ESI Hospital in Delhi is under the direct administrative control of the ESI Corporation;

(b) Does not arise;

(c) In all the State/Union Territories except Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Punjab, the Department concerned is the Labour Department. In Assam, Gujarat and Punjab, the Department concerned is the

Health and Family Welfare Department. In Maharashtra, it is the Medical Education and Drugs Department;

(d) The ESI Corporation does not make State-wise allocation of funds, for maintenance of ESI Hospitals/Dispensaries. However, during the calendar year, 1986, a sum of Rs. 27.74 lakhs was spent on maintenance of the ESI Hospitals and Dispensaries in Kerala.

Telecast of Adult Films

4812. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan has decided to telecast adult films late in the night;

(b) whether the films getting awards in international Films Festivalsthis would be telecast in programme; and

(c) the number of films proposed to be telecast in a week ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Films getting awards in the International Film Festivals may be considered for telecast in this programme subject to their being offered to Doordarshan by the Producers/TV right holders and their being found suitable for telecast.

(c) It is proposed to telecast films twice a week.

Suggestions by National Commission on Urbanisation

4813. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

SHRI S.M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Commission on Urbanisation has suggested any changes in the Urban Land Ceiling Act and the Rent Control Act; and

(b) if so, the important changes suggested and the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) The important recommendations made in this regard are given in the statement given below. These are being examined by the Government.

Statement

Regarding Suggestions by the National Commission on Urbanisation.

Recommendations regarding the Urban Land (Ceilong and Regulation) Act, 1976.

1. The act must remain on the Statute Book, all excess lands must be identified and notified as surpluses and be made liable to acquisition.
2. All surplus vacant land must be quickly released for city development, in particular housing, with special emphasis on housing for the middle and lower income groups and the economically weaker section.
3. In order that the owners of surplus land be encouraged to use it for house construction rather than indulge in necessary litigation to retain it, they may be permitted, with a minimum of formality, to build housing units of the prescribed limit of 80 square metres of plinth area.
4. If the owners are unable to construct such dwellings, they may be permitted to transfer the land to a cooperative housing society which may either develop Group Housing or make land available in plots of not more than 100 sq. mts. to its member for house construction.
5. The facility mentioned in items (3) and (4) above will be available for five years from the prescribed date.

If within this period the land has not been utilised as above, the provisions of Sections 10, 11 and 14 of the Act will be applied ipso-facto.

6. During the period of 5 years permitted for utilisation of the land in the prescribed manner, the surplus vacant land should be subject to a cess/tax. The amount of such cess/tax should be Rs. 3/- per square metre in category D towns. In category C, B and A towns, the Central of State Government, by general or special notification, may prescribe a cess/tax ranging from Rs. 5/- to Rs. 50/- per square metre, depending on location, value etc. of land. This tax/cess will be applicable to vacant Government land also. Where land is held by a Housing Cooperative Society as plotted development, the society will be responsible for paying the cess/tax on all unbuilt plots.
7. The land owner will cease to pay cess/tax on completion of construction equivalent to at least 50% of the prevailing FAR/FSI.
8. Where within the prescribed period of five years the land has been brought under construction, but the said construction is in violation of the prescribed use or plinth area, a penalty amounting to a hundred times the prescribed vacant land cess/tax shall be imposed on the holders of the land. Such a penalty will be recoverable as arrears of land revenue. Alternatively, the state will have the option to confiscate the land and the structures built thereon.
9. Include under Section 19 properties consisting of buildings and lands notified as being of archaeological, historical and cultural significance by a Competent Authority.
10. Recognising that the State must continue to provide land and shelter to the urban poor, the Commission recommends that the entire proceeds

of the vacant land cess/tax and penalties for misuse be credited to a Shelter Fund. The proceeds of the shelter fund would be wholly applied to the city from which it is collected and will be specifically utilised for land acquisition and development of serviced sites for the urban poor and for construction of housing for them.

Rent Control : It has been recommended that the Rent and Accommodation Acts may be rationalised with the following objectives in mind :

1. The protection of existing tenancies.
2. The institutionalisation of a system of rental increases, as per a prescribed formula, so that whilst on the one hand tenants continue to pay a reasonable rent, on the other it is possible for some additional money to be found for building maintenance.
3. Delinking of non-residential tenancies from the purely residential so that commercial activity be given to pay the market rent.
4. The offering of incentives for new construction so that more and more housing comes on the market.
5. Improving the tax-base of local bodies by facilitating realistic valuation of properties.

Representation on Use of Andhra Pradesh Fishing Grounds

4814. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(c) whether Government have received representations on the use of Andhra Pradesh fishing grounds and ports by fishing boats of other States;

(b) if so, whether any compensation will be paid to the fishermen of Andhra Pradesh due to losses suffered by reduced catches; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to remove such boats away from Andhra coast ?

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

(b) Any fishing boat registered in India has the right to operate from any coast of India subject to the rules prevailing in that State. Government of Andhra Pradesh have passed executive orders (1983) according to which, vessels of 20 M and above should operate beyond territorial waters (23 k.m. limit). Therefore, the question of payment of compensation to the fishermen of Andhra Pradesh does not arise. The slight reduction in catches during 1985 in Andhra Pradesh compared to fish landings in 1984 may be due to reasons other than boats operating from other States. Deep sea fishing vessels use Vishakhapatnam fishing harbour for service. No base in Andhra Pradesh has been allotted to the chartered fishing vessels.

(c) Does not arise.

Amendment to Industrial Disputes Act and Trade Unions Act

4815. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received some proposals from the INTUC to bring about certain amendments in the Industrial Disputes Act and the Trade Unions Act;

(b) if so, the details of the amendments suggested; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The INTUC have generally urged implementation of the recommendations made by the Sanat Mehta Committee for restructuring of the industrial relations and dispute settlement system.

(c) The various proposals for amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act and

the Trade Unions Act are yet to be finalised.

**Assistance to Societies by National
Cooperative Development Corporation**

4816. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

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

(a) when the National Cooperative Development Corporation came into existence;

(b) the number of societies which have been provided assistance by it during the year 1986 and the credit provided society-wise; and

(c) the amount disbursed by each society during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) was established in March, 1963.

(b) During the financial year 1985-86, 8,360 societies/units have been sanctioned assistance by NCDC. The assistance provided by NCDC during 1985-86 was as under :-

Sl. No.	Type of cooperatives/ activities	Amount of assistance sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Cooperative Marketing.	1171.80
2.	Cooperative Inputs.	244.03
3.	Cooperative Processing :	
	a) Sugar Factories.	937.11
	b) Spinning Mills.	934.13
	c) Soyabean & Oilseed Projects.	1940.86
	d) Others like rice mills, dal mills, fruit & vegetables processing, plantation crops processing, cotton ginning & pressing, jute baling units etc.	320.52
	Sub-Total:	3632.62
4.	Cooperative storage.	5464.02
5.	Cooperative cold storages.	279.11
6.	Weaker Sections :	
	a) Fisheries.	1323.28
	b) Tribal, Scheduled Castes & Hill Areas Programmes.	75.12
	c) Dairy & Poultry.	344.80

d) Handlooms.	339.60
e) Coir & Sericulture.	33.45

Sub-Total:	2116.25

7. Rural consumers.	573.91

Grand Total:	13,481.74

(c) Assistance from NCDC to cooperative societies is not intended for further disbursement by the beneficiary cooperatives to their members. It is meant to strengthen the society as a corporate body and for investments in infrastructural facilities.

Sale of Jhandewalan Complex by DDA

4817. DR. A.K. PATEL :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority had proposed to sell Jhandewalan Extension Building (having offices of engineering and slum departments) and part of Siri Fort complex;

(b) if so, what are the proposals received after appropriate advertisements and what is the present stage of negotiations; and

(c) the reasons for selling these properties ?

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

(b) So far no advertisement for the sale of Jhandewalan building has been issued by DDA.

Non-residential buildings in Siri Fort Complex have been/are being disposed of as under:-

(i) Dining Hall, Shopping Complex, Cultural Centre, Practice Hall Since transferred against payment to Ministry of Information and Broadcasting - Doordarshan.

(ii) Mini Hospital Building under transfer to Ministry of Urban Development.

(iii) Reception Centre & Administrative Block in A.G.V. Complex; Transferred to BHEL in June, 1994 against payment.

(c) Siri Fort Complex was constructed by DDA for and at the instance of the Government and disposed of according to the orders of the Government.

Jhandewalan Extn. Building is commercial project constructed for disposal.

Demand and Supply of Crops and Livestock Products

4818. DR. A.K. PATEL :

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

(a) the demand and supply parameters of important crops and livestock products during each of the last three years;

(b) the estimates for the current and the next year; and

(c) the targets fixed in the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Demand for crops and livestock products is governed by various parameters including population growth, increase in per capita income, price and income elasticity of demand, changes in prices of substitutes etc. On the other hand, supply of these products is governed not only by

production, but also by other parameters like exports/imports, changes in stocks held by producers, traders and the Government etc. Information on some of these parameters of demand and supply determinants is not collected under the existing regular statistical system in the country. However, a table giving gross production of principal agricultural crops and livestock products for the last three years is given in the Statement given below.

(b) Final estimates of production for the current year are not yet due/not yet received from the States. However, based on rainfall and weather conditions/available information etc., anticipated levels for the current year in respect of crops/livestock products are given in Annexure. Targets for the crop year 1987-88 are yet to be finalised by the Planning Commission.

(c) Targets fixed for Seventh Five Year Plan (1989-90) are given in Annexure.

Statement

All India Production of Principal Crops and Livestock Products

Crop/Commodity	(Million tonnes/bales)				
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (Anticipated)	1989-90 (Target)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rice	60.1	58.3	64.1	59.5-60.0	73.0-75.0
Wheat	45.5	44.1	46.9	48.0-49.0	56.0-57.0
Coarse cereals	33.9	31.2	26.5	28.5-29.0	34.0-35.0
Pulses	13.0	12.0	13.0	13.0	15.0-16.6
Total Foodgrains	152.4	145.5	150.5	149.0-151.0	178.0-183.0
Groundnut	7.1	6.4	5.6	6.1-6.2	9.4
Rapeseed & Mustard	2.6	3.1	2.6	3.0-3.1	3.8
Total nine oilseeds	12.7	13.0	11.2	12.2-12.5	18.0
Sugarcane	174.1	170.3	171.7	172.0-175.0	217.0
Cotton*	6.4	8.5	8.6	7.8-8.0	9.5
Jute & Mesta**	7.7	7.8	12.7	7.5-7.8	9.5
Milk (P)	38.9	41.0	42.3	44.0	51.0
Eggs (P) (Thousand Million numbers)	12.8	14.3	15.4	15.9	19.9

*— Million bales of 170 Kgs. each.

**—Million bales of 180 Kgs. each.

(P)—Provisional.

Profit/Loss of H.F.C.

4819. **SHRI V. SOBHANADREE-SWARA RAO** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the installed capacity and actual production achieved in the various units under Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation for 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) the net profit/loss incurred by these units, individually; and

(c) the measures proposed for improving productivity of these units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) The installed capacity and actual production achieved in the various units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation (HFC) during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given below :

Name of the Unit	Installed capacity	(IN '000 MT)		
		PRODUCTION		
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (April-Feb.)
Namrup I & II	196.8	88.3	75.9	81.0
Durgapur	151.8	57.5	46.2	49.8
Barauni	151.8	37.7	92.8	52.6

(b) The net profit/loss incurred by these units is given below :

Units	1984-85	1985-86	(Rupees in crores)
			1986-87 (upto Feb. '87) (Provisional)
Namrup I & II	(—) 18.26	• (—) 29.07	(—) 22.37
Durgapur	(—) 32.22	(—) 30.89	(—) 31.56
Barauni	(—) 32.58	(—) 17.36	(—) 28.69
Trading activities	(+) 10.83	(+) 5.76	(+) 3.25
	(—) 72.23	(—) 71.56	(—) 79.37

(c) With a view to avoiding production loss on account of power-cut/failure, Government has approved installation of captive power plants for these units and out of these, the one at Durgapur has already been commissioned. HFC has also been asked to appoint consultants for preparing a detailed project report for revamping the units.

Possession of Flats Under New Pattern HUDCO Scheme, 1979

4820. **SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH**: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which the next draw of flats under the New Pattern HUDCO Scheme, 1979 is likely to be held ;

(b) when it was held last and how many registrants out of them have been given possession of the flats under different categories ;

(c) the details of construction of M.I.G. flats under the above said scheme and when these flats are likely to be available for handing over possession ;

(d) whether there is any proposal to undertake a crash programme to liquidate the waiting list ;

(e) the steps being taken to clear the backlog and the time by which it is expected to be cleared ; and

(f) when the next registration for flats is likely to be opened ?

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

Hiring of Satellite Relay Facility

4821. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the charges which Doordarshan has to pay for hiring satellite relay facilities for one-day cricket test ;

(b) whether Government recovers the entire expenditure on satellite relay facilities through advertisements ;

(c) if not, the deficit Doordarshan has to bear on account of such cricket tests ;

(d) whether Doordarshan proposes to develop its own satellite relay facility ; and

(e) if so, by when and the cost involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Rs. 1.5 lakhs approx.

(b) Yes, Sir. The advertisement revenue, however, varies from match to match.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Source of Collection of News by Doordarshan

4822. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Doordarshan is considering to avail of the services of international media available throughout the night for telecasting the news in its morning transmission and take us ahead of daily newspapers for giving the latest news not covered by the newspapers ; and

(b) the sources on which Doordarshan depends to collect the news items ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Doordarshan is already subscribing to international TV news services to provide news coverage from all parts of the world.

(b) News stories are received through local reporting ; news agencies such as Press Trust of India and United News of India ; All India Radio pool copy ; Press notes and handouts issued by various organisations including the Press Information Bureau etc. Visual coverages are contributed by Doordarshan's own camera teams as well as stringers and TV news agencies. Visual coverages of international events are provided by international TV news services.

F. A.O. Aid for Madhya Pradesh

4823. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Food and Agriculture Organisation has decided to

assist the country in Aerial Seeding Programme of Chambal rivers in Madhya Pradesh and Production of Soya Food ; and

(b) if so, the amount earmarked under the projects for Madhya Pradesh ?

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

(b) A sum of US \$ 95,000 has been earmarked by the FAO for the implementation of the project 'Assistance to Aerial Seeding Programme for afforestation of Chambal Ravines of Madhya Pradesh. There is no earmarking of funds for specific states. Funds are allocated for approval projects.

Advisory Committees for Ahmedabad and Rajkot Radio Stations

4824. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GEAKWAD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) When the Advisory Committees for Ahmedabad and Rajkot radio stations were constituted last and the criteria adopted for nomination of members on these Committees ;

(b) the names of persons of different categories nominated on the Advisory Committees attached to the above radio stations ; and

(c) when the term of these Committees is likely to expire ?

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

(a) The Programme Advisory Committees at All India Radio Ahmedabad and Rajkot were constituted on 26.9.1986 and 30.7.1986, respectively. The criteria adopted is that the members shall be representatives of cultural, linguistic and social interests of the listening area which the Station covers.

(b) The lists of Programme Advisory Committee members at All India Radio

Ahmedabad and Rajkot are given in the Statement given below.

(c) The term of Programme Advisory Committees will expire after to completion of their tenure of two years.

Statement

The Programme Advisory Committee, AIR, Ahmedabad

Dr. B.S. Vaidya

Shri Markand Bhatt

Prof. Mohuddin Bombaywala

Dr. Ishwarbhai Patel

Smt. Aruna Sanat Mehta

Prof. Bakul Tripathi

Prof. Rajnikant Atalia

Justice N.M.Miabhoy

Prof. Ratilal Nayak

Shri N.D.Patel

Shri Hiralal Harilal Bhagavati

Kum. Pratibha Pandit

Prof. Anisha Mirza

Dr. L.K. Prem

The Programme Advisory Committee, AIR, Rajkot

Kum. Naliniben Upadhyay

Dr. Jayshukhbhai B. Jasani

Shri Nanjibhai Savjibhai Bha lodi

Shri Natubhai Mehta

Prof. Yasin Dalal

Smt. Pratima K. Nandani

Shri A.K.Lalani

Shri Chhaganbhai Parmer

Shri Jayantbhai Palan

Shri Madhukar N. Nandani

Shri Mithabhaikar Parsane

Dr. Vihari Chhaya

Expansion of AIR Facilities in Gujarat

4825. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEK-
WAD :

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

(a) whether Government propose to
open six frequency modulation transmitter
stations in Gujarat ;

(b) if so, by what time ; and

(c) the time by which AIR station,
Vadodara will be upgraded as an indepen-
dent full-fledged AIR station ?

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

(a) and (b) No Sir. In its 7th Plan, AIR
has proposed to set up three Radio Stations
one each at Ahwa, Surat and Godhra in
Gujarat. The stations at Surat and Godhra
will be equipped with Frequency Modulated
Transmitters while the Station at Ahwa will
be conventional Amplitude Modulated MW
transmitter. The proposed radio stations are
expected to be ready for commissioning by
the end of March, 1990.

(c) Question does not arise, as there is
no such proposal.

Interview of Doctors on Doordarshan

4826. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEK-
WAD : Will the Minister of
INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING
be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of doctors called on
Doordarshan to discuss various medical
topics during the last three months ;

(b) the criteria on which they were
selected for this purpose ; and

(c) whether they are approved by any
selection panel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION &
BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :

(a) List of doctors who participated in
various programmes of Doordarshan
Kendra, Delhi is given below.

(b) and (c) The doctors are booked as
per requirement of the Programme/Topic
depending upon their suitability, present-
ability and communicative ability. There is
no selection panel for such purpose.

List of Doctors who Participated in Various Programmes of Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi

1. Dr. P.L. Chowdhuri, MBBS (FRE), Surgeon (Orthopaedic).
2. Dr. M.K. Gupta.
3. Dr. P.K. Khosla, Prof. in Rajendra Prasad Centre of AIIMS, Delhi.
4. Dr. Anil Dhelli, Dental Surgeon.
5. Dr. Nikita Kamal.
6. Dr. Mamta Sharma, Children Specialist.
7. Dr. Y.P. Gulati, MS (Ortho).
8. Dr. J.S. Guleria, MD (Med) FICA.
9. Dr. Rakesh Shrivastava, MD, Medicine.
10. Dr. Dr. Rakesh Verma, MD (Med) DM (Cardiology).
11. Dr. L.K. Sharma, MS, Surgeon.

12. Dr. Manorama Singh, MD (Gyne).
13. Dr. A.K. Sharma, DUD, MD (Skin).
14. Dr. J.M. Hans, MS (ENT), DLO
15. Dr. A.K. Gupta, MD (Psych).
16. Dr. Usha Khotari, MRCOG (Lon.) DRCOG (Lon).
17. Dr. K. Madan, MD, DGO.
18. Prof. R.C. Misra, MD, FICA.
19. Prof. N.P.S. Varma, MD, FICA.
20. Dr. S. Salhan, MD (Gyne).
21. Dr. P.D. Nigam, MD, FICA.
22. Dr. K.K. Kothari, DPM, MRCP.
23. Dr. J.P. Singh, MS, Surgeon.
24. Dr. G.C. Saxena, DA MD.
25. Dr. K.P.S. Verma, MD (Med).
26. Prof. C.P. Thakur, MD, FRCP.
27. Dr. J.J. Sood, MD (Med).
28. Prof. A.N. Malaviya, MD (Med).
29. Prof. V. Rama'lingaswamy, MD (Path.) FRCP.
30. Dr. N.C. Bhargava, MD.
31. Dr. K.N. Basu, MD.
32. Prof. S.S. Yadav, MS (Ortho).
33. Dr. Ashok Dixit, MBBS, DA.
34. Ar. J.L. Jain, MBBS, MBA.
35. Dr. K.K. Kohli, MBBS, DTCD.
36. Dr. Ashok Chakraverty, MD, DCH.
37. Dr. K.K. Bhutani, MBBS, DOMS.
38. Dr. Mridula Pandey, DHMS (HOMES.)
39. Dr. Rajni Arora, MBBS.

Urban Basic Services Programme in the Country

4827. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Urban Basic Services Programme has been launched in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the amount allocated during the Seventh Five Year Plan for the purpose ;

(d) whether some districts have been selected for launching of the programme ; and

(e) if so, the particulars of the districts with States selected for the purpose and how the finances are to be met while launching the programme ?

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

(b) The UBS Scheme has been launched in the country w.e.f. 22.8.1986 with UNICEF assistance. It aims at improving awareness and promote community action and providing basic services of reasonable quality like water supply, low cost sanitation, environmental improvement and education. The Scheme is mainly designed to enhance the survival and development of children and Women of urban low income family in selected districts. It will cover 200 towns in 36 districts all over the country.

(c) The amount allocated during the Seventh Five Year Plan for the purpose is Rs. 27.60 crore out of which Central Government's share is Rs. 5.52 crore.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The particulars of districts etc. is given in the Statement given below. The finances for the purpose are to be met by the concerned State Govt. Union Territory UNICEF and the Central Government in the ratio of 40 : 40 : 20 respectively.

Statement

Particulars of the Districts with States Selected for the Purpose of UBS Scheme.

S.No.	Name of the State	Name of the District Selected.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	i) Mehboobnagar ii) Ananthapur iii) Cuddapah iv) Nalgonda v) Srikakulam
2.	Orissa	i) Sambalpur ii) Puri iii) Kalahandi iv) Keonjhar v) Bolangir vi) Sundargarh
3.	Kerala	i) Ernakulam ii) Alleppey

4.	Tamil Nadu	i) Thanjavur
5.	Karnataka	i) Tumkur
6.	Pondicherry	i) Pondicherry
7.	Assam	i) Kamrup
8.	Manipur	i) Imphal
9.	Tripura	i) N. Tripura
10.	West Bengal	i) Darjelling
11.	Maharashtra	i) Ratnagiri ii) Sindhudurg
12.	Gujarat	i) Baroda ii) Rajkot
13.	Bihar	i) Patna
14.	Uttar Pradesh	i) Lucknow
15.	Delhi	i) Delhi
16.	Rajasthan	i) Bhilwara ii) Banswara
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	i) Anantnag
18.	Madhya Pradesh	i) Indore
19.	Himachal Pradesh	i) Una
20.	Haryana	i) Faridabad
21.	Punjab	i) Ludhiana
22.	Meghalaya	i) East Khasi Hills
23.	Nagaland	i) Kohima.

Compensation for Indira Gandhi Stadium

4828. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI :
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether D.D.A. built Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium has been transferred by Government to Sports Authority of India;

(b) if so, the compensation paid to DDA;

(c) whether the Stadium will be sub-letted for holding large functions; and

(d) if so, the amount proposed to be charged for sub-letting the Stadium ?

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

(b) A sum of Rs. 58.52 crores has been paid to DDA in addition to the grant of Rs. 9.80 crores released earlier.

(c) and (d) This Stadium will be allowed to be hired for Sports purposes and when not so required for other purposes according to existing tariff with Sports Authority of India.

Development of Green Belt Area in Delhi

4829. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the purpose of providing master green belts throughout Delhi as per Master Plan;

(b) the steps taken to protect the master green areas from encroachments and development of green areas as envisaged in the Master Plan;

(c) whether there is any master green belt in and around Ring Road between III and Panchsheel Park, New Delhi; and

(d) whether adequate plantation of trees and green grass has been provided in these Master green belts during the last rainy season; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) To check the atmospheric pollution to act as lungs for the city and to provide active and passive recreation areas in a planned way for whole of the city.

(b) Apart from fencing the area and providing watch and ward staff, the steps taken to prevent encroachment or green land in Delhi include regular patrolling, frequent demolitions, proceedings under the DDA Act, 1957 and under the P.P. (Eviction Act. Action is also taken for prosecution of the encroachers. Action for conferring the powers of seizure and sealing under the Delhi Development Act is also contemplated.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Plantation and grass has already been provided and further intensification is being carried out.

Services of Group Housing Colonies Taken Over by M.C.D.

4830. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the civic services in the colonies set up by the Co-operative Group Housing Societies such as Vasant Vihar, New Friends Colony and Sarvapriya Vihar in South Delhi have been taken over by Delhi Municipal Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Civic services of Vasant Vihar, New Friends Colony and Sarva-Priya Colony in South Delhi developed by the respective Co-operative House Building Societies were taken over by the MCD on 15-1-1974, 8.2.1974 and 13-8-1976 respectively in accordance with the approved procedure.

(c) Does not arise.

Ship-Breaking Units

4831. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ship breaking units functioning in the country at present;

(b) whether any ship-breaking unit is located in Maharashtra; if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal pending before Government to develop ship-breaking industry and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which a decision will be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) At present 81 ship breaking units who have their own sites are functioning. In addition to the above there are 28 sites at Bombay and two at Calcutta, which are available for allotment by the respective Port Trusts to ship-breaking units which have ships for breaking and are registered with MSTC at Bombay and Calcutta.

(b) Four ship breaking units have been registered at Agardanda in Raigad District of Maharashtra. They have not however so far obtained environmental clearance from the Government of Maharashtra.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal before the Government for further development of the ship breaking industry in India.

Utilisation of Satellite facilities for hill and Inaccessible areas of Konkan region

4832. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to utilize satellite facilities to cover hill and inaccessible areas of Konkan region of Maharashtra ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) Maharashtra has already been provided with satellite facility enabling the relay transmitters all over the State to transmit programmes originating from Doordarshan Kendra, Bombay. The extent of coverage is however determined by the reach of the transmitters. While, the High Power TV Transmitters at Bombay and Panaji provide TV service to parts of Konkan region, the coverage in the area is further expected to improve with the installation of 100 W, TV transmitter at Ratnagiri and upgradation of the existing TV transmitter at Pune to 10 KW power during the VII Plan period.

Supply of Award Winning Films to Film Societies in Karnataka

4833. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the Film Societies in Karnataka State have urged the National Film Archives, Bangalore and other agencies to supply award winning films of National and International repute ; and

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

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

(a) No request from any Film Society in Karnataka has been received by National Film Archives from supply of award winning films of National and International repute.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Steel Plates

4834. DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Salem Steel Plant has successfully achieved the targets of steel plate export to U.S.A. ;

(b) whether more orders from other countries have been received ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) There is no country-wise target for export of steel products. Against an order for 513 tonnes of Cold Rolled Stainless Steel Sheets/Coils contracted by the Salem Steel Plant for export to the U.S.A. during 1986-87, about 493 tonnes have been shipped so far.

(b) and (c) In addition to the order for the USA as indicated in part (a), the details of other export orders contracted by the Plant for CRSS Sheets/Coils and the shipments made against them are as under :

(Qty : Tonnes)

Country	Order received	Quantity shipped
Canada	220	220
Australia	136	136
Bangladesh	20	21
Japan	10	10
West Germany	20	20
Netherlands	20	
Finland	10	10
Portugal	60	
Total :	496	417

World Bank Assistance for Steel Plants

4835. DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a World Bank Study Team visited India to assess the possible assistance for our Steel Plants ;

(b) if so, whether any preliminary report has been submitted by the team in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) to (c) Various World Bank Teams and Missions have visited India and have held discussions with Steel Authority of India Ltd. and different Government Departments to identify areas for which they may possibly extend funding support.

The World Bank management has yet to finalise their report and take a decision on the question of funding the Indian steel sector.

Blocks Covered Under Special Rice Production Programme in Orissa

4836. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of blocks, district-wise in Orissa covered under the Special Rice Production Programme during 1985-86, 1986-87 and names of blocks in Cuttack district proposed to be covered in 1987-88;

(b) whether Government are aware that the major components of the programme such as training, distribution of inputs, minikits, supply of pesticides, community nurseries and irrigation and drainage facility have not been monitored by any agency particularly in the Jaipur sub-division, resulting in discouragement and constraints in achievement of targets set for special production of rice; and

(c) the man-houres spent for implementing the programme and guiding the farmer at different stages during 1986-87 in the Jaipur sub-division ?

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

(b) All the components under the programme such as training, distribution of inputs minikits, pesticides etc. have been monitored in the State including in the Jaipur sub-division by the State Government. The components of community nurseries, irriga-

tion and drainage improvement are not included under the Project in the State.

(c) Farmers and farm labourers including women were trained in improved rice production technology in the training camps organised for the purpose. Besides, for providing the guidance, farmers are visited regularly by the Extension Officers in the villages and fields and meetings arranged. However, no record of the man-hours spent for implementing the programme and guiding the farmers is kept.

Statement

The number of blocks district-wise in Orissa covered under the special production programme during 1985-86, 1986-87 and blocks proposed to be covered in Cuttack district during 1987-88:

Sl. No.	District	No. of Blocks covered during	
		1985-86	1986-87
1.	Balasore	4	4
2.	Bolangir	4	4
3.	Cuttack	8	8
4.	Dhankanal	3	3
5.	Ganjam	6	6
6.	Kalahandi	4	4
7.	Korapur	7	7
8.	Keonjhar	3	3
9.	Mayurbhanja	5	5
10.	Phulbani	3	3
11.	Puri	7	7
12.	Sambalpur	6	6
13.	Sundergarh	3	3

During 1987-88 in Cuttack district eight blocks namely: Athagarh, Barachana, Dasrathpur, Salipur, Banki, Tirtol, Patkura, and Ballikuda are proposed to be covered under the programme.

Per Capita Availability of Cultivable Land

4837. DR. B.L. SHANLESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether per capita availability of cultivable land in the country has been declining and is likely to be 0.15 hectare by 2000 A.D.;

(b) whether the acreage of land available for productive use has also been declining;

(c) if so, the reasons for such decline; and

(d) the steps being taken to prevent this decline and also to restore the unproductive land to productive and profitable use ?

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

(c) The reasons for the decline is the increase in population and other developmental activities such as settlements, social utilities, mining and industrial activities. Besides, soil erosion and land degradation have also been reducing the productivity of land.

(d) Steps taken to prevent the decline and also to restore the unproductive land to productive use include :-

- i) Arrest or moderate the rate of soil erosion under all land management practices;
- ii) Prevent the processes of degradation such as through water logging, gully and ravine formation, shifting cultivation, stream erosion, desertification etc;
- iii) Restoration of degraded lands through programmes relating to conservation, reclamation and improvement of land stock of the country through introduction of afforestation, erosion control, water conservation and harvesting measures,

replacing shifting cultivation, stabilisation and developing revines and gullies etc. through the implementation of various schemes.

Sinking of DDA Flats at Kalkaji

4838. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that 306 flats constructed by Delhi Development Authority in Kalkaji Extension are sinking;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been held into the Matter; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) DDA have reported that cracks have developed in 5 flats bearing nos. 48A, 48B, 48C, 47B & 52A. No sinking has taken place.

(c) and (d) DDA is investigating the reasons for the cracks and will take remedial measures to rectify the same.

Revival of Charter Policy for Foreign Fishing Trawlers

4839. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the imperatives which made Government to revive policy of chartering foreign fishing trawlers;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the chartered trawlers are from Taiwan; and

(c) if so, the number of such trawlers presently using our waters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) After detailed review it was decided to continue the policy of

chartering foreign fishing vessels with some modifications in order to acquire the technology and to build up a fleet of specialised and resource specific vessels for diversified fishing activities as per the 7th Plan target.

(b) Although most of the chartered vessels are of Taiwanese origin, they have been chartered by the Indian companies through the various disponent owners located in Singapore, Honkong and Japan.

(c) The number of chartered vessels that are in operation in our waters at present is 28.

Rice Production in West Bengal

4840. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the funds proposed to be made available to the Government of West Bengal during the year 1987-88 under the minikit programme for production of rice in that State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : Under Central Sector Minikit Programme of Rice including Propagation of New Technology, Rs. 7.43 lakhs are proposed to be made available to the Government of West Bengal during the year 1987-88.

Funds for Expansion of TV Network in West Bengal

4841. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any funds have been provided during 1987-88 for installation of transmitters and expansion of the existing studios in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when the work thereon is likely to start ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) Doordarshan's Annual Plan for 1987-88, inter-alia, includes a provision of Rs. 425.44 lakhs for expansion and modernisation of Doordarshan Kendra, Calcutta, establishment of Programme Generation Facilities at Siliguri, introduction of Second Channel service at Calcutta, provision of Electronic Field Production Van at Calcutta, setting up of a 100 W TV transmitter at Kalimpong and completion of some of the continuing schemes. Action has already been initiated for procurement of long delivery equipment including 10 KW TV Transmitter for Second Channel Service at Calcutta and 100 W Transmitter for Kalimpong. Site for Programme Generation Facilities Centre at Siliguri has also been selected.

(c) Does not arise.

Families Practising Shifting Cultivation

4842. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of families practising shifting cultivation in North-Eastern Region, State and Union Territory-wise ; and

(b) the reasons for failure of rehabilitation programme of Jheemung families ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) According to the report of the Task Force on Shifting Cultivation in India (October, 1983), the number of families practising shifting cultivation in the North Eastern Region are given below :

State	No. of families practising shifting cultivation
Arunachal Pradesh	54,000
Assam	58,000
Manipur	70,000
Meghalaya	52,290
Mizoram	50,000

Nagaland	1,16,046
Tripura	43,000
	4,43,336

(b) The programme for control of shifting cultivation and rehabilitation of shifting cultivators have been so far implemented on small scale. The approach has been to establish feasibility of integrated package of technology to provide stable land management system with a view to improve the socio-economic condition and stabilise ecology. Though no comprehensive evaluation studies have so far been carried out, there have been a number of reports and studies on various programmes implemented so far. According to these reports, there has been greater awareness among the people to adopt a alternate land management systems and seek greater investment to this end. The studies also have confirmed that the programme should be location specific, beneficiary oriented and integrated on watershed basis keeping in view the socio-economic requirement of the village as a unit. This improved strategy for settlement of shifting cultivators is being introduced for implementation during the next 3 years of Seventh Five Year Plan.

Financial Crisis in Birmitrapur Lime Stone Mines in Orissa

4843. **SHRI MAURICE KUJUR** : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Birmitrapur Lime Stone Mine in Sundargarh district, Orissa is facing serious financial crisis ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to avert the situation which would cause unemployment to a large workforce ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) A plan for rehabilitation of the Company is under consideration. To help the Company tide over its immediate

requirements of working capital, an amount of Rs. 1 crore has already been disbursed as a non-Plan loan from Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Modernisation on Mine Steel Plants

4844. **SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT** :

SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the working group on steel has prepared a blueprint to enable Government to work out a suitable incentive scheme linked with production, for the modernisation of mini steel plants ;

(b) whether Government had asked the working group to give its report within a month ;

(c) whether the working group has submitted its report ; and

(d) if so, the main features of the report and the time by which a final decision will be taken on its recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) to (d) The Department of Steel has constituted a group to recommend norms of modernisation for the mini-steel plants. The group is expected to submit its recommendations to the Government shortly.

Accountability for Projects Under Execution by SAIL

4845. **SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTY** : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to enforce accountability of officers regarding execution of projects in respect of steel plants under SAIL and other allied industries ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, Public sector managements are

expected to collectively ensure implementation of projects within the sanctioned cost and time estimates. In addition, responsibilities of key officers concerned with execution of projects are also being specifically determined.

Supply of Steel to Re-rolling Mills

4846. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some States have approached the Union Government regarding augmentation of supply of steel to the re-rolling mills ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) No State Government has approached the Government of India regarding augmentation of supply of steel to re-rolling mills.

(b) Does not arise.

NAFED Price Support Plan for Oilseeds

4847. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether NAFED has geared itself to provide effective price support for oilseeds on the basis of floor price fixed by the Commission for Agriculture Costs and Prices ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether Government would ensure minimum purchase price of oilseeds as also the maximum consumer price for vegetable oils and oilcake ; 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 YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices recommends only minimum support price for five major oilseeds viz. groundnut, mustard/rapeseed,

sunflowerseed, safflower and soyabean. Keeping in view the recommendations, Government fixes the support price. NAFED as the Central Nodal Agency has made the necessary preparations and geared up its machinery to enter markets as and when the situations so warrants. The operational details planned for 1987-88 marketing season include identification of purchase centres, arrangements for working capital packing material, storage publicity, orientation and training programmes for the field staff of various agencies involved.

(c) and (d) NAFED has been authorised to purchase the entire quantity of oilseeds covered under the price support scheme and offered for sale by growers at support price. As regards the consumer prices, there is no price control on indigenous edible oils and oilcake. Imported edible oils is issued at pre-determined and moderate price. With improvement and maintenance of supply management of imported edible oil, it is expected that price level for indigenous oil would be kept at reasonable level.

Incidents of Hazardous Gas Leakage

4848. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of hazardous gas leakage incidents in the country after the Bhopal gas tragedy ;

(b) the number of persons affected by these accidents ;

(c) the amount of compensation given to the legal heirs of the victims ; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to rehabilitate them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d) According to information furnished by State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, 79 incidents of gas leakages involving death of 18 persons and injury to 418 persons were reported during 1985. Compensation was paid according to the relevant statutes.

The Factories Act, 1948 does not contain any provisions regarding rehabilitation of persons on account of accidents. However, the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 and the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 provide for payment of compensation to the employees or their dependents as the case may be, in case of injury due to industrial accidents.

Accidents in Coal Mines

4849. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of coal mine accidents have been reported resulting in loss of lives and serious injuries to workers ; and

(b) if so, the number of accidents in 1986 in different coal mines and the number of workers killed or seriously injured resulting in incapacitation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b)

Number of fatal accidents in coal mines during 1986 : 180*

Number of persons killed in these accidents : 214*

Number of serious accidents in coal mines during 1986 : 1145*

Number of persons seriously injured during 1986 : 1176*

*figures are provisional.

The information regarding number of persons incapacitated in the accidents is not separately maintained.

Accidents in Coal Mines

4850. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the total lives lost in fatal accidents in coal mines during 1986;

(b) the reasons of accidents;

(c) whether Government have examined safety laws in coal mines in U.K. and other advanced countries; and

(d) whether adoption of safety laws in coal mines in India on similar lines has been considered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) According to provisional figures, 214 persons were killed in fatal accidents in coal mines during 1986.

(b) The reasons for accidents in coal mines are fall of roof, fall of side, rope haulage, other transportation machinery, explosives, fall of persons, fall of objects etc.

(c) and (d) Safety and health of persons employed in mines in India is regulated by the Mines Act, 1952. A separate code of regulations called the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957 framed under section 57 of the Mines Act, 1952 regulates the operations in coal mines.

The Mines Act, 1952 was comprehensively amended in the year 1984 giving statutory backing to the institutions of Workmen's Inspector and Safety Committee, i.e. involving workers' participation in safety management, a practice which is prevalent in advanced countries, including U.K. The Coal Mines Regulations, 1957 are also amended from time to time. The last amendments took place during 1985.

Reservation of Posts for SCs/STs in Private Sector Establishments

4851. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in its 27th Report (1979-81), has recommended that the question of reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the services and posts in private sector should be reviewed at high level and immediate steps should be taken to make statutory provision for implementation of Government policy in private sector establishments ; and

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

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

(b) In view of the legal and constitutional difficulties involved in the implementation, the recommendation was not accepted.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, I have a submission to you about the motion.....

MR. SPEAKER : Which motion ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : ...To avoid future unpleasantness.....

MR. SPEAKER : Professor, under what rule ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The rules should be framed for the implementation of...

MR. SPEAKER : Professor, not allowed. Whatever you have given to me, I will take care of it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I only want to demand that rules should be framed for the implementation of Art. 78.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Professor Sahib, I will take care of that; you have given it to me.

(Interruptions)**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Further, it should be brought before the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I will see to it. If it is permissible, I will do it. You have to give it to me and I will look into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is it unparliamentary to point out to you...

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed; it is out of the rules.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : that such a motion is before you and that the rules should be brought before the House ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is out of order; over-ruled.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will you kindly apply your mind ?

MR. SPEAKER : I always apply my mind before giving my decision.....I always apply my mind before giving my decision. That is what I am saying.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of discussion here.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): We have come to know from the newspapers that Shri Ashok Sen has resigned. The House should know about it..... (Interruptions).

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): Who is our Law Minister today I must know. The House does not know that the resignation of Shri Sen has been sent to the Rashtrapati Bhavan..... (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Is there a full-fledged Law Minister today?..... (Interruptions).

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : When it Comes, I will tell you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Let the House be told about it... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. If something happens. I will tell you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He should make a statement. The House

**Not recorded.

should be informed about it... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*].

MR. SPEAKER : I tell you, if it is accepted, you will come to know about it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : If it is accepted then I will tell you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, Order, if something happens, you will come to know. You want to know in advance.

[*English*]

How can you foretell the thing ? How can I go by the press reports ? If it is accepted, you will know about it. How can I go by the press reports ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why not ?..... (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : That will come automatically.

(*Interruptions*), **

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing doing; nothing goes on record. There is no point of discussion here.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : On a point of order. When the Minister resigns, the House should be...

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order. It is a hypothetical question..... Not allowed, out of order, irrelevant.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why irrelevant ?..... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : What do you get out of it ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What is irrelevant in it ?..... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : When it comes, I will tell you.

[*English*]

How can I foretell certain things ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Who is the Minister of Law today ?

Don't you expect the Government to make a statement ?

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : It is all irrelevant; nothing goes on record.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjari) : Thousands and thousands of people have come to Delhi and have assembled at the Boat Club in regard to the Babri Masjid..... (*Interruptions*) .. Government has taken an indifferent attitude. Let the Government make a statement.

[*English*]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : You must ask the Government to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not barring anybody to make a statement.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record without my permission. Not allowed.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : You must ask the Government to make a statement. What are they doing ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am not barring any statement.

[*Interruptions*][*Translation*]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHAUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, lakhs of people have come to Delhi from all parts of the country on the issue of Babri Masjid. The Government should make a statement in this regard.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : The Home Minister had promised on the floor of the House that he would find out a solution.....(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot do anything about it. Nothing doing. Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : There was an assurance on the floor of the House. The Home Minister promised in his speech that he would find out a solution...

MR. SPEAKER : What am I to do ? You can always see him.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : He has promised here. The Home Minister Shri Buta Singh has promised..... Ask him to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot do anything about it. I am not barring him from making a statement. Nor am I barring you from seeing him and consulting him.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : You can give a direction. It has been assured on the floor of this House...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot give any direction. When a thing takes place, then I will find out ...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : If there is no statement from the Home Minister, we will be reluctantly forced to stage a walk out.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHAUDDIN OWAISI : Nobody can raise his voice here. Lakhs of Muslims from all parts of the country have come to Delhi. We stage a walk out.

(*Interruptions*)*[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)*

[Shri G.M. Banatwalla and some other hon. Members then left the House]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : What about the law Minister's resignation ?

MR. SPEAKER : About Law Minister's resignation. if it is accepted, if it comes; then I will tell you. I cannot go by press reports.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I want to know as to how many more are going to resign.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : They can publish anything. Why are you unnecessarily wasting the time of the House ?

(*Interruptions*)[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Tell, if you can, otherwise first find out and then tell them.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : Yes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He said that it was wrong to project the Prime

*Not recorded.

Minister as an alternative to Shri Jyoti Basu. That is why people say... (*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

12 09 hrs

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why has he resigned ? He should make a statement.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Why are you unnecessarily trying to waste the time of the House without rhyme or reason ? If there comes anything, let it come.

The Law Minister or any Minister, I think has the freedom to resign. He has the freedom to say anything or to make a statement on the floor of the House. Nothing bars him.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Without checking it up, I cannot say anything. Now sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : What is the use of this thing ?

[*English*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : If he has the freedom to resign, he also has the freedom to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : Is there anything wrong ? When he has the freedom to resign, he can make a statement too...

(*Interruption*.)

MR. SPEAKER : It is all irrelevant and uncalled for. You are wasting the time of the House.

[*Translation*]

If it is accepted, I will tell you. How can I foretell anything ?

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report and Annual Accounts of and Review on National Cooperative Land Development Banks Federation, Bombay for 1985-86, of National Heavy Engineering Cooperation Ltd., for 1985-86 and of National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Ltd., New Delhi for 1985-86.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Land Development Banks' Federation, Bombay, for the year 1985-86.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Land Development Banks' Federation, Bombay, for the year 1985-86 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Land Development Banks, Federation, Bombay, for the year 1985-86.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT.-4089/87.*]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Heavy Engineering Cooperative Limited for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Heavy Engineering Cooperative Limited for the year 1985-86.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4090/87.*]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Fishermen's

Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4091/87.]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources for 1987-88.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English Versions) of the Ministry of Water Resources for 1987-88.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4092/87.]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for 1987-88.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : On behalf of Shri Ajit Panja I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English Versions) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for 1987-88.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4093/87.]

Notification under Employees' State Insurance Act.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Amendment Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 129 in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1987 under sub-section (4) of section 95 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4094/87.]

Resolution regarding revision of Policy relating to the functions, membership, methodology for selection and Infra-structure of the Public Enterprises Selection Board.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Resolution No. 27(21)-EO/86(CC) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 1987 regarding revision of the policy relating to the functions, membership, methodology for selection and infra-structure of the Public Enterprises Selection Board.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4095/87.]

12.10 hrs.

[English]

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS Sixteenth Report

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Sir, I beg to present the Sixteenth Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Eleventh Report on Indian Dairy Corporation.

12.11 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

(i) DEMAND FOR A TELEVISION RELAY CENTRE AT MOTIHARI IN BIHAR (SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : (Motihari) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, East Champaran, which was the main working field of the Father of Nation Mahatma Gandhi, is being neglected by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Lakhs of people of that district fought shoulder to

shoulder with Mahatma Gandhi during the freedom struggle and contributed a lot. Thousands of people of that region laid their lives and suffered torture in prisons. It was hoped that after the independence, the Information and Broadcasting Ministry would pay special attention towards the working field of the Father of Nation and the local people would enjoy the fruits of independence and would feel that the Central Government was aware of the historical background of this centre of Mahatma Gandhi. The people of this region are waiting as to when the concerned Department of the Central Government will pay attention towards this neglected area and set up a Television relay centre there so that the people of Motihari can enjoy T.V. programmes alongwith the people of other parts of the country.

Therefore, I request the Central Government to set up a T.V. Relay Centre in Motihari at the earliest.

- (ii) Demand for implementation of recommendations made by the working group of the Planning Commission for economic development of certain dacoit-infested areas of Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilhaur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the working group of the Planning Commission had made certain recommendations in June, 1983 for the development of dacoit-infested areas of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, these related to the schemes regarding improvement of narrow valleys, construction of roads and bridges, and electrification of rural areas. Kanpur, Hamirpur, Etawah, Jalaun and other districts come under the dacoit-infested areas in Uttar Pradesh where the incidents of dacoit and murders take place every day. These are situated on the banks of the Yamuna river and are ravine areas.

Even after a lapse of such a long time since June 1983, the development schemes for this area have not yet been implemented. As a result of that this area is still the most backward and crime-infested one. If the recommendations of the working group of the Planning Commission are implemented, not only the area would be developed fastly but the people would also get job opportunities and the incidents of crimes would come down sharply. The expenditure on the

maintenance of law and order would also come down and the money thus saved could be utilised for other development works.

Therefore, I request the Central Government to implement these recommendations immediately to develop that area with the cooperation of the State Governments so that the people of that area can be liberated from the feeling of fear and committing crime and they can enjoy the benefits of development works.

- (iii) Demand for increasing reservation quota at Akbarpur, Malipur and Gosainganj railway stations in Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI R.P. SUMAN (Akbarpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Akbarpur Railway Junction on the Lucknow - Faizabad - Varanasi main line has assumed a special importance because a number of passengers travel everyday from here to the main big cities of the country. Moreover sufficient quantum of goods including mainly the bales of cotton is sent out from this Railway station by the side of which Shri Gandhi Ashram Uttar Pradesh State Spinning Mill is situated and a little further away a thermal power project and the religious places of Vichhochha Sharif and Govind Sahib are situated. But the reservation quota at Akbarpur Junction is very limited and there a lot of inconvenience is faced in respect of Transportation of goods. The reservation quotas for important stations of Malipur and Gosainganj are also limited although there is considerable movement of passengers as well as goods.

Therefore, I request the Central Government to increase the reservation quotas at Akbarpur, Malipur and Gosainganj railway stations and to provide godown facilities at the Akbarpur railway junction, and also to make arrangements for diverting and flushing the trains and to include Akbarpur railway station in the list of model stations as well.

[English]

- (iv) Establishment of an Agricultural Research Centre at Khandwa in M.P.

SHRI KALICHARAN SAKARGAYEN (Khandwa) : There has been a long pending demand of the people of Nimar region of Madhya Pradesh (Khandwa & Khargone Districts) that an Agriculture

College should be opened at Khandwa along-with a full-fledged Agricultural Research Centre.

As per the assurance given by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh Government, an Agriculture College was opened at Khandwa from February, 1987 under the auspices of Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur, but the Central Government has not yet taken any positive step to install a full-fledged Agricultural Research Centre, at Khandwa. I am informed that a team of experts from ICAR and JNKVV, Jabalpur had visited Khandwa for exploring the possibility of opening a research station with special reference to the cropping pattern and agro-climatic condition of the region. But many months have passed without any positive step in the direction of opening a full-fledged Agricultural Research Centre under ICAR or for strengthening and furnishing the existing research station under JNKVV at Khandwa.

12.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

A Research Centre is an urgent necessity to protect the crops and to help the farmers to grow the important crops such as a cotton groundnut, chillies, bananas, citrus etc. Besides, the newly opened Agriculture College at Khandwa will be further benefited by a proper and well equipped Research Centre.

I, therefore, request that Central Government should expedite the establishment of research centre at Khandwa or to strengthen and appropriately equip the existing research station and fulfill the urgent demand of the farming community of the Nimar region.

(v) Demand for clearance of the proposed Thermal Station in Rayalseema in Andhra Pradesh and include it in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur): Rayalseema in Andhra Pradesh is a backward and drought-affected area. Irrigation facilities are meagre, and agriculturists depend on well irrigation, for which electricity is a must.

The Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board has submitted a feasibility report for the installation of a 2 × 210 MW thermal power station in Rayalseema region to Central Electricity Authority on 8.4.1986 for techno-economic clearance. The State Government have also requested the Department of Power, Government of India in July 1986 for obtaining the techno-economic clearance of CEA to the above power station.

Subsequently, the Minister of Energy, Government of India informed the State Government, about the availability of coal linkage and clearance from the environmental, civil aviation and other technical aspects. The Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board has answered all the clarifications sought for.

Hence it is requested that the Government of India may be pleased to expedite the techno-economic clearance to the proposed thermal station in Rayalseema, and include the project in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

[Translation]

(vi) Need for steps to protect Saran district in Bihar from devastation by flood and erosion of the river Ganga.

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Chapra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to the following important matter under Rule 377.

Since the day we achieved our independence, North Bihar has been facing devastation both economically and socially due to floods and erosion of the river Ganga every year. Demands have been made repeatedly that the North Bihar, particularly the Saran district, should be protected from this calamity. But it is unfortunate that no concrete steps have been taken in this regard so far.

It had been heard that in the Saran district headquarters, between Chapra and Sonepur on the northern bank of the river Ganga, there was a scheme to construct an embankment, but it is hanging

fine till today. I have made a special mention in the House in this respect earlier also but nothing has been done.

Hence, I urge upon the Central Government to pay immediate attention to it and start work on a war footing to prevent devastating flood and erosion of the river Ganga as otherwise not only the Saran district will be destroyed economically and socially but also those ill-managed places like Dighvara bazaar and Makhlachak, which are important from the central point of view as also because they were a working field of the revolutionaries during our struggle for independence, will be swallowed by the river Ganga.

It is also worth mentioning that by the delinking of Dighvara bazaar, the Chapra-Goncpur railway line of the North-eastern Railway will also be cut-off.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government again to take the trouble of starting work there on a war footing in this regard so that Dighvara Bazaar and Makhlachak can be protected from the erosion by the river Ganga.

(vii) Need for construction of motorable roads by DGBR in border areas of Pithoragarh district in Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI HARI SH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to this important subject.

The border district of Pithoragarh in Uttar Pradesh touching China and Nepal and predominantly a tribal area lacks motorable roads. The people of Munyari and Dharchula blocks have been demanding for a long time that 1) Munyari-Milat 2) Tawaghat—Dugdhatu New and 3) Tawaghat Jipti motor roads be constructed by DGBR. In the absence of pressure of Chinese forces in this area, the army does not given priority to the construction of motorable roads there, but in view of the present nature of relationship with China, its strategic importance cannot be denied.

Hence, keeping in view of the long term interest of the area, the construction of good motorable roads is very essential.

Therefore, the Defence Ministry should get the aforesaid motorable roads constructed by the DGBR.

(viii) Need to take measures for cleaning Kamla Canal Project in Madhubani district of Bihar.

SHRI ABDUL HANNAM ANSARI (Madhubani) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to the following matter of importance.

The Kamla Balan river, after descending from the Himalayas, flows through the Parliamentary constituency of Madhubani in Bihar. During the British rule, floods used to create havoc in the district of Madhubani every year. After independence our nation-builder Late Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru prepared the Kamala Canal project which was later on choked with silt, with silt. The Nepal Government also constructed a water reservoir at the mainstream of the river. The gates of the reservoir remain open during rainy season and this causes floods and results in siltation. At the time of showing of crops, water is not released at all, with the result that the farmers are not able to get water because of decrease in the level of water and due to siltation. On the other hand, the Irrigation Department realises land revenue from farmers for their land being in the command area.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government of India to adopt necessary measures to desilt the water reservoir and the canal so that the common people and the farmers could be saved from of this miserable condition.

(viii) Need for measures for cleaning Water Reservoir and canal of Kamla Canal Project in Madhubani district of Bihar.

12.20 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1987-88.
MINISTRY OF LABOUR—Contd.**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demand for Grant under the control of the Ministry of Labour.

Shri Damodar Pandey will continue his speech.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY (Hazari-bagh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was saying that the Minister of Labour had said that there was comparatively less loss of man-days last year and it was a matter of satisfaction. He hoped that further improvement would be made therein. Many rules have been framed under the Minimum Wages Act passed for the workers of the un-organised sector and decision have also been taken thereunder, but effective steps for the implementation of such decisions have not been taken so far. It is a matter of satisfactions that the Prime Minister has taken a decision to appoint a commission to go into the conditions of rural labourers working in the un-organised sector. We all heartily support this step. I am sure, this step will be implemented as early as possible and the measures, which would be suggested by the commission, would be implemented to improve the lot of rural labourers. We have been hearing about the Industrial Relations Bill since long. In every session of Parliament, an assurance is given by the hon. Minister of Labour to the effect that a Bill is being brought for this purpose soon. Today, I want to draw his attention to the urgency for such a step.

The opposition are bent upon bringing politics into the trade union movement. They instigate the workers to go on strikes that are politically motivated. They are busy all the time in putting the industrial economy out of gear and when they do not succeed there, they make the public sector a target to engineer strikes and to cause loss to the economy. On the one hand, they wish

the public sector a success and on the other, they engineer strikes on all India basis, but keep the private sector out of strike. It speaks of their double standard. The result is that we see mushroom growth of trade unions everywhere. Anybody is able to form a trade union. We are having a law made as far back as in 1926 and we have not been able to change it although the time, the situation and the industrial structure have undergone a drastic change. Today, we rank among the most industrialised countries in the world and if in spite of this we continue with laws as old as of 1926, I just cannot understand it. The National Labour Commission has given suggestions in this regard. The tripartite committee—the Indian Labour Conference—has given its views; the Sanat Mehta Committee has expressed its opinion regarding the basis for the new industrial policy. All these views are now before you. I do not know why this Bill is being delayed. If we want to give impetus to industrial growth in the country, if we want to give a direction to the workers' movement, this is high time to bring forward the Industrial Relations Bill without further delay so that the labour organisations could feel that they have achieved something.

E.S.I. is a very good scheme for the welfare of the workers, but it has certain shortcomings. E.S.I. hospitals are not adequately equipped. There is shortage of doctors and medicines in these hospitals. They do not fill up many posts. They have not lived up to the expectations of the workers in regard to providing them the required health card. It has an annual income of Rs. 600 crores which is too meagre to meet the expenses. We hope the Government would give additional grant for this purpose because the matching contribution from the factory owners is not fully realised. We are of the considered opinion that in addition to spending that money, help should be sought from the I.L.O., if need be. We are all concerned about the occupational diseases but have we ever thought that there should be proper arrangements for detection and treatment of occupational diseases, whether they are afflicted while working in mines or in factories so that the industrial workers do not fall victim to such disease. It cannot be denied that the industrial community, whether they are the industrialists

of the public sector or otherwise, is not doing much work in this direction. The hon. Labour Minister would agree that there is need to set up specialised E.S.I. hospitals in each of the industrial centres to carry out intensive research and investigations in regard to such diseases. He should seek assistance from whatever source for this purpose, but it must be done. Then comes the question of resource mobilization. We agree that had there been enough resources in the country, we could have developed such an infrastructure. The workers have contributed a lot by way of Provident Fund. The day before yesterday, I told that provident fund of the workers to the tune of Rs. 15,000 crores has been invested in developmental activities in the country. The National Labour Commission has suggested a 2 per cent increase in the Provident fund contribution. This suggestion has been welcomed by the workers. Every time we decide to raise the contribution of the workers by 2 per cent, but do not implement this decision. If the Contribution is raised by 2 per cent, the net resource mobilization would be Rs. 400 crores. The plea taken against this decision is that the public sector too will have to make the matching contribution. They will have to contribute to it if it is a non-inflationary expenditure. It is not so that this will lead to price rise or inflation. It will be a firm step towards resource mobilisation. In stead of depending on others we will depend on the workers. I hope that some step will be taken in this direction.

I would like to say one or two things about safety and welfare. We cannot deny that the safety is our responsibility, whether it is of the factory or of the mine. We have not taken that much strong step as we should have taken to make it effective. However it is a matter of satisfaction that there has been improvement in the mine safety agency which is responsible for the safety. Earlier no one wanted to join the service, the posts of officers remained vacant as the salaries were quite less. Now people are coming due to increase in the salaries. Now many vacancies will be filled. But mere appointment of officers does not result in efficiency. Concrete steps have not so far been taken that are necessary to impart training and provide funds. Therefore, I

suggest that prompt steps should be taken to improve the safety measures, whether these relate to the safety of mines or of the factories. Steps are being taken to withdraw mica mines welfare measures. You must have heard that mica mines are being run illegally. The number of authorised mines, both in the public and private sectors, is coming down but the number of workers is not coming down. What will happen if the already lesser welfare activities are further reduced? I want that some steps should be taken in this regard which may benefit not only the mica mine workers but also other mine workers. These steps should be taken by the welfare Committees and Officers. We are the founder member of the ILO and India has played a vital role in it. India has given full assistance to ILO in fulfilling its objectives, whether it is a case of assisting South Africa or any other country. We too take help from it whenever we need it. It is a different thing that we do not take as much help as we can. I am hopeful that we will work in this direction.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir; the House is discussing Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour but I regret to say that very few Member from the opposition, which boasts of championing the cause of workers, are present here. Their then attendance in the House shows as to how much they are interested in the welfare of the workers. Under these Demands, the Labour Minister has asked for Rs. 166 crores only but even then our friends from the opposition want that one rupee should be reduced from that amount. I would submit that they should shun this tendency and give some concrete suggestions to the Government to bring about improvement in the lives of the labourers. There are no two opinions that more funds have been made available to the Labour Ministry as compared to the last year. It reflects the objective of this Government. I would like to submit that the Opposition Members should withdraw their Cut Motions.

Sir, I can say it with a challenge that the Labour Ministry has shown such a good performance in these years that it has become incomparable. For the sake of argument, the Opposition Members may say

anything but let them compare the present performance of the Ministry with that of the same Ministry during the Janata regime of 2 and a half years. During the last one year we passed 5 labour welfare Bills. 4 Bills are under consideration at present and 9 Bills are under preparation. You can compare this year's performance to any year of the Janata regime and you will yourself know the difference. You give us any such example of the Janata regime and, I will concede that your Cut Motions are justified. I know that they cannot claim any credit for any work. They have presented these Cut Motion just for the sake of opposition. This sum of Rs. 166 crores will be spent on the welfare of the workers and on other works which are to be executed. Hon. Members from the Opposition are aware of this. In spite of this they are opposing the Demands. Recently, we have amended the Factory Act to provide for the safety and welfare of the workers. For that herculean task we need a large sum of money and against that requirement, the amount asked for is negligible. There are crores of workers in our country and our Government is committed to work for their welfare. Recently, the Hon. Prime Minister has announced two measures for the welfare of the workers which, I think, are known to all the Hon. Members. These two measures are quite significant for the workers' welfare. Earlier, the mill owners used to hold crores of rupees of the Provident Fund and no action could be taken against them. This resulted in a heavy loss to the workers. Neither the Janata Government paid any attention towards this aspect nor, unfortunately, we could do anything. Now the credit goes to the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Labour Minister for moving an amendment to the Act under which the mill owner will have to pay income tax on that amount of Provident Fund which is not deposited by him since that will be considered as income. Not only this, strictest possible action will be taken against him for recovery of that amount. Mr. Datta Samant, your turn will also come; do not be impatient. First listen to me and then give a reply.

Similarly, the Government has paid attention towards gratuity also. Earlier income tax used to be levied on the amount received as gratuity as that was considered as income

but now the Government by passing the law has made it tax free. This Amendment is of special significance for the working class and perhaps people like Shri Datta Samant cannot understand because they are not employees. Therefore, neither he nor people like me will be able to understand the agony of the workers. Earlier, a worker had to pay tax on the gratuity which he used to get after serving the whole of life because it used to be treated as income. But as this tax has been abolished, he will feel much relieved.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say about laws. According to the statistics collected in this regard, there are 24 million workers in the organised sector and 268 million workers in the unorganised sector. Only Shri Datta Samant and I are fighting for the rights of the 24 million workers and nothing was done for the 268 million workers during the Janata regime. There are two important points in the 20 Point Programme, formulated by the Prime Minister. Forgetting all differences, the opposition should help the Congress Government and the Congress Party in implementing these two points. One of the most important points relates to the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act and the other relates to the rehabilitation of the bonded labour. The other points are also for the welfare of these 268 million workers. So I would request that more funds should be allocated for this purpose. The opposition should also extend its support to their demand. They should forget all their differences and make an effort to implement the 20 Point Programme, particularly these two points.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir; I would now like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the three Acts namely, (1) the Minimum Wages Act, (2) the Immigration Labour Act and (3) the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act. These three Acts apply to the unorganised sector. I agree with the contention of the opposition that these Acts have not been implemented to the extent they should have been. The opposition should note that if we leave everything to the Government, whatever, crocodile tears they may shed, it would not help the workers of the unorganised sector.

There does not exist any security arrangement in the high rise buildings. Although rules and regulations have been framed in this connection, but the number of Inspectors for their implementation is not adequate. They cannot reach everywhere. If you find anyone violating the rules, you should inform the Government and get such persons punished.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just now Shri Demodarji has made a very good point. A sum of Rs. 600 crore has been collected under the Labour Welfare Scheme of the E.S.I. A suitable scheme should be formulated with this amount of Rs. 600 crores to construct a hospital in every nook and corner of the country where there does not exist any E.S.I. hospital. If you have some difficulty, we are all here to support you. Although you have ample funds but the number of ESI hospitals is not that much as it should have been. There is dual administration so far as doctors are concerned. You construct hospitals and provide other equipments but the doctors are deputed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra or other states. This system should be done away with. I would request you to create a separate cadre of doctors and where hospitals are constructed, the doctors should be posted there from this cadre.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other thing which I would like to say is about the provident fund. A sum of Rs. 13,550 crore to Rs. 14,500 crore towards provident fund is outstanding against the employers. Every year this amount will increase. If the employers are penalised for not depositing the provident fund amount, they do not pay the penalty. Realisation of income-tax on the outstanding amount by treating it as income is not enough. I would request the hon. Labour Minister to realise penal interest also from them. You have increased the interest on the deposits of the worker to 11 per cent. It is a good step but this is not sufficient. At least 15 per cent interest should be added in the accounts of the worker. This will help him at the time of his retirement because he will get back sufficient amounts and thus, he will not have to face any hardship.

The Government should take initiative in the matter of increasing the contribution to the fund to 10 per cent for workers otherwise the private sector will lag behind. An agreement was concluded between the HINDALCO and the Birlas who are one of the biggest capitalists in the country. The private sector is taking a lead in this matter. The hon. Labour Minister should convey our feelings to the hon. Prime Minister. The public sector should also come forward in this respect. At least the public sector should come equal to the private sector.

We expect from the workers that they should increase the productivity. We are celebrating this year as a Productivity Year. The Prime Minister is also taking interest in this matter. But I would like to say that the worker cannot enhance production only on the strength of his own effort. For this new technology, new equipments and new implements should be introduced. The worker should be imported training to operate new implements. The I.I.T's and I.T.I's, which are very important institutes in the country, should produce new implements and other equipments in large numbers. For this Rs. 75 crores have been demanded. I would request that the Prime Minister should allocate this sum of Rs. 75 crores for this purpose.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura : This amount is required to be passed by this House for each section of labour. For the Central Government employees there is Joint Consultative Machinery. It looks after the grievances of the Central Government employees. Public Sector have their own organisation to look after their grievances. The claim of the Government that the industrial relation has been improved is not correct. It is a fact that the number of strikes, man days lost been reduced.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertgang) : It is a contradictory statement.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : About one lakh small, medium and big units have been closed down. The reasons are well known to this House also. It is due to the economic policy, import liberalisation policy adopted by this Government.

Much has been said in this House about the un-organised section of workers. Crocodile tears have been shed time and again. There are about two million such workers and 25% of the un-organised section belongs to the agricultural workers. Agricultural workers constitute the major work force of this un-organised section of workers.

Minimum Wages Act was passed by Government in the year 1948.

The Government at the Centre, right from 1948, has not been enforcing the laws very strictly and as a result of this the wage varies from State to State. In some States, the agricultural labourers get a minimum wage of Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 per day. In some States like West Bengal, the agricultural labourers get more than Rs. 16 per day. In some districts, they get Rs. 19 or Rs. 20 even.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH (Mahendragarh) : In Punjab, they are getting Rs. 25 or so.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : But in some States, in our country, agricultural labourers get Rs. 2 per day, for instance in Bihar they get this amount.

[Translation]

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: It is good if they get Rs. 2.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It is about the farm of Shri Jagannath Mishra. It has appeared in "Sunday" that the farm pays Rs. 2.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, don't reply to his question.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : So, there is a need for a comprehensive legislation. The Ministry of Labour have appointed a Committee and that Committee also recommended that a comprehensive legislation should be enacted to regulate the wages of the agricultural labourers so that the minimum wage which is now determined by the State Government concerned could at least be given to them. I do not know why this

legislation has not been brought forward by the Central Government. I understand that there is an objection raised by the Ministry of Home Affairs or the Agriculture Ministry, because they do not want this type of legislation to be enacted, though there is a need for land reform because 35% of people are landless agricultural labourers. Unless they get land for agriculture purposes, unless their purchasing power is increased, our basic problem cannot be solved. So, the hon. Labour Minister, Shri P. A. Sangma, will please tell us whether a comprehensive legislation for agricultural labourers will be introduced in this very session.

Sir, during the Budget speech, the hon. Prime Minister also said that a Commission will be constituted for these agricultural labourers. I would like to know from the Government when this Commission will be constituted and who will be the Members of this commission. I plead with the Government that the agricultural labourers Union should be represented in the Commission so that they can look after their interests.

Sir, the other unfortunate section of people are the unorganised labour engaged in construction works. According to 1981 Census, there are about 3.5 millions of workers in this sector and a majority of these workers are at a low wage level and they do not get even the minimum wage. This House is well aware of the fact that the Supreme Court had to interfere for the cause of the workers working in ASIAD who could not get even the minimum wage, so that they might get minimum wage. They are not getting minimum wages. And most of the construction workers are contract workers, they are not getting the minimum wage. The Parliament, Sir, has also enacted the Contract Workers (Regulation and Abolition) Act. It has not been properly implemented. The employing Ministry of the Central Government are engaging contractors after this enactment by Parliament. But the Railways are not complying with the provisions of the Act. The works which were previously done by the Department are now handed over to the contractors. The coal ash handling workers who have been doing the perennial nature of work for years together, say, for the last 20 years, are now losing their jobs. They are contract

workers, they are losing jobs as the Railways have adopted a policy to switch over from steam locomotives to electric and diesel locomotives. These contract workers who have been working for the last 20 years and above and have been doing perennial nature of jobs, instead of being absorbed in the Railways, are now being thrown out of employment.

Sir, in coal industry also where this contract system is strictly prohibited, in the Eastern Coalfields Ltd., the authorities of the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited are engaging contractors even for raising coal.

Sir, now the question of bidi workers is there. This section of workers belong to the poor strata of our society. Most of them belong to Scheduled Castes and poor sections of our society. They do not get minimum wage. And the Minister has assured in this very House when a Private Member's Bill was being discussed in the monsoon Session, that a comprehensive Bill will be introduced for Bidi workers. But that is not being introduced now. He has also stated that identity cards have been issued to the 20 lakhs of bidi workers, but in my district, in the district to of Purulia, there are more than 30 thousand bidi workers, but not a single identity card has been issued to any of them in my district, and the provident fund accounts, which was also stated by the Minister, have not been opened for them either in the district of Bankura or in the district of Purulia. There is a dispensary in the district of Bankura, but the bidi workers do not get medicines there.

Sir, one hospital for the bidi workers, which was to be set up in Dhulian in Murshidabad district, was suddenly shifted to Aurangabad at the instance of one Union Minister and there is one chest clinic in Dhulian. Now that the hospital has been shifted to Aurangabad, the Chest Clinic that is there in Dhulian can be augmented so that the bidi workers of Dhulian who are in large number can get the benefit from the chest clinic that is there.

Sir, the Child Labour Act was enacted in the last session in this House. But the child labour is still prevalent in our country. This Act is not an improvement on the

previous Act. Only hazardous industries have been included in this Act. Sir, many of them are forced to remain unemployed when the child labours become adults. But this Act will not benefit the child labour because this Act only legalises the child labour. Instead of abolition of the child labour system in our country, this Act will only legalises the child labour system. One Board has to be constituted to regulate the child labour and that Board will determine which industries are hazardous industries and which are not. But the owners of these industries who engage the child labour can pressurise the members of the Board because the Board will be constituted at the district level and any hazardous industry can get a certificate from the Board itself that it is not a hazardous industry. Therefore, this particular Act which was hurriedly enacted in this House will ultimately legalise the child labour system. We are talking of going to the 21 century but we are legalising the child labour system in our country instead of abolishing it.

The most exploitation which our industrial workers face is the lack of safety precautions, particularly in the hazardous industry. At present, the workers' safety has merely remained in paper and there is nothing beyond discussing it in the seminars, meetings and the safety conferences. Nothing towards safety is done by the employers or the agency entrusted with the task of ensuring safety and welfare of the working class. India has one of the highest rates of industrial accidents. Over the last 30 years, nearly 36,000 workers have been killed and 6.4 million workers have been injured in the industrial accidents. Over 7,000 deaths occurred annually in the industrial accidents. There is a National Safety Council but this Council is not effectively functioning, not properly functioning. Even the coal mines which are to be inspected regularly are not being inspected and the incidence of accidents is increasing in the coal mines. The coal mine workers have to work in a very unhygienic condition.

13.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Your time is over.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : There are three points more.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur) : We can continue after lunch.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He cannot. He has already taken 15 minutes whereas his party has been allotted only 10 minutes.

Hon. Minister is going to reply today itself.

Shrimati Sheila Dikshit.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : I would like to propose that we forego the lunch hour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You wind up.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Now he can continue. Let him finish within a minute.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The Government have decided to amend the labour laws. This was discussed in the Indian Labour Conference last year. Almost all the Central trade unions except INTUC rejected the proposal of the Government to amend the industrial relations as proposed by the Government. Now the Government proposes to set up an Industrial Relations Commission as suggested by Sanat Mehta Committee and also introduce check-up system instead of secret ballot. Majority of trade unions have demanded that secret ballot system should be adopted for recognition of trade unions.

In railways, there are two recognised federations. Why should there be two recognised federations? Why not one, and that should be recognised and that should be elected by secret ballot by the employees?

By amending the industrial Relations Act, the Government wants to control the trade unions.

Much has been said regarding the workers' participation in the management. But

the scheme has been totally shelved.

I want to say one point about unemployment problem. There are about 40 million unemployed youth and there are a number of employment exchanges. But these Employment Exchanges are not being notified even by the Central Government. Once, railway was the biggest employer who used to employ about one lakh unemployed youth. But these Employment Exchanges are neglected. They are not being notified. This should be strictly enforced. (*Interruptions*). All recruitment should be made through Employment Exchanges.

Let me conclude. I will take one second only. Let me conclude.

These Employment Exchanges should be notified and I urge upon the Minister not to rush through this Trade Union Amendment Bill.

You should convene a meeting of all the trade unions again. Take them into confidence and discuss with them. Then you can take any action, after consulting all the Central trade unions. Without taking them into confidence, you should not rush through such amendments.

With these words, I thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA (Motihari) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Labour Ministry presented by the young Labour Minsiter.

Sir, we have seen the review and the performance Budget of this Ministry pertaining to this year. A number of good and effective welfare schemes have been introduced for women workers, child labour rehabilitation of the bonded labour, safety, in industries and relations between the employer and the worker in every sector. But the allocation made for women workers and child labour is very meagre. The schemes are very attractive but how these can be implemented with this meagre allocation. An Act dealing with the child labour was passed in November, 1986. It provides for award of stringent punishment

to those employers who engage children of 6 to 14 years of age in the hazardous jobs. The hon. Minister while replying should state the number of employers punished, the type of punishment awarded to them and the penalty imposed on them. Then only one will know whether the Acts which are passed here are followed in practice or not.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the major responsibility of the labour Department is to provide jobs to the unemployed. There are presently 811 employment exchanges in the whole country, where the names of at least 3 crores of people are registered. This number is one-fourth of the total unemployed in the whole country. There are three-fourth such unemployed persons who are not able to get their names registered due to the lack of information and means. In this way there are a total of 12 crore educated and uneducated unemployed persons in the whole country whereas surprisingly the Government have categorised only 3 crore people as unemployed.

During the First Five Year Plan, it was estimated that there were 70 lakhs persons as unemployed. This number is estimated to have increased to 3 crores after two years of the Seventh Five Year Plan. These are registered with the employment exchanges. Such is a huge number of unemployed persons in the country. In the booklet, which we have received, it has been stated that the Government will provide jobs to 2.75 lakh unemployed. When the number of unemployed persons registered with the employment exchanges is 3 crore, how this problem can be solved by providing jobs to 2.75 lakh out of them ?

A large number of educated persons, engineers and both M.B.B.S. as well as M.D doctors, are on the look out for jobs desperately. Their plight is very miserable. Our Planning Commission has not paid attention towards removing unemployment in the Third, Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans. Our late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi drew the attention of the Planning Commission to this problem in the Sixth Five Year Plan and asked them to pay

special attention in this direction. She said that without removing unemployment we could not bring about social and economic revolution in the country. The Planning Commission paid its attention towards this problem only when they were asked to do so.

I would like to tell you that our Prime Minister has proposed to introduce a special programme for the removal of unemployment in the country and has also said that about 3.4 per cent new jobs would be created. There is a large number of unemployed persons in the country. How will you solve their problem. The main aim of our Planning should be the removal of unemployment when this unemployment is removed, the country will march towards progress speedily.

It is an irony that there is more investment in the organised sector but the potential of employment is less there. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that under this situation how will we be able to provide jobs to the estimated number of 12 crore people and 3 crore people registered with the employment exchanges. So I would suggest that for creating job opportunities you should make investment in the unorganised sector. Only then potential for more employment will be created and more number of persons will get employment. Unless our Government and the Labour Ministry pay their attention towards this problem, nothing concrete will take place.

Another thing, I would like to say about the child labour. The Government have enacted good and stringent laws in this respect but even today atrocities are being committed on the child labour at Shivkashi, Ferozabad, Mirzapur and other places. The innocent children below 14 years are being exploited. No attention is being paid towards their security, education, health and welfare. A large number of small children are working as bidi workers. Schemes for their welfare are only on papers. The allocation made for them is very meagre. This should be increased and more allocation should be made for the welfare of the child labour. The suggestions of the I.L.O., the UNICEF and the World Health Organisation given in

their respective reports should be complied with.

Now, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the condition of women workers. You might be knowing that in America for the first time women left their homes and came out on the streets to claim their rights. Since then every year 8th March is observed as an International Women Day. The United Nations Organisation declared Year 1975 as an International Women Year and the year from 1975 to 1985 was declared as an International Women Decade but in spite of all these measures and efforts of the international organisations and of the Government, the condition of women labour is very pitiable. A number of women are educated. There are 42 per cent women in the administrative services. Women are working in every field be it secretariat or any other place. 30 per cent women are engaged in agriculture. Similarly, a large number of women are working in the construction works. Girls of the age of 10 to 16 years, go upto fifth floor along with cement, mortar and concrete on their heads. They deliver children while working in such conditions. By the time they reach the age of 25 years, they get old. May I know what the Government is doing for such unorganised women and what programmes they have formulated for their welfare. You have provided Rs. 8 lakhs for this purpose but can the problem of women be solved with this meagre amount.

A conference was held in the auditorium of Kanyatta in Nairobi on the conclusion of the International Women Year in which 10,000 women from different countries of the world participated and demanded that a time has come when the international organisations and the Governments should formulate special welfare programmes for women. But the Governments are not paying their attention in this direction. Therefore, women were exhorted to become self-sufficient so that they may be able to solve their problems on their own. There is a women cell constituted in the Government department for which a meagre amount has been allocated. Similarly, there is a consultative committee for the welfare of women but its meetings are few and far between. A development conference on the

New Education Policy was held in our State in November. While speaking in that convention, the hon. Vice President, Shri Venkataraman said that proper arrangements were not being made for the education, and health of women, and for the welfare of women workers and their children. Though Uniform Wage Policy has been adopted in our country, but despite that women are with not being paid equal wages. It is an irony that today women are working shoulder to shoulder with men in every field of life and whether it is the Secretariat or any other difficult job, women are working there, but they are not being paid equal wages. The hon. Minister should take stern administrative action in this regard. Women should be paid equal wage for equal work. The Government has formulated national wage policy and under this policy, the Government should pay more attention towards the workers engaged in Bidi factories, mica mines and other places as also towards the welfare of the women. India is a major participant in the International Labour Organisation and that is why India has got a place in the standing committee. Hon. Prime Minister visited I.L.O. in 1983 and raised the issue of unorganised labour there for the first time. I would like to submit most humbly that I.L.O. can extend a lot of help to the workers of India. A high level training can be imparted to our workers...*(Interruptions)* I may kindly be allowed to submit a few more points. I would like to read what I.L.O. can do for our workers :

[English]

"ILO can help in introducing a new technique in the areas of basic needs planning and employment generation.

ILO can assist India in its skill development programme.

ILO can assist India in developing national occupational, safety and health programme.

ILO can help India in building institutions of excellence in the area of safety, manpower, related research and labour administration.

ILO can assist India in developing norms of work efficiency.

ILO can undertake pilot projects in informal and unorganised sectors.

ILO can contribute to technology of low cost housing for workers."

[Translation]

I would like to submit one more thing. You might be aware that our industrial labourers whether employed by Tatas or by any other industrial house, are working in most unhygienic conditions. They are not provided any accommodation. The Labour Officers, Dy. Commissioner (Labour), Safety Officers or Factory Inspectors work in collusion with mill owners and managers. A strict watch should be kept on their activities. Directions should be issued by the centre in this regard. They also collude with the officers to get jobs for their relatives. If some distant relation of any big officer is given a job or employment, then stern action should be taken against that officer and responsibility should be fixed on him. I would request the hon. Labour Minister to consider the suggestions which I have made about the child labour, the women labour and the unorganised sector and implement them. The allocation made for the Ministry of Labour is very meagre and our Government should increase the allocation. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI GOPESHWAR (Jamshedpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support whatever has been said by Mrs. Prabhawati Gupta. I would like to raise some points. First thing is the public sector. I suggest that there should be some change in the Industrial Relations Law. In all the public sector undertakings of the Government of India wherever there is share-holding beyond 50 per cent the appropriate authority should be the Central Government and not the State Government. It is creating lot of chaos. Take, for example, SAIL. The factories are under the different States and the mines are under the Centre. It would be helpful if there is one appropriate authority for all the Central public sector undertakings. The question is how can we take care of the wage negotiations. Wage negotiations are due in every major factory.

The Bureau of Public Enterprises has come out with a guideline which is very unhelpful. The Labour Ministry should help collective bargaining process. The Labour Ministry should encourage collective bargaining through which certain standards be fixed and there will be industrial peace.

I am thankful to the hon. Minister for raising the rate of interest on Provident Fund to 11 per cent. on Rs. 14,000 crores which you are receiving through Provident Fund, you are getting only 11 per cent. interest. The same amount, if it goes through banks, the banks give 15 per cent or 16 per cent interest. Why should the Labour Minister give this money to the banks? They are earning good profit. So, I would suggest that the Labour Ministry should invest directly the whole amount in the public sector, so that the workers can get 15 per cent or 16 per cent interest as in the case of Fixed Deposits.

The other aspect is that the Standing Labour Committee has decided that the contribution towards PF should be 10 per cent on Basic Salary and Dearness Allowance. This should be expedited. And in the case of Banks, it is only 8.3 per cent on Basic Wage. Everywhere, it is on Basic Salary and Dearness Allowance. As a matter of fact, I suggest that it should be 10 per cent on the total emoluments earned. But in the case of banks, if it is on Basic Pay and Dearness Allowance, it will itself fetch not less than Rs. 200 crores per year. It is a good case of resource utilisation.

Then, there should be full assurance regarding the full payment of Provident Fund amount, even in the defaulting employers.

In the case of Gratuity, the coverage is over 10 persons, but in the case of Provident Fund, it is over 20 persons. Therefore, I suggest that it should be 10 persons here also.

There is one thing more regarding unclaimed wages. I do not know and whether even the Government knows it or not that the unclaimed wage, which is not less than Rs. 50 crores or Rs. 60 crores a year all over the country, goes away. Nobody knows how it is being utilised.

In West Bengal, they have enacted that after three years, the money goes to the State. In no other State, there is any such enactment. I think, the Centre should come out with some type of steps regarding this particular matter.

As has been mentioned in the reports, the term "mandays" lost to very erroneous. The mandays lost is due to strikes or lock-outs. But the mandays lost due to accident, due to mismanagement, due to power failure or due to other things have never been mentioned. This is a very unnecessary statement. It should say, manhours worked instead of manhours lost. The question should be manhours worked. Then, there will be a proper appreciation. All over the world, there has been a reduction in the working hours. So much of technological changes have taken place in this country, but still we are having 48 hours as working hours. So, I suggest, it should be changed. And the Government should come out with some action or with some legislation, so that the working hours should be reduced immediately to 45 hours.

I would again go to the industrial relations machinery. The Government of India should not encourage appeals against awards given by the Industrial Tribunals or the Labour Courts. It is surprising that 92 cases have been referred for higher appeals in the High Courts or the Supreme Court and that has been permitted by the Government — by the Labour Ministry. Out of these 92 cases, 63 cases are from banking only. This is a peculiar situation. The employers can spend so much from the companies' resources, but the workers cannot afford to go to such level. I suggest that there should be an Industrial Committee on Banking.

One question was raised just now regarding the only support given by the INTUC on the Industrial Relations Bill. I would say that practically, everyone supported that there should be a change in the industrial relations law. When they were talking of the secret ballot we were opposing it. Can they agree that there should be no check-off in the banking? All their unions are running on the basis of the check-off. But, if they have accepted the check-off in one place, in such a big and major industry, employing

more than several hundred thousand people, why should they not accept it as a matter of policy, everywhere, in every industry and in every establishment?

So, I would request the Government to come out with Industrial Relations Bill in this Session, if it is possible, rather, it should be possible.

I would again suggest that there should be a law on gratuity, as in the case of Provident Fund. Otherwise, nobody knows, how the amount is allocated? Then comes the question of employment. It is a very serious matter though they are not taking it as seriously as they should have taken. The Planning Commission feels that there will be 49 million people unemployed after the Seventh Plan is completed. This is a very serious matter. But, if the vacancies are not filled by the Government, if the vacancies are not filled up by the Central Public Sector Undertakings for the last three years, how are you generating employment? How are you taking care? This is a very serious matter. And, I would incidentally mention, the Labour Ministry as such in their very Report have shown that out of 8936 employed by the Labour Ministry 25% of them are temporary. And out of this 25%, 1000 are from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is a very unhappy situation. You have to be a model to others not example of this type. Vacancies must be filled up. There is no proper legislation for casual labour, temporary labour, substitute labour and so on. There should be some legislation over there.

About the contract labour, there is a serious lacuna and that is that the Government has a right to abolish to debar, to ban. But, this law does not give the right to employ the same worker who was working there. The result is employers are taking advantage. Whenever there is a sort of ban those workers lose their employment. So, there should be a provision that besides regulation, those who are working, should be made regular.

I would say the same thing about the apprentices. The Apprenticeship Act, has to be properly amended. Most of the trades that are now going on under the Apprenticeship Scheme are out of date. No employer,

takes them in factories. The Factory Inspectors are not trained in the latest technological development and, therefore, they are in difficulty and it is necessary to up-date this situation.

About Dearness Allowance formula, I would suggest that there should be one formula for all the industry for the whole country. There should be a national formula for the Dearness Allowance. There is a fear that in the Central Government formula, there is 1949 base, 1960 base and there are so many basis. There should be one national formula for everyone for all categories of employees. I would suggest that there should be one authority for Central Board of Workers' Education and Central Labour Institute. There is no justification to have so many authorities. Construction should be declared an industry otherwise thousands of people will suffer.

I would not like to say further.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Sir, I am sorry to say that the Labour Ministry have failed to bring out the dignity of the labour. The Labour Ministry has itself failed in bringing out its dignity before the Government when we compare with the other administrative Ministries because the amount shown in the Grant and also the importance which is given to this Ministry by the Government, Cabinet seems to be much less. And, Sir, very important functions are assigned to the Labour Ministry. Unfortunately, the administrative Ministries are practically the masters and the Labour Ministry has a very little role to play. This has been our experience when we analysed Labour Relations in the public sector and other industries which are owned by the Government. Therefore, first, my suggestions and request is that proper dignity should be given by the Government to the Labour Department. That is not yet obtained. Sir, I have an experience which I would like to bring to the notice of this House. In the Tenth Asian Conference, we sent a delegation along with central trade union leaders. But the Finance Ministry refused to give the travel allowances for the other side which they have to do as per the Tripartite Agreement. Finally we sent SOS to see that the representation is forthcoming.

This is just one experience I am pointing out. Last year also, the same thing happened in the ILO Conference, when they wanted proper representation from labour. It was not sanctioned by the Finance Ministry. It is high time that proper dignity for this Ministry is obtained from the Finance Ministry as well as other administrative Ministries in this matter.

The ILO Conference is coming up this time. We have the experience that India has defaulted by not ensuring proper representation in many committees. Proper representation could not be given because there was lack of manpower in the hands of workers' and employers' delegations. Therefore, there should be proper arrangements made to see that proper representatives go there, and that in the ILO there is proper representation of trade unions and workers. This is one aspect I would like to mention.

There is another thing I would like to say, on the whole. It is about Government's view with regard to workers, and the constitutional guarantee given to employees, to uphold the dignity of labour the minimum wage which is required to be given to labour for a decent living and the need-based living wage which is assured to workers in the Constitution. The last is yet a dream.

If we analyze the wage structure of workers in India, the percentage of the wage element in the production cost of a thing is less than 15%, whereas in the developed countries it goes upto 45%. In the other socialistic countries, the requirements of the workers are well taken care of by Government. What happens here, therefore, is that the cost factor of a product which has an element of only 15% in respect of workers, I submit, itself shows that there is no due dignity given, and proper payment made to the workers of this country. This is a constitutional guarantee, but so far we have not achieved it, and we have not worked in that direction, viz. to get the constitutional guarantee for the workers fulfilled.

Then there is the attempt on the part of Government to say that the whole responsibility for retarded progress of this country, or the whole reason for not having proper

progress as envisaged, is the attitude of the labour. All the time this point is harped upon by the persons concerned at the helm of affairs, namely, that the workers are not working, they strike work, they are shouting slogans and, therefore, the country is not progressing.

I had a very strange experience, when I met the Prime Minister in a delegation of the Central trade union leaders in 1985, when the Supreme Court's decision on Article 311 came. The first response of the Prime Minister of this country, to the trade union leaders, in the first meeting which he had with the trade union representatives of this country - Shri Indrajit Gupta and we all were there - and the first question he asked us was whether in this country the worker was working. This is a prejudiced view. Persons who are holding office i.e. who are at the helm of affairs in this country have a prejudiced view about the workers. For the maladies of Government, for the failure of Government, they want a scapegoat; and they have always found a very good scapegoat, to say that the workers are not working, and therefore progress is not there.

13.34 hrs

(SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the chair*)

Now, I am very happy to see that many of my friends on the other side have substantiated how the workers in India have cooperated during the last year, to build up the nation. This has been seen in the Economic Survey, viz. that the man-days lost are - much less; the man-days lost on account of strike are practically very few; the man-days lost due to lock-outs and sickness may be quite high. Therefore, if the workers in India have cooperated during the last one year, and if the progress achieved is only 5.5% then the mistake lies somewhere else. But the attempt on the part of Government and the political leaders who are controlling the Government is to say that workers are at fault, for the lack of progress of this country, whereas if you look at things, you will see where the real problem lies. How much employment could be generated for persons who require employment? The names of 30.7 million people are there,

according to the Report given by your Ministry, in the registers of employment exchanges, and they are waiting for jobs. There are employment exchanges, and their experience is like this; Usually, people approach us - MPs, MLAs and others saying: 'Sir, can you lift a card from the employment exchange list for us?' That is the request with which people come to us. 'MERA NAAM BHEJ DO; Plesse see that my name is sent for getting a job,

How many jobs could be given by the employment exchanges in the country? How many Ministries have taken it up seriously that persons who seek employment should come through the employment exchanges and that there should be a regular method where the sincerity should be kept? How much manipulation is taking place in these employment exchanges even for a few jobs which are available there? Which are the Ministries, Public undertakings and sections which have not yet channelised their employment Potentialities through employment exchanges? The figure given here is 3.7 millions, but the actual unemployed in this country is much more. Therefore, the only way is to see that unemployment dole is paid to every one who is unemployed.

As a social security measure, the Labour Department should bring forward a policy, a scheme for paying unemployment dole to the unemployed people. This is something which had happened. You have mentioned in your report that 9.7 millions are the expected unemployed people; whereas it has gone upto 13.7 now. How are you going to cope up with the situation? I suggest there are opportunities available if you want to go ahead. If you are going to forge a contract with other countries where there is a potential to send labour, you can do so. China is facing a problem of highest Population on this score. Now they have entered into the world market with their people and are sending their people to other countries. Philippines are also sending their people to European countries and other developed countries where they require people. In Singapore and Germany, they also require people to work. Just like a commodity, they import People and they want people. Has the Government of India got a Programme

to see that people who can go abroad should go abroad easily and get jobs elsewhere and assist them in this matter? How many countries are there where they could enter into an agreement for labour surplus?

Recently, we are facing a new problem. In answer to one of the questions, the Labour Minister said that about 16,000 people have returned home from Gulf countries recently. So, this is going to be a further problem. Then there is a problem of sickness in industries. 1.19 lakh industries have been closed, according to this Report given to us. This had happened last year. You can imagine how many employed people will be thrown out of their employment on account of this? These are the grave problems where in the Labour Ministry could play only a very little role. According to our Constitution, according to our set up, the Labour Ministry has to look into these things and coordinate these things. There we have failed. There my submission is that the Labour Ministry is not getting a proper recognition, a due recognition on this. In this way, they are escaping the situation.

In the matter of industrial relations, you said that a new law is being put forth. I have my own suspicion. When the government thinks to bring forward a new law, they think rather in terms of regulating free trade union activities. Has any attempt been made on the part of the government not to curb any freedom or of an organised association, the freedom of independent, free, democratic trade union movement in this country? They will always hamper the right which is guaranteed under the Constitution for collective bargaining. Even the proposals which have been made, the laws which are being brought forward in this Parliament, they are always being brought forward with an interest to curb any right of collective bargaining. The approach of the government has never been in that manner, that is a wage Board and recognition of it. Their attempt is always that trade unions are kept away from bargaining power and also deny the opportunities to have collective bargaining to get their rights. This is what has happened and this is the development which is taking place at present in this country. All the central trade unions in this country have united together

and they told the government to give them the right of collective bargaining; that is what I have heard and Mr. Gopeshwar also heard the same thing. This is also the view of the INTUC; and all the central trade unions have the same feeling that government's approach in this matter is to curb the trade unions' right. When you are framing a new law, I would like to say that the freedom which the trade unions have enjoyed in this country, should be retained. And that should never be taken away.

Sir, there are other aspects which I would like to point out but my time is very short. There are other programmes which you have at hand. There is a training programme. You have an apprenticeship scheme. What is the result? Even public sector undertakings use this opportunity for exploiting. There are apprenticeship schemes and you have taken away the right of an apprentice from a worker. It is distinguished. The apprentice has no right as a worker. What is happening is many of the companies, which appoint apprentices use them for real production. They are substituted in the place of labour, with a lower and lesser pay and a lesser commission. So, in the matter of Apprenticeship Act, when you say that apprentices are under the Act and they are not having any right like a worker as they are working under the scheme, and subsequently they appoint them for further training and during that further training they call them apprentices. And whenever they call them for production, neither have they got any permanency nor treated as casual workers. They have no right to bonus or any other statutory benefits like provident fund or gratuity, but they will be getting the pay as that of a normal worker. Who gets the benefit? The benefit goes to the employer. The benefit does not go to anybody else and the workers are exploited. Therefore, this Apprenticeship Act and the training schemes will have to be viewed in a different manner. So, where there are vacancies available, people should be regularised in those vacancies because unless people are regularised and they are made permanent they do not get the benefits and they continue to be exploited. So, many of these people are utilised by the employers in that manner. The Supreme Court has said

in many decisions about this thing. Therefore, it should be the duty of the Labour Ministry to see that equal pay is given for equal work. If that basic principle is accepted by the Labour Ministry and this Government it will be better.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : If it is implemented...

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : It has never been implemented and the Supreme Court has said so. Even the court has interfered in this matter. But that has not been done. How do they designate the workers ? They do it in a different manner. They call them casual workers, or you say temporary, or you say that they are apprentices, but you have not implemented this. The Supreme Court has interfered in this matter and said in many cases. In the Railway case they have said it, that you should pay, and those cases are pending, about all the catering workers. Therefore, my submission is that this is one of my suggestions which I make in this regard. That is that whenever the highest court in this country makes an observation or gives a decision that should be implemented without further difficulty. What is happening is one catering worker goes to the Supreme Court and gets an order in his favour. If another worker wants to have the same benefit he will also have to follow suit from the bottom. He will have to file a case to get the same benefit. Why ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Why ?

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Why ? That is an important question. If it is a policy matter and guidelines are given by the Supreme Court, why should not the Government *ipso facto* implement it ? That is one important point which I am suggesting, that the Government should accept it as a policy that the workers should be paid equal pay for equal work. And when the court says something that has to be implemented without any further discussion. And why should there be discrimination between the employees ? Everywhere, it is seen and it

has been pointed out, the Labour Ministry will have to interfere and see that there is no discrimination or it is avoided. And that is also one of the constitutional guarantees. We are not getting it. Therefore, once again I submit that the Labour Ministry has not done this properly with proper dignity. That is my feeling. And the workers should be paid, with dignity and the work is also not much appreciated. Therefore, before I conclude, I submit that due recognition should be given to the workers by the Ministry and all the other colleagues also.

[Translation]

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants presented by the hon. Labour Minister, but I do not agree with some of the points raised by Shri Thampanji. I am of the view that after late Shri Anjiahji, our present Labour Minister is conducting the affairs of the Labour Department according to our expectations and the wishes of the poor. (Interruption).

I was saying that the hon. Labour Minister under his Labour Policy has changed the little of the Industrial Disputes Act to the Industrial Relations Act, which shows that the policy of the Government is in the right perspective. This would help in easing the situation of tension between the workers and the management to a great extent, which is against the interest of production and the productivity and this would pave the way for further increase in production. Like Late Smt. Indira Gandhi, Shri Rajiv Gandhi wants to take the country in the right direction and our Government wants to work for the welfare of the workers. In this connection I would like to submit that with a view to achieve increase in production and productivity, the hon. Labour Minister would have to bring about effective communication between the management and the workers. Effective communication is the only way to bring about cordiality between the workers and the management and to establish industrial peace in the country. This can also help in achieving the targetted production in the country and welfare of the workers. In this regard I would also like to

submit that the mentality of the bureaucrats working among the workers and the management should be nationalised. They are also required to be taken to that direction, because the mentality of the person sitting on the chair is quite different from that of the person sitting across the Table. This is also the main reason for industrial unrest in the country. Actually they do not appreciate the difficulties of the workers and this results in many misunderstandings.

I would also like to submit that the Labour Department should look into this aspect and in the course of management study, the persons receiving training as also the persons working as a bridge between the management and the workers should be made aware of the situation of each other and there should be effective communication between them and it needs to be made practicable from the psychological point of view. Both the view points should be co-ordinated and a situation should be created under which production and the productivity is increased in the country in a real sense. I would like to suggest to Shri Sangmaji that it should not be a one way process. Even today wherever there is industrial unrest, it is due to some misunderstanding on the part of the management lacking knowledge of correct things. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that there are many categories of workers in the unorganised sector in the country, towards whom Government is now paying adequate attention. I had also drawn the attention of the Government towards them. Today the Government is engaged in the task of drafting a law for the child labour. I would like to express my thanks to Shri Sangmaji that he himself has visited many factories and seen for himself the condition of the Child Labour, gone through their difficulties and apprehended some persons also. Keeping in view all those things, the Act has also been amended accordingly, for which I would like to congratulate Shri Sangmaji.

Similarly, there are some unorganised sectors like that in Karnataka where workers in a very large number are engaged in the manufacture of readymade garments worth crores of rupees, which are exported to foreign countries. The tailors, who are engaged in the manufacturing of readymade

garments and our mothers as well sisters and other ladies engaged in this work in their houses are not being paid fair wages. For their proper identification, they should also be issued Identity cards. They should also be provided facilities under E.S.I.

I would also like to draw your attention towards Bidi workers. Sangmaji, Bidi workers in the country are facing a lot of problem and there is no uniformity in their wages. They are facing different problems in Bihar, Bengal and Andhra Pradesh, I have found that in corporate sector the rates of wages are higher. In Bihar, Bidi workers are paid wages between Rs. 11 to Rs. 13, in Bengal Rs. 13.75 to Rs. 18, in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and U.P. Rs. 9.50, in Orissa Rs. 8.50, in Karnataka Rs. 12, in Tamilnadu Rs. 10, in Kerala Rs. 18, in Gujarat Rs. 11 and in Rajasthan Rs. 10. There is no uniformity in the rates of wages through out the country. I would like to suggest that there should be uniformity in their wages throughout the country.

Secondly, the hon. Minister of Labour has stated in Rajya Sabha that a large amount has been provided for welfare activities. I would like to say that it must be spent on constructive works. Facilities of medicines and hospitalisation should be made available to them. Crores of rupees of Provident Fund of Bidi workers remain deposited with the Government as well as with the owners and these are not being paid to the workers. The workers are not sure whether they would be able to get this money back. How would you be able to remedy this situation. I would like to suggest that all this amount should be paid to the workers alongwith their wages. This total amount works out to approx. 19.58 per cent and their wages should be increased accordingly so that they get some immediate relief. All the members of their family work together and they can not be identified separately. In the organised sector workers employed in coal mines and steel units deposit their money in Provident Fund, but after the death of a worker, a lot of difficulties have to be faced to get back the money. Middlemen pocket the entire money. Therefore, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards this point.

The accident rate is increasing in the coal mines. The D.G.M.S. of the Labour Department is not so strict now as he used to be earlier. The inspection of the mines by these people is not done strictly according to the rules. Some shortcomings are left unchecked, there which result in accidents. It is said that coal mines are like football grounds. This not only poses a threat to the lives of the people, but costly coal is also covered and there is no way to extract it out.

As time is short, I do not want to go into all the issues, but I would like to draw your attention towards the workers employed in Unorganised sector in Maharashtra. The Security staff (guards) are facing a lot of problems. There are approx. 3 lakhs of Security employees who are working through out India. The contractors of these employees in the Private Sector realise a sum of Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1500, but they are not paid anything. They are hardly paid Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 and a large number of ex-servicemen are engaged in this work. They are not provided facilities like, the E.S.I., Provident Fund, Gratuity, etc. I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to remove their difficulties.

There are certain places in Maharashtra where apprentices have been appointed in the Private Sector. Their plight is also pitiable. They are compelled to work as labourers. They are not given any training. Apprentices remain apprentices even after ten years, and they do not get any chance to learn something to enable them to improve their lot.

I want to say something about the aspect of safety. There are several private sector factories where Safety Officer is not appointed. I know of the names of several factories where the workers have died. In spite of this being in the knowledge of the people, Safety Officers have not been appointed there as per the provisions of the law. According to the existing law, the factory owners should have been arrested but they have not been arrested. Because of corruption, the cases are hushed up. In McNalli India, a company in Bihar, two or three workers have died but there is no Safety Officer there. We have come to

know that in Maharashtra in spite of the court orders, the Radha Printing and Dyeing Mill is not lifting the lock out and what sort of this lock out is? Through you, I want to draw the attention of the Maharashtra Government also that how this factory is functioning, only the workers who should have been working there are not working there and some other workers have been engaged. You should pay attention to such things and should take strict action so that welfare activities of the Labour Department are further improved.

With these words I conclude and thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I also thank the hon. Labour Minister that the Government of India has set the maximum number of industries during the period of 40 years. These industries belong to different sectors like textile, coal, cement, bidi manufacturing etc. These industries have provided employment to a large number of workers.

Further, I submit that for the studies of the children of the workers engaged in these industries, hostels should be opened and for the workers, houses should be built under the Indira Aavas Yojna and other schemes at places of their work. I also want to submit that though most of the workers are organised but a large number of them is without regular employment. They get work for a few days and then remain idle. They just earn Rs. 10 in one day and remain without work for the next four days. I would like to submit to the Labour Minister, Shri Sangma, that in the Chambal Division of Madhya Pradesh there are Adivasis who have neither land nor housing accommodation. Let the Government get this thing surveyed and if it is found incorrect. I will resign. I have been repeatedly asking the Government to pay attention to those labourers who are without any means. In Morena region there are two tehsils, namely, Vijaypur and Karhal where there is no proper arrangement for drinking water. There is neither any hospital nor medicines are available. That is a forest and hill area.

In our region, at least in five tehsils, limestone required for manufacturing cement is available and limestone from Morena is sent outside. We should set up cement factories there. In other places 40 per cent subsidy is provided but in Morena the subsidy given is just 10 per cent. That is why the industrialists are not ready to set up factories in that area. I would request Shri Sangma and the Industry Minister that cement factories should be opened in Morena district. There is scope for setting up such industries in Morena. This will give employment to the people of the area.

With these words I support the Demands for Grants.

*SHRI R. ANNANAMBI (Pollachi): Sir, to on behalf of the AIADMK party, I raise in support of the the demands for grants relating to the Ministry of Labour for the year 1987-88. Workers are the backbone of the nation. If their interest is neglected the nation will suffer.

Sir, Agriculture is the axle in the wheel of all economic activities.

[English]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : The concerned Minister is absent. They say that they are collectively responsible (Interruptions).

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : There are about 26 crores of workers in the country. There is nobody to hear their problem here.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : He has been sitting here from 11 O'clock. He has just now gone out for..... (Interruptions).

[Translation]

*SHRI R. ANNANAMBI : Even, Thiruvalluvar, a celebrated poet of the Tamils, rightly remarked that farmers are the workers in the real sense ; all others come next only. Therefore, the Central Govt. must take steps

to improve the lot of millions and millions of agricultural labourers.

14.03 hrs.

Every year, the Tamil Nadu Govt. is distributing free sarees and dhoties to agricultural workers all over Tamil Nadu. Rice and financial assistance are also being provided to those affected by drought and floods. The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Hon'ble Dr. M.G. Ramachandran promptly visited Tanjore, recently affected by severe drought and floods and provided necessary relief to the poor farmers. On this occasion, I urge upon the Govt. to come with a permanent solution to the perennial problem of drought and floods. The living standards of the poor agricultural workers must thereby be improved. Even a law should be enacted for fixation of minimum wages for agricultural workers.

Millions of mandays are lost all over the country due to strikes and lock-outs. These should be averted and a majority of these strikes arise out of deteriorating relations between the workers and management.

Sir, 40 long years have passed since our independence. Seven five year plans have been chalked out and executed. These magnificent plans were of no help in abolishing the bonded labour prevailing in villages and hamlets. Laws should be strictly enforced and bonded labour in the country should be abolished forthwith. Their rights should be protected. Their voice must not be allowed to be a cry in the wilderness. A scheme must be formulated to rehabilitate the freed labour.

Further, Sir, many women and children are employed in hazardous industries, tea and coffee plantations. Their future is gloomy. Education of their children is affected and these children grow into a big burden on the society.

Dr. M.G. Ramachandran has, therefore, devised a unique system by which child employment could be eradicated and child education is facilitated. The midday meals scheme not only provides free meals to every school-going child but also free education to it. He is doing a yeoman service to children all over Tamil Nadu. Rs. 300

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

crores are spent on this count. The State Govt. is contemplating to expand the scheme this year. It may require further sums.

If the Central Govt. takes up this scheme on its behalf and implements it as a National Scheme, it would not only benefit children all over the country but also become a potential weapon to fight illiteracy. I, at this juncture, urge upon the Govt. to treat the expenditure incurred by the Tamil Nadu Govt. on the scheme as a Plan expenditure allocated for the State. Govt. must look into this matter for favourable consideration and in the interest of creating a literate and useful generation.

Further, Sir, millions are employed in cotton-ginning industries all over the country. These employees are prone to many incurable diseases by virtue of their employment in this profession, the most dreadful among them is TB. Their health crumbles first and, thereafter, the whole family wallows in poverty. I bring the pathetic condition of these poor workers to the notice of Hon'ble Minister.

The late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi introduced many schemes for the welfare of the masses. One of the Scheme provided for voluntary retirement by Govt. servants after 20 years of service. 50% of the pecuniary benefits for the rest of the service, which the Govt. servants would have received had they continued in service, was paid in lumpsum to them so that it could be used for the betterment of their family members. I urge upon the Govt. that a scheme on this model may be evolved and implemented in respect of cotton-ginning employees afflicted with TB.

There are also millions employed in Beedi industry in this sub-continent. Beedi making is their mainstay. However, they do not get reasonable remuneration. Beedi workers are also prone to diseases like TB. Steps must be taken to improve their conditions. A lumpsum payment must be made to the beedi workers afflicted by TB by the Government after arriving at a suitable arrangement with the owners of the beedi factories. Besides, I emphasise the need to provide Govt. employment on priority basis to the wards of beedi workers afflicted by TB and other

diseases contacted owing to their occupation.

About the plight of Hotel employees, I need not say much. They are employed in small to big hotels. They do not have job guarantee. They do not have an assured remuneration. The Hotel owners supply concocted figures to the Govt. to show that they are paying their employees well. These Hotel employees, because of their conditions, have no go, except to suffer the situation silently. The Central Govt. must send their Inspectors to these Hotels to find out the real facts so that their lot may be improved.

Next about the plantation labour. In my constituency, in Wallparai, men, women and children are employed in tea and coffee plantations for more than 10 years, however, their services have not been made permanent. The same is the case with plantation labour in Kerala and Karnataka. I request the Govt. to direct the Plantation owners to regularise the services of these employees. If this is done, they will get an assured income and job guarantee. Lastly, about the setting up of labour courts. Sir, we have national tribunals for adjudication of labour disputes in Delhi, Calcutta, Dhanbad, Asansol and Bangalore. I urge upon the Govt. to take necessary steps for setting up a National Tribunal for settlement of labour disputes in Tamil Nadu also.

I once again welcome the demands for grants relating to the Ministry of Labour.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jaipur):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, supporting the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Labour, I would like to submit certain things before you. The Hon. Members have been discussing this thing. Earlier we used to have trade unions only but now the owners have also formed their organisations. These owners' organisations are so strong that they swallow the trade unions formed by the workers and our Government maintain better liaison with these organisations..... (Interruptions). What are we doing for the unorganised labour?..... (Interruptions). At least some one has got the work. The

number of those who are unemployed is quite large and work is created for them in all the sectors like agriculture, industry or construction. Every contractor has workers for doing work. They are not organised. Even in the institutions like the Construction Corporation or the Bridge Corporation the workers are not permanent. The objective behind setting up of such institutions was to give protection to the workers who were not being taken care of by the contractors. Now if the same contractors and workers are working for the Construction Corporation, then what is the difference from the earlier set up. These corporations were constituted to establish socialism in the country.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : This is incorrect.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : What is incorrect. Are the Communists functioning properly? Who removed the Rajas? The Congress Party did it. It was the Congress Party who abolished the Zamindari system.....

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Who made the Raja a Minister? The Congress Party made him.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : We are adopting the socialistic programme. Is it not a socialistic programme? I want to give certain suggestions to the Labour Minister. Employment is provided in the rural areas under the RLEGP. The people there get hardly 50 to 60 days' work. My area is a backward area. People there do not get work for 100 days, though you have said that they would get work for 100 days. The officers there get their thumb impressions and include their names in the list. They get some work in the forest but others do not get work even for 50 days. Therefore, you should make arrangements that they may get work at least for 100 days. The Labour Ministry should do something in this direction. The officers of the Labour Ministry monitor the works. They should see whether the people there are getting work for 100 days or not. One thing I want to say about the agriculture sector. I suggest that labourers working with the big farmers;

having 10 acres or more of land, should be made permanent. They should get gratuity and the facility of provident fund. These landlords exploit the agriculture labours. Therefore, the Government should pay attention to them so that these people may also progress. They get work for one day and are not sure whether they will get any work next day or not. Something should be done for them also on the lines you have taken welfare measures for bidi workers.

I would like to say something about rickshaw pullers also. According to my survey only 2 per cent of them are able to progress; the remaining 98 per cent lead a miserable life. They die in this profession. Their rickshaws also get worn out and they too become old while drinking liquor and pulling rickshaws. They are not able to progress, whether they are city rickshaw pullers or those who are doing this work in rural areas. Their condition is miserable. The Government should do something after making proper studies in this regard. As you have done in the case of bidi workers, their children should also get stipends. No man-power planning has been made in our country. Distribution of work earlier in vogue is gradually being done away with. It is a good thing. But you have not been able to strike a balance between man-power planning and distribution of work. The Government has not so far been able to reach upto that point. Now if one person in a family gets service, then his generation gap is reduced. Therefore, I suggest that you should formulate a new policy based on the principle of 'One family, one job'. One more suggestion I would like to give and that is, the service period in the Government as well as semi-Government jobs should be 20 years and after that 10-year pension without interest should be given to the employees so that they may be able to set up their own enterprises, they are able to create some employment opportunities and also the children of other families who have got the education and are sitting unemployed may be provided with employment. This will on the one hand ameliorate their condition and on the other hand there will be lesser generation gap. Presently the situation is such that when a member of any family gets employment, the condition of that family

improves and other members of that family start entering the service but the rural children remain idle and unemployed after getting the education. As they are unable to get employment, a sense of frustration starts haunting them. I would, therefore, request that action should be taken on my suggestion after studying it properly as it is beneficial to all.

As is known to every one, a large number of Adivasis work in coal mines and they are earning so much that they have to pay income tax. But the Government has not thought anything about their next generation. The situation is such that their children are unable to get education; there is no one to look after them. Since the time of nationalisation of coal mines, the Officers of the Government are not at all bothering for the welfare of the Adivasis. At least arrangements for education and health care should be made for their children. They should also get proper amenities so that they are able to march forward on the path of progress alongwith other people of the country. If they lag behind, our dreams will not be fulfilled and how will they feel when their expectations and aspirations are not fulfilled? Do you want to take the country forward only with the support of the rich, capitalists and affluent people and do not want to pay attention to the poor, the have-nots, Harijans, Adivasis and agricultural labourers. The number of such persons is quite large and without taking them along with you, it will not be possible to take the country forward. Therefore we should pay full attention towards them. You should look towards the poor, Harijans, Adivasis and see as to what is their condition. When you formulate your policies keeping in view their condition, only then the country will be able to march forward speedily on the path of establishing a socialistic society as mentioned in the Preamble of the Constitution.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberts-ganj): Mr. Chairman, at the outset I would like to thank the young Labour Minister for providing us such a detailed factual literature regarding the Labour Ministry that it will open the eyes of our hon. Members and the people of the country if they go through it, and also for the five new laws

which were passed during the last one year for the welfare of the working class. They include the Cine Workers Welfare Fund, the Factories Act (security of workers in factories), the Labour Welfare Fund (for the welfare of workers) and four other Bills regarding payment or gratuity. Besides, nine other Bills to amend various Acts are under consideration, out of which the Bills for amending the Industrial Disputes Act, Trade Union Act, Employees Provident Fund Act, Employees State Insurance Act, Contract Labour Act, Plantation Labour Act and the Equal Wage Act are the most important. These Bills will be introduced in the House for consideration shortly. The Labour Ministry deserves congratulations for all these achievements.

Sir, I would like to make one thing very clear in the House that the distribution of work among the various departments is not properly done. The duty of our Labour Ministry is to enact laws for the welfare of the workers. It can enact laws on the Central subjects as well as the State subjects but the implementation of these laws is the responsibility of the State Governments. It would, therefore, be wrong to blame the Central Labour Ministry for those things for which it is not responsible at all. If the West Bengal Government has ruined the jute industry there, what the Central Labour Ministry has to do with it. We are here to be vigilant about the labour-management relations in our country. I can confidently say that the loss of mandays on account of strikes and Call-off has been less and as compared to that due to the mismanagement. So far as mismanagement in West Bengal or in any other State is concerned, the Central Labour Ministry is not at all responsible for it. Other departments are responsible for it. We should, in fact feel proud of the achievement of our Labour Ministry that the loss of mandays during 1985-86 has considerably decreased in comparison to the previous years and due to the untiring labour of our Labour Ministry, it will continuously go on decreasing. But now the time has come when the Central Government, instead of remaining a silent spectator, should take some concrete steps to see that the State Governments comply with the laws relating to the labour welfare.

The laws enacted for the workers engaged in the unorganised sector are eye openers for us. The Central Government made laws relating to Gonded labour and the minimum wages and also tried to publicise them by appointing workers at Block-level on a monthly payment of Rs. 250, but many State Governments, some Congress governed states may also be there. have misused the funds and laws. (Interruptions) I would request the hon. Minister to authorise the Labour Commissioner to supervise this work in his area and, if necessary, suitable amendmends be made in these laws and the State Government not copying with these laws should be taken over.

Now the words like the Private Sector, Public Sector, Co-operative Sector, Joint Sector, etc. have lost their significance. Today, even the people in the Public Sector are not complying with the laws. The high officers, bureaucrats and engineers of the public sector do not listen to the Labour Inspector, Shri Choubeyji might be knowing about it that the workers of NTPC, Rihand Nagar have demanded the minimum wage under the existing Contract Act or the Minimum Wages Act. It was the responsibility of the principal employer but the poor workers are not being paid the minimum wage in connivance with the contractors. Whenever there is any agitation for this purpose, the big contractors implicate the labour leaders in false and despicable cases in connivance with the police. To-day, in many states the morale of the labour leaders is being lowered by implicating them in criminal cases. Not only in Project Rihand, but also in any industry situated in any State, you will find that the people demanding more wages are implicated in criminal cases and are put behind the bars. Today the principal employers give less wages to the workers in collusion with the contractors. Not only this, they encourage a quarrels between the workers and the contractor. Therefore, I would like to say that if you determine the minimum wages, you should also share the responsibility alongwith the State Government in its implementation.

So far as the rural workers are concerned, you have fixed minimum wages for them, but I think, while fixing the minimum wage

for the particular area we should not take decision merely on sentimental basis but per acre production of that area and the income of farmers should also be taken into account. The Government should appoint its own officers to establish cordial relations between the farmers and the agricultural workers. If the farmers' income increases, then there is no reason for not paying them minimum wages to the agricultural workers and if they do not pay, then it is the responsibility of the Government to ensure that minimum wages are paid to them.

Just now the question of bonded labour has been raised. In this regard I would like to say that today the officers are making money. In this connection I would talk about my own constituency. You conduct an inquiry in Mirzapur. The S.D.M. Mirzapur has distributed money among the servants of big people who are neither bonded labour nor living below the poverty line. Half of the amount has been given to them and the other half has been pocketed by the SDM himself and some money has also been given to their employers. Actually there is no one to identify the bonded labour. You should issue guidelines. I can definitely say that such bungling is going on in Mirzapur tehsil in Uttar Pradesh and also in West Bengal. You can conduct an inquiry into it. Under the 20 Points Programme, we have fixed the number of bonded labourers to be got released and after they are got released another number is allotted to them. In this way they are indulging in misappropriation of funds by showing fictitious names. You should be cautious about it.

I would like to point out that there is no much parliamentary constituency where more than five lakhs workers are working. I have the experience of twenty big industries both in the private and public sector. There is a big complex of 10,000 MW. in my area. I would like to tell you that keeping aside your Factories Act, they are running their factories with the help of contract labour. Big factories are also doing so. Even they are taking work from these contract labourers against permanent posts. In this regard you should conduct a survey throughout the country. You have made the laws but who will implement them.

Today 200 to 5,000 contract labourers have been working in the factories for the last 15 to 20 years and they are being exploited. You should definitely establish some effective machinery to check such things. I do not say that other States do not have this problem but it is there in Mirzapur.

[English]

That has been opened for watching the interests of the employers and not the interests of the workers. This is there simply because Centre has nothing to say in State Administration.

[Translation]

Now it should be decided and the hands of the Labour Minister should be strengthened to deal with such cases.

I would like to say one thing about bonus. In 1972, the bonus was raised from 4 per cent to 8.33 per cent but now the time has come when it should be increased to 12 to 15 per cent. You have also put ceiling on the maximum bonus. I want to know as to why? If any company earns more and want to pay 20 per cent or 25 per cent to the workers or the workers have enough bargaining power to get more bonus why the Government should have any objection about it. You should fix the minimum percentage of bonus but no limit should be imposed on the maximum percentage. Today all Government undertakings are inviting or selling bonds on 15 per cent. The interest on provident fund which was ten per cent or so, has been increased to 11 per cent. You should definitely declare in the House that the interest on Provident Fund has been increased to 17 per cent. I am the member of the standing committee on Employees State Insurance. There has definitely been some improvement in this regard but some hon. Members have raised some points. I would like to request you to take over the entire administration. The State Government are controlling the entire administration by merely paying one per cent of the amount. Today the workers in factories get medical certificates on fake grounds in collusion with Doctors. I would like to say that the Chairman of the ESI administration is competent and he can look after the administration

all over the country. You should expand its jurisdiction. In 90 per cent workers belong to rural areas why you do not make the arrangement of ESI in rural areas.

The C.P.I. and the C.P.M. fight for 10 per cent of workers and agitate in the name of public sector. They misguide the people of India with the plea of protecting the public sector. Today an atmosphere has been created under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi thereby all the public sector industries have started yielding profit. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has cautioned that no one will be forgiven if they do not yield results. But it is unfortunate that the C.P.M. cadre has ruined the Jute Industry in West Bengal and they resort to bribery in collusion with the high officials. I had been to West Bengal. I was told that big leaders have links with their officers. I demand that you may please constitute a special committee to enquire into the Jute Industry. Everyone knows what the C.P.M. Government has done with the Jute Industry. Not only this, you may also take the case of Bombay where Shri Datta Samant has done nothing except inciting the workers. This has been a negative role there and he has not done any constructive work there except inciting the workers. You might have seen that no strike has continued for such a long period. Sometimes people fall prey to his tricks. I know how he has become so popular. If I demand Rs. 10, their demand will be more than that. If Shri Sangma gets Rs. 20/- sanctioned, they will praise him. He puts forth his demand without going through the balance sheet or ascertaining the economic condition of the factory. The Government had to take over 13 factories. Had his demand been accepted, all the factories would have to be taken over. Before putting forth any demand the economic condition, the financial constraints and the social condition should also be taken into account. The history will never excuse him for the grave injustice he has done to the workers.

[English]

I challenge Dr. Datta Samant that his demand was irrational.....(Interruptions)...

DR. DATTA SAMANT : I have got the balance-sheet here. He is talking partially. I raise a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : 6,300 workers are drawing more than Rs. 3,000 because of my movement, not because of your rules & regulations.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We are discussing the Demands of the Labour Department. We are not discussing Datta Samant.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Now I come to labour. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that he should make a law - a stringent law - which should be made uniformly applicable to the public sector, the private sector, the joint sector and the cooperative sector. If somebody commits any crime, you should punish them uniformly.

Secondly, a number of factories do not work in accordance with the Factory Act. They have not been able to provide housing accommodations to those workers who have been working for the last 20 years. They made excuses. The workers should be provided residential accommodation and the facility of education. I have highest regards for Shri Samant. But sir, unless these facilities are made available, there will be no change in the atmosphere there.

Lastly, I express lots of thanks to Shri Rajivji, It is for the first time that attention has been paid towards the labour by the young Prime Minister? He has said about setting up a Commission. I am sure that with the setting up a Commission it will be possible to protect the interests of the crores of agricultural workers in the rural areas to achieve a coordination between the interests of the workers and the farmers. I want that the interests of all the workers in the country be legally protected. Therefore, I demand that you may please make a comprehensive law.

Sir, with these words, I express my thanks to Shri Sangma, his Ministry for their devotion in discharging their duties with alertness and for supplying this literature. I invite him to my area to see the condition of

5 lakh labourers. He has kindly agreed to go there. I am sure that he will go there and see the condition of the labours there.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Our Labour Minister, Shri Sangma, is a friend of mine. He is a very good man but has been placed wrongly. Our labour scenario is very bad. It is bad for labour. 1 lakh 30 thousand factories have been closed. They are not working and their 1-1/2 crore workers have been rendered jobless. 3 crore registered persons are jobless. (Interruptions) There are 44 lakh such persons in Bengal and their number is 53 crores in the whole country. A large number of people do not get their names registered. Thus 10 crores are unemployed. These 10 crore people are jobless even after 40 years of independence. India's position in the matter of unemployment is first in the whole world. It is so when our own Government is in power. Our employment potential should increase. New factories should be set up where workers could get jobs. But we are importing computers and resorting to more and more mechanisation with the result that employment potential is decreasing in India.

In fact, the Central Government imposed a ban on employment three years back. They say that the ban has been lifted. But there are lakhs of vacancies in the Railways, P & T and Defence which are not being filled up.

As regards the minimum wages, it has been decided time and again that it should, at least, be above the poverty line, not below that. In 1984-85, the poverty line was upto Rs. 7,300/- per year in the urban areas and Rs. 6,400/- in the rural areas. The Standing Committee on labour has decided that the minimum wage should not be below than the poverty line. Unfortunately, in Delhi the minimum wage is Rs. 447 per month and in Punjab it is Rs. 475 per month. You cannot blame somebody else so far Delhi is concerned. In Delhi the minimum wage should be Rs. 608.30 per month but it is Rs. 447/- only. You should fix the minimum wage, keeping this rate in view. Those people who are already employed, do not get full employment. They might be getting employment for 100 days in a year. If you go into it, you will find that the wage we are

paying to the labourers is far less. Our Labourers are living below the poverty line. You should think about it. You are harsh on workers. Whereas you stand before the owners with folded hands:

**'NAMASTUBHYAM BIRUPAKSHYA
NAMASTE DIVYE CHAKSHUSE'**

We observed a day's strike on 21st January i.e. regarding employment in the public sector. You know that the coal India limited has said that they would deduct 8 day's salary. What a justice is it? "ANDHER NAGARI CHAUPAT RAJA; TAAKE SAIR BHAJI TAAKE SAIR KHAJA". For only one day's strike, these will be a deduction of 8 days, salary. In this connections our trade unions write to all concerned including Shri Sathe. But no action has so far been taken. The Trade Fair Authority has also started victimising, the workers.

Our friend was about to speak but he did not speak. In the HINDALCO while demanding minimum wage our trade Union leader Comrade Shri Dwagika Nath was....

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Not HINDALCO. It is about Rihand.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBY : The contractor filed an F.I.R. and Comrade Dwarika Singh was arrested on the basis of that F.I.R. You should know that when a bail petition was moved after 1-1/2 months, the Government of Uttar Pradesh imprisoned Comrade Dwarika Singh under the National Security Act without any reason. I would also like to request Shri Buta Singh that the National Security Act should not be invoked when a demand for minimum wage is made. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has done so.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : In my case also it was invoked three times.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : That is why you have become an M.P. Will he also become an M.P.? I would like to suggest that such things should not happen. It should be looked into.

Sir, now an amendment is being brought forward in the I.D. Act, P.U. Act. It is

not known what is going on secretly. It is not known as to what do you want. It is going to be decided that if anybody wants to form a trade union, there should be 25% membership. It is a very clever trick. What type of democracy is this? We will not allow it to go on like that. If somewhere brokers of the owners have formed a union, and we want to form a union there, then it will be recognised only when it has 25% membership. It means you want to encourage a bogus union or a union of brokers of the management. We have a right to form associations. You are imposing restrictions on it. We have been demanding time and again that unions should be recognised on the basis of secret ballot. Why do not you accept this suggestion? You indulge in tall talks about democracy. India is the biggest democracy where the President is elected through votes. Ministers are elected through votes, similarly Shri Rajiv Gandhi becomes the Prime Minister. Our unions should also be recognised on this basis. There should be a provision of a secret ballot. All these things should be incorporated in the new Bill. This matter should be discussed with the Members of all the Central Trade Unions. This is my suggestion.

In Bengal Rajiviji organised big meetings and we listened to them. He is of the opinion that if Gujarat type settlement is accepted, all problems the chatkal will be solved. We enquired about the Gujarat settlement and came to know that 40 per cent labourers were declared surplus as a results of this settlement arrived at in respect of the textiles industry in Gujarat. What a golden hand shake. It means that the worker gets 5 to 10 thousand rupees and loses his job. Bid farewell and go and resort to farming at home. As regards this scheme, it should be so that.

[English]

an employee must have a certificate from the employer that the factory is closed down permanently.

[Translation]

It is also not available Thousands of people are loitering about in Bombay. It is

a golden hand shake. What is the condition of our CHATKAL. The Government of India released Rs. 250 crores for our CHATKAL. But not a single paisa has been given to the Government of West Bengal. It will be given to the owners. In spite of that it was not given. If they apply, they will get. If this scheme is made applicable to the CHATKAL.

[English]

80,000 will be rendered surplus in the CHATKAL.

[Translation]

Just now, one of our friends, who is a friend of the poor, said that a Committee be formed. I want that a Committee be formed and only that person be taken on the Committee who can travel and see.

[English]

And who is responsible for all those things ?

[Translation]

The owners of the Jute Mills have swallowed Rs. 52 crores of the Provident Fund. Why do not you send them to jails.? He will make the payment from the money you have released. You should think about it.

[English]

Don't you feel ashamed of this ?

[Translation]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : It should be analysed.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : It is all right, it should be analysed. There is one point regarding the consumer price index also. In Bombay, Kanpur or Delhi, wherever meetings were held between the I.N.T.U.C. and the Regional Labour Committees, the labourers including the INTUC pointed out everywhere that efforts are made to show the price index at a lower scale. I would like to say that they did not supply the facts

and figures as were demanded. The owners are protected and the poor people are exploited. The Government should look into it before the consumer price index is announced as otherwise the mill owners pocket crores of rupees which should be paid as D.A. to the employees. In Chatkal the industrialists have pocketed Rs. 52 crores and Rs. 100 crores in the whole country. I want to know as to what has the Government done ? The Labour Department will say that it does not possess the necessary powers but the Government has these powers. If 2 or 4 mill owners are imprisoned, we will raise the slogan of 'Zindabad' otherwise we will say, 'Murda-bad'. Kindly look into it. Many of our hon. friends have talked about the unorganised sector.

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilhaur) : Has your Government sent them to prison ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I can send them to jail but then you might dismiss my Government. Every Member has referred to the unorganised sector and the agricultural labour. The minimum wage which is fixed is not paid. Something should be done to see that it is paid. It also be seen that what else they can get. The construction labourers are exploited to the maximum. The contractors who work around Delhi do not have any labourer from Delhi. The labour is from U.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. Where will these people live and sleep ? The police is also in collusion with them. They are bribed by the contractors. If we complain to them, then.—

[English]

They are beaten and assaulted. Even that right they have lost. This is going on in the capital of India and where you are a Minister, in the Ministry of Government of India. You are a gem.

[Translation]

What happens to the casual labourers in the Public Sector ? I will like to submit about the N.B.C.C. You also have been talking about the N.B.C.C. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Today the hon. Minister has assured that as regards the labourers in the N.B.C.C. something will be done by tomorrow...
(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : In the N.T.P., laws are there regarding the regularisation of service. But in the N.B.C.C etc. even God does not know what is happening. There is so much of exploitation, people observed hunger strike. You demolished their houses with the assistance of the police.

[English]

Can you do something for them ?

[Translation]

Even the requests made by Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai do not help. Hon. Prof. K.K. Tewary does not pay any attention. They are forcing workers to go to the High Court and the Supreme Court. You are a good man, a gentle persons and a friend of the poor. But what is the use of a cow which neither gives milk nor gives birth to a calf. Hence, you should either do something after acquiring some power or bid good-bye life Shri Ashok Sen. You should also do something. Thereby you will be able to maintain your self-respect. We expect that you will take some action after acquiring some power. What is the use of your being a good person, when the poor are dying, casual labourers are dying. Even the wage of one day's strike is being deducted. I want to reiterate that a cow which does not give milk or a calf is of no use. You should take some steps in this regard and with these words I take leave of you.

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu) : While supporting the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour. I would like to present some problems to the hon. Minister. There is no doubt about it that our hon. Minister, Shri Sangma is very efficient and take interest in the work of his Department and the Welfare of the labour. There has been enough increase in the production. Labour disputes have lessened and growth rate has also increased. But there are certain points to which I want to draw his attention.

Several Bills were passed in 1986. Our labourers have been benefited thereby to some extent. The labourers are the backbone of the nation. I want to draw his attention to 2 or 3 points regarding the welfare of workers. It is not enough to make laws but you have to ensure that they are implemented. In fact not many workers have been benefited. Undoubtedly there is substantial migration of our labour to the Gulf countries particularly, those countries where roads, hospitals and airports are being constructed and there most of the construction labour is Indian. These people go there for employment because they are unemployed. In Delhi there are some people who indulge in frauds. For example, from my constituency, particularly the backward areas of Poonchh and Rajauri the people come to Delhi and approach these people who promise to arrange employment for them abroad and in this process they take Rs. 15 to 20 thousand from each of them and thereafter deceive them.

15.00 hrs.

In spite of the fact that I have brought it to the notice of the Authority concerned several times, I have also wrote to your Ministry, but there is no respite from this malady. These poor people come here and go back, but there is no one to enquire into their cases. In this way our poor people suffer a loss of lakhs of rupees. Similar is the case in regard to the child-labour. You may see anywhere, in industries, in hotel, in homes and everywhere you will find children working and doing full work in spite of their tender age which affects their health. They become old before time due to working hard. Though there is a law against it, yet in no case punishment has been given to the owners. There is no one to see that they are not employed in industries or in hotels. Nothing has been done for their betterment. These are the things which are required to be looked into.

15.01 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN
in the Chair]

Now I will like to submit 2 to 4 points more. In our country men and women both

work as labourers. But a woman is paid less as compared to a man, though she has to do equal work. We should pay attention to this injustice as well. When today on the one hand, we talk about the welfare of women, about their progress and about giving them equal status and on the other they are paid less wages. I cannot understand it. When they are doing equal quantum of work, there is no justification for paying them less wages.

The subject of Provident Fund has extensively been discussed in the House. It is, in fact a very important issue. If the Government has not been successful in achieving its aims, then it should frame a law or simplify the existing procedures to ensure that an employee is able to get his Provident Fund and other dues soon after his retirement from a factory. So long as cases are not settled, their money is used by the mill-owners and the employers. The Government should look into it because it has been a matter of much discussion and the people have to face considerable difficulties as well.

Now I want to draw your attention towards my State. You are aware that the climatic conditions of Jammu and Kashmir are such that the people can get work only for 6 months in a year. When late Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister, a decision was taken by the Ministry that for the artisans, whether they are engaged in embroidery work, or in stitching etc., an air conditioned Centre should be built so that they were able to do work during winter seasons and training, etc. could also be given to them. If this experiment is proved to be successful, many such centres should be opened so that work could be done throughout the year and the trouble of the people was removed as well. But it is a matter of regret that attention has not been paid to it. Apart from this, several people from our State go to Punjab, Delhi and other States in the country to work there. But wherever they go they are not able to get accommodation. I request the hon. Minister to set up some *sarais* for such migratory labour so that they do not have to face any difficulty in getting a roof over their heads and in their smooth working. Finally, regarding the Jammu district, I want to

submit that most of the labourers there do not have any houses to live in. These poor people either live in hired accommodation or in the houses belonging to those people who have left for Pakistan, allotted to them and each room is shared by 2 or 3 families. I would request that such a law should be enacted so that they could feel that the Labour Department is doing something for their welfare. I feel that hon. Shri Sangma and his Department are doing considerable work for the betterment of workers, for increasing production and for better relations between the management and the labour but there is a need to make some more effort in this direction also. So that the labour welfare laws can be implemented fully and the facilities thereunder can be provided to the workers to enable them to work hard for achieving increase in production in the country.

With these words, I support the demands of the Labour Department.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir. I want to congratulate the hon. Labour Minister for two points. Firstly, the last year was a year of Labour Peace beyond our expectations in the prevailing circumstances. The important reason behind it is that the workers have full faith in the Government and in the leaders. I do not say that the Government or the employers granted whatever they had demanded. In spite of the fact that the employers made efforts to create conditions for labour unrest in the country, relative peace was maintained by the labourers due to their faith in the policies and intentions of the Government and our Labour Ministry also played an important role in it. I hope that next year will also be a year of labour peace as well as a year of increased production, although the Labour Department will have to do a lot of hard work to achieve these objectives. For this purpose strong steps will have to be taken to implement the existing Labour Welfare Laws as well as those framed last year. But the present situation is a matter of great concern. I want to bring it to the knowledge of the hon. Minister that the most of the Labour Laws are not being complied with due to lack of commitment on the part of the machinery responsible for ensuring their compliance.

As a result, the workers are being deprived of the benefits to be accrued there from. The officials apply these laws arbitrarily. It has been often seen that laws are applied for the benefit of the employees instead of the workers and in this way they are misused. Therefore, I will request the hon. Minister that in order to fulfill the responsibility of ensuring compliance of these laws, persons with a sense of commitment to and faith in the policies of the Government should be recruited. Along with it there should be some such bodies or organisations to see that whether these laws are being implemented or not. Proper monitoring should be done by them. The Ministry of Labour accomplishes the task of making laws and giving replies in the Parliament to a considerable extent but as regards the implementation of these laws, it does not have an upto date machinery to see as to how these laws are being implemented. Until effective machinery for this purpose is set up, the hon. Labour Minister will have also to face such a criticism in the years to come.

I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to two or three points. There are not enough laws for the unorganised sector and a few laws that we have are ineffective and I do not think that our unorganised labour which forms 90 per cent of the total labour in the country is benefited by these laws. It seems to me that our Ministry of Labour is working under the pressure of the lobby of the organised sector. The voice of the unorganised sector is not heard. They are exploited and we have expressed their anguish inside and outside the House. Whether they are exploited in the agricultural sector, in the bidi manufacturing units or in any other sector, I do not want to go into it but stories of their exploitation are published in the newspapers constantly and are reaching the Government as well. In this connection, the successive Labour Ministers have been giving assurances that steps will be taken to improve their lot but no effective step has been taken so far. I want to urge the hon. Minister that such laws should be framed in the coming years so that the miseries and the difficulties of the unorganised sector are removed.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, our Public Sector Undertaking should serve as a model. But

in matters of complying with the Labour laws, the Public Sector Undertakings violate laws more than the Private Sector. In this connection, our Shri Choubey and hon. Shri Ram Pyare Panika have stated that all the Public Sector Undertakings are not so but most of the Public Undertakings exploit the workers arbitrarily in the name of contract labour. The managers carry on their work in collusion with the contractors, who supply labour. These labourers are unskilled and are suppressed. Sometimes they are dismissed from service and sometimes they are otherwise victimised. Therefore I would like to urge upon you that if the Private Sector complies with these laws, they will have to face some difficulties but these difficulties can be overcome steadily and we should overcome them. Our efforts should be to make the Public Sector a model. If the Central Government is not able to ensure strict compliance of the laws by the Public Sector undertakings, then the people will definitely doubt our honesty. I hope, the hon. Minister will pay attention to this matter in future.

Our I. T. Is are responsible for trained man power. I think, the hon. Minister is aware of their deplorable condition. Instruments are not available there. The training which is imparted there is inadequate. So much so when a person approaches an employer with a certificate from these institutes, he is exploited. It is because he does not possess any practical knowledge and that is why he is fully exploited. Therefore, I will request the hon. Minister that the I.T.I., in whichever State it may be, should be a model and there latest techniques should be provided. Until this is done, and until instructions are given to the State Governments to modernise these institutes and make the latest techniques available to them, we will not be able to benefit the workers at all. I want to request you that the Labour Ministry should not be given the work of issuing guidelines because if they do so they will not be able to have any effective control over the I.T.Is. The Government should pay attention towards streamlining the working of these institutes.

I want to draw your attention towards Employment Exchanges as well. At present there are more than 1 crore people in the country whose names are registered in

Employment Exchanges and there are also a large number of such people who get tired of taking rounds of employment exchanges but their names are not registered. Corruption is rampant in employment exchanges these days. Candidates have to pay fees for getting their names registered in these exchanges. They have to pay money again to get their names sponsored. In major cities, one has to pay Rs. 1000 and in the smaller cities an amount of Rs. 500 has to be paid for getting names sponsored. You can ask for the list and you will find that there is no priority, there is no system for sponsoring names which can give an indication that names are sponsored without making payment. An unemployed young person, who has spent the money of his parents on education and thinks that he has to build the nation, but when he goes to find a job, he has to bribe to get his name registered and also to get his name sponsored and finally to get employment. In this manner, how will he serve the country and the society. He is being prepared to feel that he has to indulge in corrupt practices after getting a job. The management of the employment exchanges was handed over to the State Governments as per recommendations of the Shivaram Committee and the expenditure of which is shared by both Central and State Governments. In this connection I want to submit that the Centre should take them over without bothering about the expenditure or at least some mechanism should be evolved to ensure that they do not become dens of corruption and are not able to mislead people. At present their condition is deplorable and your Ministry is not aware of it. If it had been familiar with it then somewhere at least some action would have been taken against some or the other Executive Officer at the Centre or in the State. I can challenge that even if an hon. Member of the Parliament recommends someone or even if he goes there himself, the name of that candidate will not be registered. Unless he pays money, his name is not registered or sponsored. You may write to them. You will find the names of people registered 10 to 12 years back. So much so that they are tired and have stopped depending on these employment exchanges and have even forgotten that their names were ever registered there. You try and ask them to sponsor the name of any of the candidates,

you will find that they will not be willing to do so without receiving payment for the same. The condition of the Employment Exchange in Delhi is worse than that of those in States. As the salary is higher in Delhi so the fees is also higher.

I want to make one last submission. The question of bonus should be reconsidered. The limit of bonus should be increased keeping in view the all round increase in prices of commodities. The demands of the employees should not be rejected in this regard. Some organisations are reluctant to pay bonus. I want to request that there should be a clear of national policy and a uniform standard in this regard.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of Ministry of Labour and congratulate the Minister for maintaining labour peace and hope that the situation will further improve next year.

[English]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor):

I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the debate on the Demand for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Labour. As the intention of the Demand is for the working class, I support it. But my apprehension is that the unemployed persons of this country are unhappy by this Budget because there is no commitment for the unemployed people in India.

Everyday, the unemployment situation in the country is getting into an alarming position. I would like to point out that the Government has put a ban on the recruitment of personnel in any category. Sir, I submit that in the North-Eastern region of the country, the working class are suffering more than those in any other part of the country, particularly so for as the Tea Garden labourers in Assam are concerned. It is a well-known fact that Tea earns about 66% of foreign exchange and it helps in nation building. But what is the condition of the tea garden labourers in Assam? They do not have quarters, there is no hospital worth the name for them, they have been denied of ration. They do not get bonus. There is no school for their children. Sir, on 3rd February 1987, I visited one of the tea

gardens, that is, Sonapur Tea Estate near Guwahati. On an enquiry there, I came to know that in lieu of subsidised ration each item, labour is paid 30 paise per day. It is very shameful. What is the value of 30 paise? If you go to the Tea Gardens, you will find some hospitals but there is no doctor, no nurse or medicine in the hospitals. You may find some school buildings in Tea Gardens but there will be no teacher to teach. This is the condition of the Tea Gardens. On the top of it, we claim that ours is a welfare State. I would like to quote here the relevant portion of the Constitution. Part-III and Part-IV of the Constitution refer to leniency towards the working class and that is the commitment of the Constitution and the commitment of the Government. But you are not going to implement it.

If you go to the Tea Gardens and see the condition of the labourers there, you will find the grim picture of the human life in those areas. The poor boys and girls do not get employment. Even if there are about 500 workers employed in tea gardens, there are about 2500 unemployed workers depending on them. There is nobody to look into their problem. The employers there do not engage the adult labour because child labour is available. When the cheaper child labour is available there, why the employer should go in for adult labour. In last February when I went to Govindpur, I came across that 13 children of 9 years of age were working in tea gardens. Why is this happening? Is it because of the anti-labour Act? Part-III of the Constitution, under Article 15(3), under Fundamental Rights, says—

“15(3). Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children.”

Article 24 says as follows :—

“24. No child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in other hazardous employment.”

But we have given a free licence to the employer to engage child labour. When you

are engaging children to work in the tea gardens and factories, how can you expect them to go to school? At the same time, you are encouraging adult education. That means you are stopping the children from going to school and engage them in the factories and when they grow adult, you send them for adult education. This is a bad policy of the Government, which is a anti-labour policy.

If you are committed to the working class, why have you failed to pay the wages to the workers of the Hindustan Paper Corporation, the Railway workers and Central Government employees and the Petroleum workers—those who joined the Assam agitation? And under the Assam Accord of 1985 you are bound to pay wages to them, but till today the workers have not been paid those wages. After the Independence and before the Independence of the country you have made so many laws—the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923, the Employees State Insurance Act of 1948, the Employment of Child (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of 1986, the Maternity Benefit Act of 1976, the Equal Remuneration Act of 1976 and Payment of Bonus Act of 1965. So far as the Equal Remuneration Act is concerned, it has been passed in 1976 and till today this Act has not been implemented. Do you think the women are paid wages equal to the male workers? Now they do not pay and then there is no authority to speak for them. The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Factories Act of 1948, the Plantation Labour Act of 1951, the Mines Act of 1952, the Contract Labour Act of 1971, the Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act of 1946, the Trade Union Act of 1926, the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947, and the Minimum Wages Act of 1948, have been passed so far. About this Minimum Wages Act of 1948, it is a fiasco. The employers do not pay the minimum wages. Till today the tea garden employers did not pay wages to the workers, not to speak of rations, bonus and other things. They have to pay Rs. 12 a day to the worker, but they pay Rs. 5 or Rs. 10, not even Rs. 10, it is only Rs. 2 or 3 and there is no authority to look into it, and you cannot expect the workers to go to the court. The law and the procedure connected with it is cumbersome. There the Labour Officers

and Labour Inspectors are involved and they are in league with the management. They will never send their report within a stipulated date to the Government and the Government also will never send the recommendations to the Tribunal for adjudication within a stipulated period. For years together the case will go on and it will have a natural death after some time. That is the position of the law now.

Sir, in labour legislation the law seeks to restrain the command power of the management. The law does provide its own sanctions, administrative, official and civil, and their impact should not be underestimated. However, in labour relations the norms cannot often be most effective unless they are backed by social sanctions as well. The law can do very little if the workers are not anxious to complain about the infringement of laws. But how can you expect the illiterate man to complain about the infringement of the law specially when you have kept him in darkness for the last 40 years of Independence? Have you tried to educate the working class who have sacrificed their lives in building the nation—their Motherland? Sir, there can be no real democracy without social and economic justice to the common man. It is high time to create socio-economic conditions in which every citizen would be able to exercise his civil and political rights. Political freedom must include social and economic freedom.

Sir, the International Labour Organisation has considerably influenced the labour legislation in India, as many other countries. Out of the total of 159 Conventions, India has ratified about 30 and they deal with subjects like hours of work, night work, minimum wage, underground work, holidays and rest, workmen's compensation, forced labour, employment services, equal remuneration, freedom of association, labour disputes etc. No doubt you have adopted the above Conventions of the ILO in our country, but you have miserably failed to implement the same in the real sense of the term in so far as the provisions made there under are concerned. Recently you have enacted a law, viz, Child Labour (Regulation and Prohibition) Act, 1986. Although I dissented on it, yet it was passed in this august House because you had the majority.

We must not forget that in a democracy like ours, majority is not only the rule but minority has also its values which cannot be ignored. See the 'Times of India' dt. 4-12-1986 where it appears that 400 children die every hour in our country from preventive diseases like diphtheria, dysentery, tetanus, measles, whooping cough, chest infection and TB. The number of children who are working in India, on a conservative estimate, is 17.31 million. If they are taken out of work force, the jobs will be filled by their idle parents. Pockets of child labour are also found to be pockets of high adult unemployment. It is obvious that employers are not going to employ adults as long as the cheaper and more subservient child labour is available. If we continue to let children be the bread-winners of the family, the message goes out to the illiterate and slow-coach parents to produce more children.

Child labour and family planning cannot go together. It is the urge of the time to train the minds of the innocent children for a better tomorrow as today's children are tomorrow's citizens.

As we know, India is the largest democracy in the world but I must say that ours is the largest illiterate democracy in the world. To be effective, democracy needs literate subjects.

The laws continue to be prolix and uncertain and are not expressed in a simple and clean language which could be understood by the persons sought to be benefited by the legislation. The process is lengthy and the justice is invariably delayed and delayed very much. It is a case of justice delayed is justice denied. I would request the Labour Minister to look into it and to see that the process of law is made easier than what is now at present so that poor people, the working class, can very easily go to the court. You have the Central Government Administrative Tribunal, Central Government Undertakings Administrative Tribunal, State Employees Administrative Tribunal, but you must also have Private Sector Administrative Tribunal as well so that the workers in the private sector can directly go to the administrative tribunal and get rid of their grievances. I would request the hon. Minister to look into it.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem) : Mr. Chairman, while I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour, I wish to make it clear that my support is not because I feel that the Department of Labour has done its best. I am sure the hon. Minister would also have certain reservation about whether it has done its best or not but, undoubtedly, the annual report though brought out in a very impressive form and format, it reveals the fact that the Department of Labour has not done justice to labour in India. I wish to categorically state and put down on record that it is my view that a cartel of vested interests who were in and outside the Department, both in the form of labour organisations and authorities have not only refused justice but they have also succeeded to undo justice that should be given and has been given to labour. I am not just making allegations off the cuff but with a certain amount of experience that I have in Labour though nothing in comparison to other leaders. I would say that I have found that not only in the area of unorganised labour the labours are exploited but even in the area of organised labour, the most sophisticated organised labour, including Banking are exploited. I have found that the Public Sector Banks consciously-the Management - in collusion with many recognised Unions who have obvious political affiliation with some of those who have on the other side but who are not present. I note, wave the revolutionary flag very vehemently actually collude to ensure that even the conciliation proceedings do not take place. Managements, the Public Sector Managements violate the law blatantly. They refuse to follow settlements. They refuse to obey any of the directions that are given by the Government of India, unless those Unions which form part of the cartel concede. I have instances where I myself have taken part in the conciliation proceedings representing the Unions, I have found that the Bank Managements are never prosecuted. Why? Why is it that when violations are done by the Unions which do not form part of the large cartel organisations, they are victimised; threatened, and intimidated? Why is it when the Managements, especially the Public Sector and powerful Private Sector Managements openly violate the law and in that event why is it that prosecution proceedings are not taken against them? What is

the use of having a law on paper? Is it not for the Labour Department not to look at the various vested interests but rather to look at the justice from the justice point of view?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am pained to state that in the Department of Labour, I have noticed the situation where many of the Conciliation Officers feel found hand and foot because of rigmarole procedures. There is a situation where your Railway employee is aggrieved and he raises a dispute, the Conciliation Officers are helpless because of the circular of the Government of India which States: "that unless you have represented your problems in the Permanent Negotiating Machinery, you would not be heard in conciliation." Who sits on the Permanent Negotiating Machinery? Two organisations, which have got very little to do with the common workers, which have been recognised for years, which enjoy the fruits of recognition and are not interested in the labour to bargain; with the common workmen. They take Rs. 100/- for just representing; a Rs. 1000/- to get a job done-sometimes the rate goes up to Rs. 1000/- for a posting. One notes that the labour Ministry behaves helpless. Is this right? That is the major question which I have raised. It is not that I wish to blame individuals. According to me, the system which was conceived under the Industrial Disputes Act, statutorily looks very nice. On the Statute Book, it look very fair; looks like a system which may be able to solve quite number of problems but in reality what is the position? In reality, I have noticed that in any major negotiations, the powers with the conciliation officer is limited, he can hardly put - let alone a private sector employer but even the public sector employer - in prison. The public sector employer does come to the Labour Ministry during conciliations and refuses adamantly in the face of well-known statutes and laws that they will not obey and they say: "let us see what you can do"... We have noticed that even when there is a failure report by the conciliation officer in matters where public sector and Government are involved, it does not get referred to because the employer sits in a Screening Committee where he screens to ensure that it does not go to any sort of adjudication.

I do not want to go too much on that issue. The Labour Minister should have got the point, Mr. Chairman, Sir. I am aware that he is also aware of these problems, but I do not know what is the solution he has in mind. I hope he suggests some solution. But what surprises me is this. The hon. Minister for Labour himself and the Minister earlier have been speaking from rooftops that the existing labour laws require amendments; multiplicity of Unions is the bane of today's labour relations. What have they done? We have been promised in every Session that the legislation is coming, it is coming, it is on the anvil. But that is all. It is still coming. I wonder when it would come. If one asks the reason, one is told that the existing Central Unions are standing in the way—either this Central Union or that Central Union. It is here that I feel that a cartel of vested interests is there in the field of labour. It consists of a few bureaucrats, it consists of a few politicians, it consists of a few Central organisations. Put together, they are strangulating the labour of this nation. They will not tolerate it. There will be a revolt, and the revolt is round the corner. Dr. Datta Samant, I think, would agree with me because I hope he has not become a part of this cartel. It is possible that he would become slowly....

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Secret voting, with more than 50 per cent majority. I am prepared. Are you?

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem) : I am agreeable.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : In Bombay textiles, your INTUC is having only five per cent and still you are giving them recognition.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : The INTUC is not willing to give me the banner. Why are you giving me the banner?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You invited the trouble.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : I am sorry. I accept, I concede.

The issue simply is that it is time the Industrial Disputes Act is amended, the

Trade Union Act is amended. The proposals have been finalised; I understand. Bills have been drafted also, but they are not coming to the House. Let not anybody who wants to be a vested interest get away with this murder. Let the workmen have their representative. I am not worried whether it is by a secret ballot system or a check-off system. Anyway it is better than the existing verification system. It is nothing but, to say the least, a fraud, a fraud on the workmen, a fraud on the Unions. It must go. Bring some change. Let us have genuine trade unions who represent the workmen. Let us not go to see whether it has this political colour or that political colour. All the Central organisations together do not want this in their heart of hearts; they may say 'secret ballot', they may say 'check-off', but their attitude is; let us postpone the evil day when the workmen can choose their leader. I would only plead that, while the Minister gives the reply, he comes forward and assures this House on record when is it that he is going to bring the amendments, the long-standing amendments that we have been expecting for the Industrial Disputes Act and the Trade Union Act.

I would like to go to one more point. There is only one place—in fact, two—where Mr. Sangma, the hon. Minister for Labour can be termed as an employer, and that is, in the Employees Provident Fund organisation. Under the Employees Provident Fund scheme, a suggestion was made to raise the contribution to ten per cent from the present rate of eight per cent and also to reduce the number of people that are required for eligibility to attract the Act. I would be grateful if the Minister does consider it seriously and I would also be grateful if the hon. Minister pays a little more attention as an employer—because he is the Chairman of the Board there—to the problems of the workmen. The problems of the workmen have been outstanding there for many months...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please try to conclude.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : I would require five minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have already given you more time because you are a trade unionist.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Very sensitive issues are there. Labour is becoming a critical issue today in our nation. With your permission, I will take five more minutes.

Mr. Chairman, S.r., in regard to EPF I do not wish to take too much of time. I would only like to say that the issue of settlement of terms and conditions including wages of the EPF employees is outstanding for quite some time and it is time that a settlement is arrived at between the Union and the Board as soon as possible.

The Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Bill was passed by Parliament recently but then the only amendment that was made was with regard to appropriate Government to bring it in tune with the Industrial Disputes Act. The real situation is that today we have public sector and Government who are supposed to be model employers exploiting labour in the most blatant form by the use of contract labour. If any labour leader tries to organise these workmen together then he finds that the contractor has been changed and the workmen have been changed. The contractor becomes a benami and another benami comes in and this is the racket that is run in collusion between the management and the contractor. Nothing is done by the Labour Ministry on the ground that the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act does not empower them to direct the employers to regularise the contract labour. Why is it that this Act has not been amended? Why is it that this power is not given to the authorities? What is the use of having an abolition power when you cannot employ the labour for whom you are abolishing the labour contract system. There it becomes a vicious circle. What happens is that if I become a labour under a contractor engaged then I would like to continue the system because I have to earn my bread because you say if you abolish it you will not be employed. That is for certain whether somebody else is employed or not. Therefore, this Act is working against the interests of the workers rather than working in their favour. The hon. Labour Minister is aware of this. In this speech, I remember, last year he categorically made the statement and said that an amendment will be brought but I am still awaiting

for that amendment. Parliament is awaiting for lot of amendments and lot of laws which the Labour Minister sincerely promised but his sincerity is slowly, as time passes, being questioned.

In Ferozabad because of the Child Welfare (Prohibition) and Regulation Act nearly 10,000 children are on the streets. It is not that I am for employing child labour. Not at all. But just pulling them out and throwing them on the streets is not the method of solving these problems. The Act itself provides for specific welfare inputs. That has to be insisted upon. Today the situation in this that exploitation of children who are employed illegally is on in full swing and once again it is because of the lacunae in the Act. It is necessary that these statutes which are genuine statutes framed and enacted to implement the directive principles of State policy are plugged to ensure that they can be implemented. It is no use having the statutes for the sake of preparing a report for the ILO or for Parliament. We have reached a stage where the labour are no longer ignorant. These labour will not tolerate any more of these reports printed in volumes and given in statistics with half of them false. If one goes into it in depth one will find that these statistics are a matter of record and not reality in the field.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will only like to conclude by saying that it is high time that the Department of Labour wakes up and decides to really be a Department of Labour rather than be a department to ensure that labour does not raise its heads and demand for its just rights.

There is one very important fact. The tripartite and the Labour Conference keep saying that the workers participation scheme is in operation. In fact, I can give instances one after another in Government public sector organisations where the scheme has not been implemented. What is the Department of Labour doing about implementing the scheme? We all speak from rooftops that workers participation is the only answer to bring productivity, is the only answer to motivate the workmen, even that half-hearted, half-baked scheme is not implemented.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Very correct, it is not implemented.

SHRI P.K. KUMARAMANGALAM : With all the criticism that I have brought out, I would still say and congratulate the Hon'ble Minister for making an attempt. He is sincere. I only hope his sincerity can be converted into action and he is not limited because of the vested interest. I would request him to see beyond the usual formal channels of organised central organisations because after all 90 per cent of the work force of this country is not represented. They belong to the unorganised sector..... (Interruptions)...including AITUC. In fact, AITUC has become progressive. CITU and AITUC both have become real vested interests.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : He is a Congressman floating a parallel union, Sir.... (Interruptions)...It hurts us to float a new union in the name of Congress... (Interruptions).

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : While I support the Demands, I would appeal to the Labour Minister to come forward to take up the problems of labour and really bring in legislation and ensure that his officials are empowered sufficiently under law and not hedged by other departments to see that labour does get justice.

Thank you.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Before coming to my suggestions and points, a lot of mention has been made regarding my name and my movement. It appears that there is a lot of ignorance. But one thing that my movement has shown in this country is that employer can afford to pay and alongwith the industry, the worker can prosper.

Sir, I have got a number of companies. Firestone : still I am asking for more wage. But all my 2,000 workers are drawing more than Rs. 3,000 salary per month. Crompton: Rs. 600 rise to 6,000 workers and 50 per cent of the workers are drawing more than Rs. 3,000 salaries. Byer India : 50 per cent workers are in the balance-sheet and they

are drawing more than Rs. 3,000 salary. The Color-Chem, the Pressure Cooker : the same thing ; German Remedies : the same thing. I have got about 5,000 small and big factories in my union. Textile is a very small aspect of it. I have brought one balance-sheet of the Premier. I am passing it on to the Hon'ble Minister. Out of 9,300 workers in the Premier, 6,400 are drawing more than Rs. 3,000 salary and their names are in the balance-sheet, Mhatre GT Mazdoor is drawing Rs. 40,203. Mithur AY Mazdoor Rs. 39,386 ; Mohi AP Assistant Driller Rs. 39,400. All of them are illiterate. In the balance-sheet, it is written about 500 people are illiterate-1st standard. 2nd standard-and still 60-70 per cent workers are drawing Rs. 50,000, Rs. 60,000, Rs. 70,000 per year.

In spite of giving such salaries in the Premier Automobiles, the profits last year were Rs. 20 crores. They have also given Rs. 6700 bonus to each of the 9000 workers. Similarly, in the Byre Comdany, they have given Rs. 4000 as bonus and in Rallis Rs. 7000 to Rs. 9000 per worker. All the workers are drawing Rs. 3000 or more as salaries. Dr Datta Samant's movement in Maharashtra has brought transformation for more than ten lakh workers; they are drawing more than Rs. 2000 or Rs. 3000 per month. I have got fifteen to twenty lakh workers in my unions. Each agreement is in respect of 300, 400, 500, 600, 700 workers and so on. In spite of giving such salaries, the factories are running very well. There is a very good industrial discipline and the production is also doing well. I am asking the hon. Minister what the Government is doing in this respect. There are 26 crores workers in this country. Has the Government taken care of the workers. Does any of your law, the Industrial Disputes Act, the Contract Labour Act or any other law, provides that the workers should be given such salaries?

Once the Chief Minister of Maharastra called me Hitler in the Assembly. Then, I took all my agreements in a bullock cart and showed him how my movement has brought about such a transformation. Has any of your judge or tribunal given a decision in the court that the workers should be given a fair share of the prosperity, development of the country?

I do agree that out of 5000 factories, thirty or forty factories are affected by strike at any time. But if somebody tries to break the strike, we have to obstruct it. That only is published by the media. But then, what is the alternative? I have got unorganized labour, the stone-breaking and the thambela workers. They are also drawing Rs. 1500 to Rs. 2000 per month. But why is the Government not implementing the Minimum Labour Act in the country? None of the workers in the unorganized sectors are getting more than Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 per month. What is the solution? I would like to know that from the hon. Minister.

Is there any provision in the Industrial Disputes Act about the share of the workers if the employer makes a profit of Rs. one crore? I am making a categorical statement that none of the employers is showing a correct balance sheet. There is no provision that if you earn Rs. one crore, the workers should be given that much. If that is the fate of workers after forty years of independence, how this Government or this Ministry is going to look after the interests of the workers? For whom are you developing the industries? What is the use of all this industrialization and everything if the workers do not get a share of it? That is the question.

Then, what about the Bonus Act? I have given a compliment to the Minister. But what about the minimum level? The bonus formula of 65 is hypothetical. How are the profits shown by the employers? They deduct development rebate etc., losses of the sister concern, and then they deduct allowable surplus. Unless you change the formula, nothing is going to help the workers. Then, the Contract Labour Abolition Act. Very, very sweet name indeed; But I would ask the hon. Minister whether there is any provision to make the contract labour permanent? There is no such provision in the Act. If the contract is terminated, there is no provision under which you can ask the employer for reinstatement. An hon. Member said that if you form a union, the contract is terminated. If their services are terminated, you have no legal provision in the Contract Labour against that. Can an employer remove all the workmen and have hundred per cent labour as contract

labour? Crores of people are suffering because of unemployment in our country. This is the fate of the workers. Now, the Government is going to change the Labour Law.

Why did the Minister go to Bharat Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta and give guidelines to the labour? I am sorry that you did it. You go to Tata and Birla platforms and try to teach to the workers, and say that the workers must be disciplined and behave properly. It is not fair. Even the Prime Minister said in the Productivity Council that our labour is idle and that the labour is not doing proper work. Why are you changing the law? I agree with one thing that 10, 15 or 20 per cent workers can form the union. But why don't you accept the secret ballot law. I have been insisting on it for the last twenty years. You come and take the secret ballot and I am prepared to go from the Unions if necessary. Why is the Government not prepared to act? now, in the Bombay Textile, RMS is having only five per cent people and it is treated as a recognized union.

16.00 hrs.

I do not know what the Government are now thinking. They want to ban strikes. With all your conciliations, negotiations, compulsory arbitrations, Essential Services Act, etc. with all these criteria any strike in the country is going to be illegal. I am saying here in this House with all honesty that no sincere trade union leader is happy regarding strikes. But what is the alternative in this country? You please tell me. There is no law and there is no provision to protect the workers' interests. There is unemployment and all these capitalist people are exploiting the workers. My strikes, form only one per cent but under the threat of strike, we are able to negotiate better bargain for our workers working in big companies such as Tatas, Birlas and Singhanias. Now if the Government is going to ban strike, it will be a very bad thing and it is nothing but massacre of the organised workers.

I humbly request the hon. Minister that he must first see to it that the employers are disciplined. I will come to the

aspect of how they are behaving. But first I request you not to have such type of a legislation for banning strikes. Further more, the hon. Minister has said in the Employers' Chamber that a union leader is going to be disqualified if he takes recourse to illegal strike. Under your criteria, 99 per cent of the strikes are going to be illegal. If a union leader is convicted for one day, he is disqualified for lifetime to become a union leader again. You have kept me behind the bars for nearly three years and this way, I will be disqualified for hundred life times. Well, I am not talking about me here. But if a person is arrested for just one day, he will be disqualified to become a union leader throughout his life and it is not fair.

16-01 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the chair*]

Now, that about your big houses? According to your ECONOMIC SURVEY, 544 private sector units in this country have done very well in the last one year. Their turnover has gone up by 18 per cent, their assets by 8 per cent and their profits also have gone up. I am giving only the Government's report. If the private sector has done so well in this country, then what about the labour? Are you going to see that the workers in these private sector units also get some benefit? But Dr. Datta Samant has to take care of that factor. And you are going to ban his union; But in this very same private sector economy, according to their report, the employment potential has gone down by 1.5 per cent in the last one year. Your sector is modernising and developing. But employment has gone down by 1.5 per cent. Exports also have gone down by 26 per cent in the last one year and imports have increased. So the private sector is only helping to devaluating the rupee and working against the interests of our nation.

I will now take up the subject of borrowing by private sector. 641 big units belong to 30 big houses. Industries are run by those houses and not by this Government. We only discuss labour them and they run the industries. Their borrowings account for 66 per cent. It means that the private sector is flourishing at the cost of public

and government money. It means that the private sector is increasing imports and reducing exports. It means that it is helping in pushing down the employment potential in the country. How many industries have been rendered sick by such type of companies? The figure is about one lakh and seventeen thousand. Rs. 500 crores of bank money is involved and during the last one year, the number has gone up by 20 per cent. As per the survey of the Reserve Bank of India, only 2 per cent labour is responsible for this state of affairs, while 70 per cent employers are responsible for the same. Is this the way our Government is going to run the country's economy? You are giving money to the private sector. But what are they doing afterwards? They are making the companies sick, changing the industries and so on. Where are they keeping this money? How much black money are they collecting and generating in this way? How are they behaving with the workers? What is the law in this country? Though there is industries development, the workers' share is getting vanished. Industrialists and the private sector are behaving in such a manner. If you are now going to curtail the rights of the workers with some new legislation, it is nothing but sabotaging the interests of the workers. It is going to affect them very badly.

There are 11 crores of textile workers. Two lakh workers are removed in the last three years all over the country. You are from Bombay and you know it Sir that the textile owners are given 30 crores of rupees worth of import duty concessions. I was told that the price of cloth would go down but it went up by 5 per cent. So, the consumer also is suffering. Rs. 750 crores is given for the modernisation of textile industry, with just 6 per cent interest. And the textile owners are literally robbing this country and the Government is accepting their doings. How many workers are removed in Bombay in the last two years? 30,000 workers. It is not because of Datta Samant's strike, but due to the modernisation that is going on in Bombay Dyeing, Khatau, Century Mills, Birlas and so on. Because of the wrong policies of the Government, two lakh workers are affected and their interests were sabotaged and they are removed from their jobs. I am not against any union but what

is your INTUC doing? I am not a political man and I am not against any union and I welcome it if they do something good for the workers. But the INTUC Union in Bombay entered into 502 settlements with the Bombay Mill owners and removed 30,000 workers. This is the type of union. I have got 100 copies of this and I led the morcha and obstructed it last week.

When I raised the issue that the modernisation benefits should pass on to the workers, you told me to leave it to their unions. The unions do not have even 5 per cent majority and they also have underhand dealings with them. In Maharashtra also, 2.5 lakh textile workers will be massacred and deprived of their jobs. When the Textile Policy was discussed in this House, everybody was assuring that if a worker is removed, he would be compensated and rehabilitated. It has been laid down three times in the Textile Policy and I read it. I am asking you this question. Have the Government ever given a single paisa to the textile workers? In Bombay itself 30,000 persons were removed because of modernisation but not a single paisa was given. I raised this issue here but nobody paid any attention. On the other hand you are giving Rs. 750 crores to such men, to such textile owners all over the country. Out of Rs. 5000 crores of bank money, there is still Rs. 1500 crores with the sick units as balance. But you are giving money to such people. You are giving concessions to such people at the cost of which, my workers are suffering. Nobody is paying any attention. One new looms replaces 24 workers. It is simple statistics With one Seltger or water-jet loom, 24 workers are removed. Why don't you monitor all these things? Do not leave leave it to me. Whatever advantage is accruing to the employers, why don't you see to it that the workers also should get a share of it? You monitor it with your legislations. I do not know what you are going to do with this modernisation.

The hon. Minister is more concerned about the plight of the unorganised workers. I appreciate his efforts and I know that he is young and sincere. How is he going to implement all these laws that are there to

protect the workers? According to the Seventh Plan, if a person gets less than Rs. 6300 per annum, he is considered to be below the poverty line. Out of the 21 crores of unorganised labour in this country, 13 to 14 crores come under the category of people living below the poverty line. The minimum wage notified by you and by the State Government—I blame the State Governments too equally—is less than poverty line income of this country. This is really shocking. What for are we discussing the various labour laws if we cannot implement them? Even in sectors such as sugarcane, tea, coffee, etc. Government has no desire to implement the law effectively. You force the State Governments to implement the laws effectively even by ordinance or by any measure. Otherwise, you take it into your own hands. If you do this, 50 per cent of the population which is below the poverty line will come up. This minimum wage is not linked with any inflationary increase. Inflation went up by 30 per cent in the last three years. Therefore, the minimum wage of the labour is actually going down in real terms. We have to seriously consider those issues. Last time when I raised this issue, the hon. Minister asked me as to what I was doing. Well, I am a simple man and I look after the welfare of my organised labour in Maharashtra. Should I take contract all over the country? You give me your powers and I will do it correctly. You leave it to me and I will implement all these things. The Government has no desire to do these things.

What about the sick industrial units? This is a major crisis in the country. How are the private sector people behaving after getting the money? Government has no control over them. One lakh seventeen thousand units are closed and one crore workers are unemployed. You are hiding the figures. Why don't you give the correct report? 641 big units and one lake small units are closed. More than one crore of people are unemployed because of the closure of the workers. And according to the Reserve Bank of India's survey, workers are not responsible for this. What is the fate of these workmen? What is this Government doing? As per 25 (O) of the Industrial Disputes Act, in Maharashtra

143 big units are closed by the employers. I am shouting about this everywhere and every day I lead marches. But you are not bothered and the State Government is also not bothered. As per 25 (O), the employers do not have the power to close down the units. But they are not paying the electrical bills.

Last week, two mills were closed in Bombay. I can give you a list 51 factories. The salary is not paid. But one bogus customer approached the High Court by saying that the factory is going in for liquidation. If they could not pay the salaries and other things, the Government should not give them permission for their closure.

I would like to make one very important suggestion. The Sick Industrial Units Bill, which was passed one and a half years back in this House for that we took 20 hours. Where is the implementation? The Board is formed last month, but it is not functioning. It is not acting. Now, the Government say, "we are not concerned with sick units. You manage yourself." I do not know what is our fault. The employer, to whom you have given money had swallowed crores and crores of rupees and closed the unit. You are again giving him more loans to start electronic project. I am really shocked the way in which your Government is planning all these things.

Regarding unemployment, at the moment, it is 2.7 crores. The Hon. Minister had stated in one Conference that it will be five crores and eighty lakhs upto 1990. I think you had also made a statement in the Press sometime ago. According to my figures, it is 7 crores. In the private sector, the employment potential is going down.

As far as modernisation is concerned, we are going in for the 21st Century. It is really a shocking thing. The Seventh Plan target for providing employment was 7 million in five years. Now, I am asking you, what had happened to your plan? Did you even give jobs for 4 crore people? For how many people you had given job during 1985-86? In the private sector, the employment level has gone down. In the public sector, there is one per cent increase. Therefore, for me, it is a shocking affair. In

another five years, 3.5 crore people will be unemployed. At present, about 6 crore jobs are required.

What is happening in the border and other things, for that the politicians are responsible. The masses, who are unemployed and who are on the roads, we are encouraging them. Now, a days, the public sector has become a target. Something is happening there. Economic policies are failing.

I think, the hon. Energy Minister has talked too much. He was a labour leader once upon a time. In the public sector, the corporate taxes have gone up; the Excise Duties have gone up; the Customs Duties have gone up; and the Exports have gone up.

The Government's revenue-through all such taxes—is much more than the private sector. This House should realise all such things. You have taken over 130 sick units, which are about to go to the docks and then blaming the workers are not good.

As far as the private sector is concerned, you compare them with Korea and Japan. In Korea, a worker gets a salary per day—320. In Japan, it is 1200. In America, it is 2,000. I am not asking their salaries.

What is the public sector management? May I know from you, whether it is just consisting of Secretary, B.P.E., Finance Ministry, etc.?

One public sector individual is responsible for 25 people. There is no other answer. You correct, all these things. In the public sector, your top bosses are collecting crores and crores of rupees by awarding contracts. In the public sector, where the orders have to be given, there is a good link with the corporate sector. I would say, it is mainly because of your administration. It is the Government's apathy. It is mainly due to corruption, the bureaucratic system. These are the main causes. Maybe sometimes, partially, due to the fault of the workers also. But it is becoming a fashion. Now, the Government has issued a circular. The increase in the wages of the public sector employees must be linked with the productivity. Upto now 50 settlements regarding

this are pending. Don't hide such thing. So, for such things, the labour laws should be changed.

Sir, in the Bonus Act, you have raised the limit for the higher levels, but what about the lower levels? It should also be raised by 10.30 per cent. Where there is a single worker, you give him bonus; you give him the gratuity; you give him the benefit of Provident Fund. By means of this, poor people, who are working in the shops and establishments may also get some benefit. Why are you having that 20 per cent level? In the higher level, whatever, you have decided, you give them that bonus.

In the sick units, the workers are not getting their gratuity benefit. So, many employers are cheating their workers. My textile workers will not get an amount of more than Rs. 2 crores. Rs. 4 crores, which are collected as Provident Fund by these employers from the workers, they have not been able to pay back the money. So, why not have a gratuity scheme, just like PF Scheme?

The ex-Minister had made a statement even on gratuity that without making more administrative expenses an employer can deposit, by using the same Provident Fund machinery and the Government can also get a lot of money.

Sir, the secret ballot is a need and I think, it is high time that the Government should consider. Now, all your Acts - ID Act, DIR, Industrial Employment Standard Act - let us have one legislation. Of course, there are various things. Mr. Naik is from Goa. There is no industrial court. There is no factory. MRG workers came to me. They wanted 30% turnover. I told them I will not talk with anybody and the Government is just saying that Dr. Datta Samant should not come in the way. I am not interested in any State, what your Govt. is doing. I cannot go to the court. That is the apathy.

Sir, one more thing is regarding Unfair Practices as per Industrial Disputes Act. You made it in 1947. But who is following? What is the punishment? They are just the dead letter and nobody is going to follow.

Sir, the appointment of the judges in the industrial court and tribunal should not be done by the Government. You leave it to compromise with the High Court of the State. I think, that is the humble suggestion. Regarding Central Tribunal, the Supreme Court can do it. Sir, the provident fund, the man who is drawing only one day salary there is very important gap. The industrial worker or union cannot go to the industrial court. This is the law of this country of the 26 crore workers. I cannot go to the industrial court. I have to go to the Commissioner for conciliation. The Commissioner will direct to Secretary and then Government will refer my case to the industrial court. Sir, this is really shocking. This scheme of conciliation and giving discretionary powers to the Conciliator or Government for the economic gains or if you are terminated from the service or if there is a case of murder or assault you can go to any court, but the worker of this mill has no right to go to the court. Therefore, I appeal to the Minister that this law should be amended and changed.

Sir, I have got a lot of suggestions today to make. But you are giving the bell. I think you must be having the limitations. Let us not blame the worker. Whatever is there, we are ready to accept it.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum) :
Sir, I stand to support the Grants for the Ministry of Labour. But, I have got certain suggestions to make, particularly, Sir, regarding the legislation or the radical changes which we need today in the field of the labour law. Sir, in the labour laws we have got certain legislations definitely. Very recently, in 1985 this House had introduced another legislation in connection with industrial sickness, that is Sick Industries Bill.

Sir, one point I would like to emphasise and I humbly submit to Hon. Minister to consider that one of the most acute problems today in this country is sickness of the industry. If that is the problem, and when already we have introduced a Bill in the name of Sick Industries Bill, why should not we change the labour law and not allow the trade union right in case of an industrial unit which becomes sick. Sir, we cannot blow hot and cold at a time. We come from

Eastern India. Where large number of industrial units are sick. Sick or potentially sick industries are still enjoying the same trade union rights as others. Sir, I suggest some different laws should be introduced. So that whenever any industry is declared sick under the Sick Industry Bill, it will not enjoy the same right, like the ones which are the healthy units.

Secondly, in my humble submission, a change is very much necessary. In the trade union field, outsiders should not be allowed to become the office-bearers of the unions. It is one of the most common factors which we find in the eastern sector, namely that in the case of the unions, the President and the General Secretary are outsiders and they indulge in certain anti-industry policies. So, some protection should be given and at least in the case of sick industries, no outsider should be allowed to become an office-bearer of that union. Then those sick units should be protected from the influence of outsiders, because outsiders will never appreciate the difficulties and the agony of the workers of the sick industry. Suppose an outsider becomes the President of the union, of a sick unit and if he comes from a big, healthy unit, he will not understand the agony of the workers whereas a worker of that particular unit which is sick, will understand it.

Now about social security for the labourers. In the mechanized sector, we have given a certain social security and social protection to workers but more emphasis should be given to the unorganized sector. No social protection is given to workers in the unorganized sectors. A definite legislation should be made. It should be made very strict, so that in the field of unorganized sector, the workers will get equal social protection like those in the mechanized sectors.

The same thing is happening in the case of bonded labour and child labour. We are introducing various legislations, but not implementing them. So, I request the hon. Minister not only to introduce certain Bills, but also to see that those legislations are implemented properly, particularly in the case of bonded labour and child labour.

I have another suggestion to make, viz. regarding workers' participation in manage-

ment. It is said that most of the public sector undertakings are not functioning properly. It is so, not only in public sector undertakings; it is also the case in the private sector. Unless workers are given proper incentive, and right to participate in management, we will not be able to motivate the workers, and we cannot develop the work culture. The need of the hour is to develop a proper work culture among the workers. In order to develop it or motivate such a work culture among the workers, it is a must that workers participate in management.

When I am talking about the working of public sector, I also say that the management of the public sector is also responsible for the non-proper functioning of the public sector. Managements are not answerable to the people or anybody. So, some legislation has to be introduced to monitor their functioning. The top managements in the public sector should also be made answerable to the people for their functioning. Therefore, I suggest that in the case of public sector, firstly the workers should be given an opportunity to participate in management; and at the same time, the management's functioning should be monitored, under certain legislation so that they will be answerable to the people and to this House also.

There is huge provident fund and ESI arrears. According to this brochure, the figure is Rs. 63. crores. According to Labour Department this is the total arrears. Are these arrears in connection with the cases which are pending or there are other arrears also. In my view or what I have gathered is that there is a huge arrears of the provident fund. Strict measures should be taken to realise provident fund arrears from the employers. It is very strange that the employers are not contributing their shares and also often realising employees shares of contribution and not contributing or depositing that amount with the provident Fund Commissioner. I think there are hundreds of cases pending and no steps have been taken in this regard. I humbly request the hon. Minister to take immediate steps in this matter. Similar is the position in the case of ESI. There is a huge amount lying as arrears in ESI and no steps have been taken in this regard.

Unemployment is a burning problem. It is like as if we are sitting on a volcano and any day, we do not know, this volcano may erupt. The employment exchanges are not functioning properly. I join the issue with the other speakers who have rightly said that there are certain malpractices in these employment exchanges. Years after years, unfortunate unemployed youths are waiting for jobs but they are not getting jobs. Until and unless they pay something for them or pass some consideration, they will never get any calls from employment exchanges. In Eastern India, these employment exchanges are controlled by certain political parties. I feel and submit before you that health, food and right to get work are everybody's primary demand, and there cannot be any political discrimination. But, unfortunately, in the employment exchanges, either calls are given under political motivation or against certain considerations. This is the position of the employment exchanges today.

Regarding child labour, I humbly request the hon. Minister to take very strong steps against employing child labour, particularly in Eivakasi. Although we have got legislation, we have got laws, but unfortunately, thousands of child labourers are employed and they are not paid properly; and they are not given any social security, no protective measures are taken towards health or food or anything else. After almost 40 years of independence, this is not only unfair but also unfortunate that still we are allowing people to employ child labour.

Similarly in the case of bonded labours, after 40 years of independence, we are still having a system of bonded labour; we have not abolished this system, although we have introduced laws.

With these words, I strongly support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour.

SHRI PIYUS TJRAKY (Alipur duara): Mr. Chairman, Sir. This Labour Ministry is a very important Ministry because its activities touch all the Ministries. But it has no powers to implement the laws that are enacted by Parliament or elsewhere. The Labour Ministry had got so many lodges passed which are very important but it lacks the

power to implement them. Dr. Datta Samant has already spoken about the situation of the labour force in India. I fully agree with him.

I would like to confine myself to plantation labour. Plantation is neither an industry nor does it come under agriculture. It is in between. The tea plantation is earning Rs. 725 crores as foreign exchange but the condition of the plantation workers is the worst in the country. They are being paid a daily wage of Rs 11/- only and a little more than that. Lots of legislations have been enacted, consultations have been made about the agricultural labour force. So, I should like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that the labourers are the main earning force of our country and the GNP is increasing by five per cent but who are the people who are helping for the development of the country. Everywhere it is the labourers only. I would like the Government to come forward to help the Labour Ministry—all the other Ministries should come and help the Labour Ministry to ensure that all the labour laws which have been enacted in Parliament are implemented in both letter and spirit immediately. Because we cannot hope for the development of the country without the implementation of the laws, and then only can our labour force live as human beings. In most of the cases we find that the labourers are working only as bonded labourers and they do not even some times get proper payment for the good work they are doing for the country.

16.31 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

We are now supposed to be independent, and after independence we are supposed to be having a right to work but still, even after independence and after so many years labour is still subordinate to other people and they are almost treated as bonded labourers. Some of the trade unions are also not very happy because some political parties create trouble for them and they are not organised. There should be no political angle in these trade unions. The Government should come forward and ensure that justice is done to the persons concerned.

Though this is an year forty years after independence, the labour force is actually developing only now and we are depending upon the labour force for the development of our country in all sectors, whether it is Defence, Agriculture, Industry or anywhere. Without labour you cannot expect anything. So, it is time that the Government came forward and thought of the labourers wherever they are.

I would just like to draw the attention of Government to the provisions contained in the Garden Plantation Labour Act. It should be wholly implemented. There must have been some problem. Why are the laws enacted by Parliament in 1952 still not being implemented? I do not blame the labour Ministry alone. The other Ministries are lagging behind in implementation and what can the poor Labour Ministry do in this respect?

So it is the Government which should come forward to see that everything is done according to the law which has been framed.

In the tea gardens, even now primary

facilities like sanitation, housing, electricity, drinking water, are not provided. Everything is lacking there. They are still treated like bonded labourers working for the good of the masters in the private sector. So I demand that there should be nationalisation of the entire tea industry. With that you can get more money for the development of our country.

Regarding provident fund, the poor labourers earn this money by working throughout their life. The amount of the provident fund goes to the Central Government. But the Central Government fails to return that money to the workers at the time of their retirement. For 10 or 20 years after retirement they do not get this money. It is nothing but injustice and unfair on the part of the Central Government. The Labour Minister should see that the provident fund money is given to the worker immediately after his retirement particularly in the tea gardens.

We have asked for a sub-regional officer nearby because in the tea gardens illiterate persons are employed. They have avoided that area to give any primary education.

They have a fear that if they become educated, they will not work in the tea gardens or they will fight with the management. So I request the Labour Minister to see that facilities like education to the children of tea workers are provided to the entire tea industry.

As and when the question of giving dearness allowance comes, we think of officers and bureaucrats only as to what should be the percentage and all that. Why should DA not be given to the labour, whether it is agricultural labour or domestic labour? Do they not suffer from increasing cost of price index. So some methods should be devised to give DA to all labourers in the country; otherwise, majority of the population will suffer and then it will be difficult to run the Government itself.

Article 43A of our Constitution provides for socialism, living wage, participation in management. Many speakers have spoken on this subject. Why do you not act on the Constitution? That will help you and all the other Ministries. I request the Labour Minister to impress upon all the Ministries of the Government that this Article of the Constitution and all other labour laws which are meant for the welfare of the labour, must be implemented in letter and spirit immediately; otherwise something else will happen in India.

Much has been spoken by other speakers. So I will not take time of the House by repeating all those points again. I will only say that labour force in India has given its blood and life for the development of the country. We, in this House, should recognise the dignity of the labour. And we should do something for their welfare. Labour Ministry is an important Ministry it should come forward with measures for the welfare of the labour class as a whole in India.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demands of the Ministry of Labour and I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Labour Minister towards our old Labour laws which need to be improved. You have also said time and

again to bring forward new laws to streamline the old laws, but a lot of delay is taking place in bringing forwarded new laws. I would, therefore, like to know as to for how long would these old and obsolete laws continue in force, which are not proving much beneficial to the workers.

I would like to submit as an example that in R.S.M., Udaipur. 5 workers have been removed from service in the Mineral Corporation under Industrial Disputes Act without any enquiry. It is provided in the law that action would be taken against any worker only after conducting an enquiry, but they were removed from service without holding any enquiry. Their matter was brought before the conciliation officer who tried to sort out the issue, but despite his persuasion the management did not agree to his point. Then the failure report was sent to you. Despite its being sent to you, no reference was made for six months. If your Department, keeps the failure report pending for six months, how could we expect them that the workers would be provided justice and their case would be referred to the tribunal and a decision would be available in the matter. How would the workers get the benefit and the justice in this manner? When you have already taken 6 months; then how much time would it take to make the reference and how much time would the Tribunal take? If low paid worker's case is delayed so much, who can not afford to go in for litigation and then if we say that we are doing justice to the workers, then it is a matter of concern. I would like to submit to you that you should gear up your Department. If of your Department delays the cases in manner and this when the case is considered, a representative of the management is also there and if case is delayed even then, it does not ensure justice to the people.

Secondly, there is the question of recognition. There is majority of our Union in R.S.M. Despite that, Mining Department of the Central Government which is running all these Units does not find out as to who is enjoying the majority. You should verify the claim of majority either by holding secret ballot or through any other method and action should be taken accordingly. Whose ever enjoys the majority, should be recognised. In the case of Udaipur, we are

enjoying a majority. We had once gone on a strike there and the management agreed to our demands, but even then recognition is not being granted. In this way there is mismanagement under various Labour laws and the Industrial Disputes Act and Trade Union Act. Even the Union having the majority is not being recognised. You should take all these things seriously and these issues should be resolved.

There is the Gangapur Cooperative Spinning Mill in our area. We have got the majority there also. Some outside people interferred in its affairs. Some persons are interested in it and that is why State Government also does not take any interest and no action is taken against the persons who interfere there. There was an innocent Managing Director who was working properly there, but some interested people got him transferred so that the Union could be suppressed. When this is the situation, then I would like to say that the Labour Department, whether it belongs to the Centre or to the State, is sleeping. They do not pay attention to these cases. They pay attention only to those cases in which they are interested such wrong things are happening there. Such wrong activities must be checked. Sangnaji is a youngman. He should streamline the Labour Department so that it could be helpful to the poor workers and be freed from the clutches of the big capitalists to serve the people. The Labour Department should not be in the pockets of white elephants of the Public Sector. Such an arrangement is most essential. The Members of the opposition criticise us that our top officials are in league with the Public and Private Sectors and as a result, justice is not done to the workers and this is the cause of mismanagement. Therefore, attention must be paid towards this also. Top officers of the Labour Department get their sons appointed at high posts in the Public and Private Sectors and they themselves get higher posts after their retirement and that is why they show favour to them. You should curb this practice and no officer of the Labour Department should get his son or daughter appointed in any Industry and the officer should also not be allowed to seek any post in any Industry after his retirement. That is why we are criticised and it is said that our officers are

working in collusion with them and the people in general are not benefited. There is an urgent need to improve this situation.

Last time when your Department brought forward a legislation regarding the Dolomite and Sand Stone Welfare Activities and Welfare Fund I had then pointed out also that in Udaipur region and in other areas soap stone is available in abundance and there also soap stone Welfare Fund should be created. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad the then Labour Minister, had also given an assurance in this House that a legislation would be brought forward in regard to soap stone and the workers would also be covered thereunder, but such a legislation has not so far been brought forward. I would therefore, like to submit that this benefit should be extended to the workers there. Soap stone is used in many important industries and like mica soap stone also earns foreign exchange. Therefore, this improvement is absolutely essential.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards gratuity. Recently an Act has been enacted, which provides the right of gratuity after 5 years of service, whereas earlier gratuity was available for 240 days work in a year. It is causing a great loss to workers. I would like to submit that this law should be withdrawn and such an arrangement should be made under which benefit of gratuity is available to lakhs of workers.

Similary, I would like to make a submission regarding the Workers' Education Centre. The first workers' Education Centre was established at Bhilwara in Rajasthan. Even today there are a large number of workers in District Bhilwara. There are a large number of mine workers, Soap Stone workers, chalk stone workers and workers engaged in textiles. Zinc and other industries. Besides, huge Zinc deposits, there is such a huge deposit of cement stones that a cement factory is being established there. When such a large number of workers are there and if Workers' Education Centre is not there, then it is a very unfortunate thing. I had submitted earlier also and the then the hon. Labour Minister gave an assurance that action should be taken in this regard, I would also like to submit to you

that it should be verified as to where are the largest number of workers in Rajasthan and after such a verification, a Workers' Education Centre should be opened there so that workers could unitedly help their colleagues to the maximum extent. Necessary action may kindly be taken in this regard. I would like to submit that minimum wage with regard to all the minerals have been increased, but soap stone has not been included in this list. Minimum wage with regard to soap stone is same which was two or three years back. The workers are facing a lot of difficulty due to this. I had spoken about it in the last session also, but minimum wage has not been increased. As a result, there is great resentment among them. You also said that it would be looked into. But this matter has not been considered so far. I had written a letter to you in this regard and in its reply it was intimated to me that it was being considered. Two years have elapsed, but no decision has been taken in this regard. Thousands of skilled and unskilled workers engaged in soap stone units are far behind than other workers. They are suffering a great loss. A definite arrangement should be made in this regard so that these persons could be benefited. Such an arrangement should be made, which may ensure higher minimum wages to the workers. I would like to make a special submission about E.S.I. also. There are many such employers who pocket the workers' fund as also the funds provided by the Government and they do not deposit it. Similarly I have spoken again and again about the Mewar Textiles, but no action has been taken so far. Eighty lakhs of rupees of Provident Fund has been pocketed by Shri Sampat Mal Lodha and he also misappropriated Rs. 30 lakhs of E.S.I., but no action has been taken against him. It is stated here that action for recovery is being taken, but no action has been taken at all.

Since they are capitalists so your department does not take any action against them. Your department is in league with these big capitalists. No criminal cases are filed whereas a case under section 409 can be filed against them without any difficulty. The capitalists gobble up the contributions made by the workers. So case under section 409 should be filed against them. But this has not been filed to date. The Government

have deposited Rs. 700 crores as security towards ESI but the workers come for medical facilities. How this security money will be utilised? The Government realises Rs. 150 crore from the workers, so provision of doctors, compounders and nurses should be made so that they can look after the workers properly. No medicine is available in the dispensary of E.S.I. There are a number of big industrial centres at different places. Hospitals should be opened there so that the health of the workers is taken care of. This is very essential. With these words I support the demands.

*SHRI C. SAMBU (BAPATLA): Mr Speaker, Sir, although it is 40 years since we have attained independence, the labour in the country do not enjoy social security even to this day. India is a country where many castes and communities live. There are many castes in the country who pursue their own profession or trade. Recent advancement in the industrial sector had also given birth to various classes of labour. But what is significant to note is that few sections of our labour community are enjoying the privileges and benefits. Only certain sections of our workers are untouched by the changes that have taken place in recent years. Workers belonging to unorganised sector are quite a neglected lot. While their brethren in organised sector are deriving every benefit from the Ministry of Labour, the unorganised workers who constitute the majority of the working class, are leading a miserable life. It is a bitter truth which everybody knows. There is no one to redress their grievances. They do not have medical facilities as the ESI hospitals are meant for only the organised class. Sir, ESI centres in the country are too few when compared to other countries. Hence the Govt. owes the responsibility to open ESI centres throughout the country on a larger scale. It is prime need of the hour. Sir, agricultural labour and handloom workers constitute majority of the unorganised sector. Beedi workers are also there in a large number who come under unorganised sector. Fishermen who are living in our coastal areas are also in a sizable number. Let me add at this juncture that no justice

had been done to our fishermen. They are thoroughly neglected by the Govt. in the past. It does not mean that other sections of the unorganised sector are not neglected. Sir, agriculture workers have work for only 3 months in any year. Rest of the period is a slack season for them.

During this slack season, they remain unemployed. It is a miserable period for them. It is starving season for them. As though this is not sufficient the contractors take them to distant places paying them paltry wages. These workers are turning out into contract labour. These workers are exploited to the end by contractors. Compulsion of living force the agriculture labour to play into the hands of contractors. I request the hon. Minister for Labour to come to the rescue of agricultural labour. I request that minimum wages should be notified for these workers and that notified minimum wage should not be less than Rs. 30 per day. Hope hon. Minister would take decision in this regard soon. Handloom workers are the next largest number in the unorganised sector. Their conditions are also as pitiable as the agriculture labour. So far no step was taken to better the lot of handloom workers. No laws have taken care of handloom workers so far. The handloom workers are exploited by the middle men and masterweavers. Master weavers are exploiting the handloom workers to the hilt. Entire handloom industry is in the grip of masterweavers and so far nothing has been done to save the poor handloom workers from their clutches. It is the responsibility of the Ministry of Labour to provide them security. The handloom workers should be issued identity cards. Housing and other facilities should be provided to them. Medical facilities should also be provided to the handloom workers. Free education facilities should be provided to their children.

Sir, one of the bones of industrialisation, is its concentration in a few centres. If the labour in the country are not happy today, it is only due to the concentration of industries in certain areas in the country. Hence there should be decentralisation of industries. Now our industries are confined to only a few metropolitan cities like Bombay Madras and Calcutta. Other places which enjoy same facilities and weather conditions

*The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

should also be considered for setting up of industries. It is possible to do justice to the workers in all regions of the country if the industries are decentralised. For example, Prakasam and Guntur in Andhra Pradesh are the places where tobacco is grown extensively. The tobacco grown there is sufficient enough to meet the entire requirement of the country. Not only that. It is also being exported to other countries. If a cigarette factory is set up at Prakasam, it will go a long way in doing justice to not only tobacco growers but also many agricultural and other uneducated labour. Thus employment can also be generated for the benefit of the unorganised class in that area.

Similarly all the textile mills in the country are concentrated at Bombay and Ahmedabad. Even the Ministers and Ministries are interested in developing industries in urban areas. Sir, cotton is one of the main produce of my State. Prakasam and Guntur are well known for cotton production in not only Andhra Pradesh but also the entire country. Weather conditions are excellent and highly suitable for setting up textile mills in Prakasam district of Andhra Pradesh. There are many cotton growers also in the area. Hence textile mills should be set up in Prakasam district of my State. It is no use if you go on expanding textile industry in Bombay and Ahmedabad. It should be decentralised and Prakasham district in AP is ideally located and hence future textile mills should come up there. Hope the hon. Minister would take note of it. Farmers, unemployed both educated and uneducated will stand benefited by such a wise decision.

Beedi workers occupy third place in number among the unorganised sector workers. Crores of rupees are being collected through cess for the welfare of beedi workers. But it is unfortunate that they are deprived of basic amenities even today. Though the Govt. has collected crores of rupees, it has failed in providing to the beedi workers the housing, medical and other facilities. The amount is not being utilised properly. Hence I request the hon. Minister to see that the amount collected through cess is utilised properly for the welfare of beedi workers. Beedi workers should also be given the

identity cards since they cannot work elsewhere, they should be extended the benefit of pension when they become old and retire from the work.

Sir, there is ITC factory at Chirala. About 7000 workers are employed in that factory 3 years ago. But due to installation of modern equipment for leaf grading etc. about 5000 workers were thrown out of employment. We brought it to the notice of the Ministry of Labour for showing them some alternative employment. So far nothing has been done to rehabilitate them. Justice was not done to them till now. Hence once again I appeal to the hon. Minister to provide employment to the displaced workers.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

17.00 hrs.

Sir, there is one cooperative spinning mill at Chirala. But the mill is starving of funds. Machinery has become outdated and needs to be replaced. About 5 to 6000 workers have already lost their jobs on that account. Hence I request the hon. Minister to come to the rescue of the mills by releasing necessary funds. By installing new machinery thousands of workers who have lost their jobs can be reemployed.

Sir, a word about the fishermen. Thousands of fisherman are living in the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh and also elsewhere. They are not getting a remunerative price for their catch. Neither their income nor their life is secure. Once they go out to sea for fishing, there is no guarantee that they will return home safe. Braving all the odds, their efforts do not pay them good dividend as there is no remunerative price for their catch. Govt. had failed in providing them market facilities for their catch. Middlemen are ruthlessly exploiting the fishermen. Since they do not come under the purview of our present labour laws, the Govt. should show extra consideration in doing justice to them.

Sir, Telugu Desam Govt. in Andhra Pradesh had taken several steps for the benefit of the labourers. A Kg of rice is being supplied to them at a nominal price of Rs. 2. The Telugu Desam Govt. has also taken

a housing scheme on a large scale to provide shelter for them. Old age pension is also being granted to the agricultural labourers. These are just some of the many welfare measures that we have taken up in our State. Special attention is being bestowed on the poor workers by the Telugu Desam Govt. But the Central Govt. is not extending liberal financial help to the State Govt. to carry out this gigantic task of helping the poor. I appeal to the Central Govt. to release funds liberally to the State Govt. so that it can taken up and carry out various welfare measures meant for the poor labourers without any hindrance.

I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity and conclude my speech.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Labour. There are no two opinions about it that the workers are the backbone of our economy. Recently, Professor Victor Patron has revealed in his article entitled "India Spotlight on Population" that one-third of the total labour potential of the country remains unutilised even today. Sir, 10 percent of the total labour force in the country is in the unorganised sector whose number comes to about 3 crores. The Government have done an excellent job by bringing new legislation and amendments to the existing Acts to raise their standard of living since independence. I would not like to go in detail of all these things but would only like to say that whereas laws in respect of minimum wages, weekly holidays and working hours bonded labour, the E.S.I. scheme, Pension Scheme, Provident Fund Scheme; etc. have been formulated for bettering the lot of workers and implemented from time to time, a new scheme has recently been formulated for their welfare under which provisions have been made for better training facilities, opportunities of better employment and social security to workers. All these welfare schemes have been formulated under the Labour Ministry and work is going on there I share the anxiety of the hon. Members that although a number of laws have been enacted in the country, these are not being implemented in a proper way. Although the Parliament of the country or the Government of India has enacted laws to bring

improvement in the standard of living of the workers, these have not benefited the workers to the desired extent. It is unfortunate that the machinery which is responsible for implementing the schemes has not done its job properly. The hon. Labour Minister will it have to think about deputed seriously and make those officers accountable for it who are for this purpose and due to whose carelessness our policies, laws and schemes are not being implemented properly. Unless the person, who is found neglecting his duty, is punished no improvement can be brought about in the whole system.

Sir, it has been our experience that it is not sufficient to make laws in different fields but we will have to ensure whether its benefit is reaching the people or not. For this, we will have to bring a spirit of awareness among the workers. I have seen a report pertaining to the Labour Ministry. I am of the definite view that the Labour Ministry is trying to awaken the workers but we will also have to make the workers aware about those laws which have been enacted for the welfare and security of the workers and for raising their standard of living. Sufficient publicity in this regard should be made and the workers made aware of the objectives of these Acts so that they may know what schemes have been formulated for their welfare and whether they are getting the benefits of those schemes or not.

Sir, a number of points have been dealt with by our hon. Members. I would not like to discuss them. But in Delhi I have seen that a number of agencies are engaged in sending workers abroad. In my opinion if the workers are imparted training before they are sent abroad for undertaking work, their earning will increase many fold. I would like to request the hon. Labour Minister to make a comprehensive law in this respect so that workers are imparted training before they are sent to foreign countries and in this way they will be able to raise their standard of living.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the problem of child and women labour has been dominating the whole country. The hon. Labour Minister has recently passed the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Bill. But under the present condition in the country, crores of children are working in bidi manufacturing, carpet weaving, glass

manufacturing and fire works manufacturing factories. But this is a negligible percentage of our child labour. Crores of children are working in hotels and as domestic servants. The Government has recently passed a law to save these children from exploitation. But still nothing has been done for those large number of small children who have to work as many as 16 to 18 hours and who do not even earn two or three rupees daily and who have to pass through punitive process and who are beaten at the hands of employers and who have to work in rags in shivering cold and who clean utensils in the hotels in a very pitiable condition. So I would request the hon. Labour Minister to take very effective steps under this Act, make the Act comprehensive and do something for the crores of children who have been left untouched.

Sir, there are two schedules in the Act which has just been passed. One is of hazardous jobs and the other is of non-hazardous jobs. So far as non-hazardous jobs are concerned, provision of employment of children upto the age of 14 years has been made but side by side efforts have also been made to make their working conditions better. But the case of the carpet weaving industry of Uttar Pradesh is a unique one. It is the first example of the craftsmanship of high order in India. It has been included in the hazardous industries. I do not deny that it is a hazardous industry. If the children and women workers of the carpet weaving industry can be afflicted with serious diseases and their health can be adversely affected, this industry should be placed under the hazardous schedule. But in this age of science and modern techniques the doctors keep cloth on their nose while performing operation to avoid infection. Similarly methods can be evolved to prevent adverse effects of fibres on health in the carpet industry. The reason is that even after enactment of the law lakhs of perents in the country on account of their being in extreme poverty and due to illiteracy send their children for work in the carpet industry, which is such an industry where job can be done better with tender fingers. Only women and children can do this work in a most efficient manner. Adult can not do this work. I would request the hon. Minister to reconsider this schedule. It will have two advantages. Firstly foreign exchange amounting

to crores of rupees, which we are spending on import of carpets will be saved, secondly, lakhs of poor children who earn their livelihood by working 2 to 4 hours will not be deprived of their jobs and thirdly it will have good effect on the economy of the country. Sir, I will take two minutes more.

Besides this, I would like to give one more important information. Without naming any State, I would like to say to the hon. Labour Minister that workers, particularly those belonging to Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are made to take intoxicants and they are put to work for 10 to 12 hours. The hon. Minister may get it surveyed and put a check on such practice where workers are taken more work by providing them intoxicants.

Last year when we visited Madras Port, the workers there made a complaint that in the event of the death of a worker, the members of his family do not get provident fund amount and a number of objections are raised. This causes unnecessary delay. This matter should be settled in the tribunal without delay. While drawing the attention of the hon. Minister to all these matters, I conclude my speech.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, I would like to place my views in regard to the Demands of the Ministry of Labour. At present there are two types of labour in the country namely, organised labour and skilled one who resist their exploitation, form trade unions and demand their rights from the big employers. The unorganised labourers are those who are exploited economically, physically and socially. They are mostly working in kilns and crushers. Their number runs into lakhs. They are put to work for as long as 16 to 18 hours a day and they are not paid reasonable wages. They are kept as bonded labour for 4 months. The treatment meted out to them is beyond description. They have to suffer humiliation. The hon. Minister should think over it. Such incidents are taking place under his very more.

The minimum wage for an agricultural labour was fixed by the State Government. But even after so many years it has not been implemented. The reason is that a number

of loopholes are left in the laws which we enact. The cases pertaining to the minimum wages are tried like civil cases. As a result the worker can not pursue the case vigorously. The verdict goes against him and he does not get the minimum wage. Amendment should be made in the Act. Unlike civil suit, only one or two witnesses should suffice to settle the case. Unless you make amendment in it to this effect, the labour is not likely to get his right to minimum wages.

Thousands of labours are working with the contractors in the Gaya Loco workshop. But they have not been provided any facility. They have neither the facility of drinking water nor there is any provision for their rest during summer. This I have seen with my own eyes. When it is the responsibility of the Labour Department to save the labour from exploitation and to provide them facilities, then they should look after that labour whose condition is very bad. The labour has to face social boycott in the villages. Similarly there is no importance of the labour in the Labour Department and the Secretariat. This department has been created for name sake only. The wage of a labour is Rs. 17.31 only.

At the time of enactment of the Child Labour Act, when the late Shri Anjiah was in charge of the Labour Department, I had said that Lok Sabha is not only meant to make laws. It is not an agency. But it has to ensure whether laws are being implemented or not. You will have to see what you can do in implementing the laws.

At present the condition of Child Labour is very pitiable. We see their condition with our own eyes at the stations although we make laws for these children. Boys of 10 to 12 years of age carry our luggage. It is an irony that the person, who make laws, take work from them. We should think seriously how to implement this Act. You cannot prevent the child labour from doing work because their economic condition is very bad from the very beginning. Their parents are compelled to send them to work. You should provide at least one time's meal and education to these children. Only by making such arrangements this thing can be prevented without resorting to enactment of a law.

The agricultural labour is not getting any benefit from this Act. The highly paid officers in your department are not doing anything in this respect. As a result the labourers are adopting violent means to get the minimum wage implemented. Everyone has come to know that the law cannot provide any help to them. Labourers are organising themselves. It has been seen that thousand of acres of land is lying fallow where the Minimum Wages Act is not being implemented. The labour work only when the farmer is ready to pay them the minimum wage. Only then they till their land. You will have to see this type of danger. If this Department does not work properly, the reputation of other departments of the Government will also go down and the Government will fall.

A number of workers belonging to Bihar live in Calcutta and work there. They mostly work in lime godown, cement godowns, and iron godowns. I would tell you an incident of 1983. When I asked them what was the condition of the other Government, they told that previously they used to live like dogs but now they were treated as human beings under that Government. Previously when they asked for blankets during winter, they were threatened with the sack order but now they were given blankets and their employers could not remove them from the employment. Now they are living in peace.

Just now an hon. Member said that the Centre should follow the State Government. It is a matter of great shame that previously the States used to follow the Centre but now the Centre is being asked to follow the State. This is a symptom of incompetency. This is the reason why no benefit has reached to the poor labour.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to all the hon. Members who have taken part in the debate on the Demands for Grant of the Ministry of Labour for 1987-88. The keen interest which the hon. Members have shown during the debate really gives an indication

of their commitment to the welfare of the working class in our country.

Many points were raised and most of the points were valid, I must concede that. I do not think, it would be possible for me to reply to each point which has been made by all the hon. Members, but I can assure that each and every point would be replied subsequently, and here, I propose to deal with the main issues, not the specific cases.

I will try to briefly summarise what has been done in 1986-87 and what we propose to do in 1987-88.

If you look at the legislation aspect, the House will remember that in 1986 an five Acts were passed. And those were Dock Workers Safety, Health and Welfare Act, 1986, Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, Apprenticeship (Amendment) Act, 1986, and Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Amendment Act, 1986. One hon. Member pointed out that this was promised but was not done. It has been done, maybe, it escaped his memory. Then, the fifth Act was the Sales Promotion Employees (Condition of Service) Act, 1986, These five Acts were passed in 1986.)

At the moment, we have four Bills under consideration of either this House or the other House. These Bills are the Cine Workers Welfare Fund Bill, 1986, Factories Amendment Bill, 1986, Labour Welfare Fund Law (Amendment), 1986 and the Payment of Gratuity Act (Amendment Bill), 1986. These are the major Bills are pending consideration either here or the other House.

On the top of that, we have on our agenda ten Bills which have yet to come before the House and out of that ten, seven will be amendments and three will be new legislations. The seven amendments that are proposed to be brought in are: Amendment to Employees Provident Fund Act. Some hon. Members have raised the question of raising the contribution by two per cent, upto ten per cent. In the last SLC meeting, it was agreed by the employers and the SLC that it should be raised. It is now under the active consideration of the Government and it will be coming in the form of amendment. I am saying all this

because many hon. Members have raised what has happened to this and that and why amendments are not being brought by the Government. I am just saying how many Bills would be coming up. Then, the next is amendment to Employees State Insurance Act, Amendment to Contract Labour Act, amendment to Plantation Labour Act. This is going to be a very important Bill that would be coming. The Members particularly from this side have been aertated why we have not introduced amendments to Industrial Disputes Act and Tribunal Act. These would also be coming up...(Interruptions).

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : We are also interested.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : The 7th Bill that would be coming is regarding the Equal Remuneration Act. On top of that, we have these three new proposals which will be coming in. Among these three new proposals there will be a Bill which set up a grievance-redressal machinery for hospitals, dispensaries educational institutions, scientific research and training institutions which have been taken out of the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act. So, we have to provide an alternative grievance-settlement machinery and that would be coming up before the House very soon.

The second new Bill, which will be coming up before the House is the Bill, which will be a simplification procedure, as far as adherence to various labour laws are concerned for the small scale industries. Today, the small scale industries have to fill up, as many as, 60 forms to adhere to the various requirements under the various laws. We are trying to bring instead of 60 forms, by compressing them to only 3 forms. So this is an attempt to simplify the procedure and this will be quite an important Bill.

Then, we are also coming in with a Bill to provide safety for the workers in the building and construction industries. So, these are the few Bills that would be coming in. But, while discussing about the Bills, hon. Members have made a very right point that mere passing of laws is not going to help the workers. What is more important is the implementation of the laws. I

agree hundred per cent with the hon. Members. In fact, I have myself been making lot of statements to this effect and I can assure the hon. House that except the Bills which are in the offing, which I have mentioned now, I have decided that, in 1987, we will not initiate any new Bill. 1987, will be devoted towards seeing that the existing laws are implemented.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : How?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Yes Sir. Now here the question is how that most of the labour laws are to be implemented by the respective State Governments? We have very little role to play in the implementation of the existing law, unless some of the laws, where the Central Government is the appropriate Government, we have to deal with directly. But I have no doubt that the respective State Governments will be in a position.....

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : The respective Ministry also.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : The Ministry and the State Governments will be able to implement these laws.

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBAY : You, have no power.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Power is their.

[English]

I can tell you, for example...

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Choubeji, if we want, we can implement the laws. I will not blame the State Governments, saying that it is squarely the responsibility of the State Governments to implement it and Centre has nothing to do with it. I do not accept that proposition. The Central Government has a role to play. If Central Government is closely co-operating with the State Governments, it can be done.

Now, Child Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act was passed.

[Translation]

DR. DATTA SAMANT : What is the follow action. Nothing.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Action has been taken.

[English]

For the implementation of these laws, now the Consultative Committee of the Parliament itself divided into two groups and tried to go to the States. One group went to see the conditions of the agricultural labourers and another group went to see the unorganised sectors, who are the non-agricultural labourers. Now, the non-agricultural labourers, group decided to go to Firozabad first to see the conditions of the children who are working in that Glass and Bangles factory. I must tell you that the U. P. Government fully co-operated and today, all their children, who have been working in the Glass factory are out and Mr. Kumaramangalam ..

(Interruptions).

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Very kind of you. They might have earned two leaves of bread.

[English]

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Now, the problem is this. The Parliament has passed the law that children shall not be employed in hazardous factories and mines. We have implemented this.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please listen to him.

[Translation]

Don't go on giving running commentary.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : They have lost their bread.

[English]

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : We have implemented the law. But there is another problem to this.

The Hon. Member Shri Kumaramangalm has complained on the Floor of the House that all the 10,000 have been rendered jobless. I am only trying to draw a point that if we are really interested in the implementation of the law it can be implemented. But, by implementation of the law what other problems will it lead to is a separate question. But we cannot say that this law cannot be implemented. Shri Choubeyji has raised a question of defaulters of the provident fund for jute industries.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Tea industry also.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Now for the last 15 years or so, the jute industries have been evading the payment of provident fund arrears. I have taken a meeting with them, reached to certain agreement. We are getting the money though we have not got much of money. We have started getting the money. Those who have not kept their promise when we met, I sent my Provident Fund Commissioner to Calcutta. He had a meeting with your Home Minister, he had a meeting with IGP of West Bengal and they have started taking action and today 14 people have been arrested and put in jail. I must thank the Government of West Bengal for that. If the West Bengal Government wants to do it, they can do it.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : They have given the bail in the House only.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Whatever it may be. They have been arrested. The West Bengal Government has taken action. So far 15 years they thought, they could not be touched by anybody. But they have been touched. This is what I am saying. In the Central Government and the State Government move together laws can be implemented. But one thing we must understand. This cannot be done solely by the Central Government, solely by the State Government. Centre and State must cooperate. If we jointly move, I do not believe the laws

cannot be implemented. And, therefore, I can assure the House that this year we are going to give importance to the implementation of the laws and I solicit the cooperation and active involvement of the Hon. Members and more so the respective State Governments.

Sir, I do not want to deal elaborately. Next I come to the Industrial Relations.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Minimum Wages Act.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : You want me to skip this. Sir, among the important laws which needs to be implemented, existing laws which should be implemented and the most important act according to me is the Minimum Wages Act. If the Minimum Wages Act can be sincerely and effectively implemented. I agree with Dr. Datta Samant that the conditions of our working class will change to a great extent. This is what we should try to do. As far as Choubeyji's point of minimum wages versus the poverty line is concerned the minimum wages and the poverty line are two different things. Now, poverty line concept is based on the family income. When the Government calculates the poverty line concept, it takes into account the income salary. Now we have added clothing also but it is based on the income of the family and wage is only a component of that income. Therefore, the wage and the poverty line cannot be treated as same. But, I am only explaining the concept. I am explaining the concept not that what is happening is right.

But I do agree with the hon. Members that we must have a look at it. Whether we should continue with this concept, I do not know. I strongly feel myself that it requires re-examination and a re-look. So, that much I can say. But as it stands today, these minimum wages and the poverty line are two different concepts. (Interruptions) Any other thing you would like me to say?

Now let me come to the industrial relations situation in the country. I do not say that the industrial relations situation in this country is very good. Mr. Choubey does not agree with me, because he has cited

the figures of sickness and all that. I am not going into them. (*Interruptions*).

DR. DATTA SAMANT : There is no alternative. There is the question of unemployment.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : I am coming to unemployment. I will answer all the major points, including that. But the fact, Mr Choubey, is that if you go by the calculation of man-days lost as a scale to know the industrial relations situation in this country—I am using the word 'if'...

DR. DATTA SAMANT : 1,20,000 industries are closed. So, there is no industrial relations at all. One crore workers are out of job.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : When the industries are closed where is the question of industrial relation. How can the matrimonial allowance continue when the wife is dead.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : When the industries are closed there is no industrial relation.

[*English*]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : If you go by that standard—and I am emphasizing the word 'if'—there is certainly an improvement in the industrial relations situation, because in 1984 the man-days lost were 56.03 million ; in 1985 they were 27.37 million and in 1986 they have come down to 22.1 million man-days. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : If you close down more factories, there will be no man-days lost at all. Then your figures will be correct no man-days lost.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Change these out-dated calculations.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Mr. Choubey, please listen to me. The hon. Members from this side have asked : "if we speak about the number of man-day lost due to strikes and lock-outs, have we got the figures about man-day lost due to power failure, due to

failure of the machinery, and due to shortage of raw materials?" We do not have them. I am admitting it. We must go into that aspect also.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Have it done.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : We must. We have started it. That alone will give a clear picture ; but according to the present norms, i.e. if we take the present norms into account, you cannot deny that there has been improvement. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You are not correct.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : I am not yielding.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Don't yield, but do reply.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : I have to finish by 6 o'clock ; otherwise we have to come tomorrow.

As far as the central sphere is concerned, the man-days lost here have been the lowest in ten years. They are only 1.04 million, and that figure is the lowest in the last ten years. If I give you all the figures, i.e. for the last ten years, Mr Choubey and other hon. Members may get disappointed with all these good figures. If you take the wage loss, it is the lowest ten years. It is Rs. 21.42 crores. If you go to the figure of industrial disputes... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Your record will remain all right.

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Please tell us the number of industries which were closed.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : If you look at the figure for industrial disputes, the figures in 1985 was 2095 ; for 1985 it is 1755, and for 1986 it is 1581.

So, there has been a progressive decline in the number of disputes also ; It is not

only in the number of man-days lost but also in the number of disputes. (*Interruptions*) Of course, one point must be made clear that while the number of man-days lost is coming down every year, if we analyse whether it is because of strikes or because of lock-outs, the number of man-days lost because of strikes is coming down and the number of man-days lost because of lock-outs is going up. That is also in your favour and I do not want to conceal it. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMRER : One of the reasons is that Mr. Choubey has denied it.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Whatever our national figure in all this respect is, whether it is because of strikes or lock-outs, Mr. Choubey's contribution is always not less than 40 per cent; that is Bengal's contribution to man-days lost and to strikes and to lock-outs.

Now, I will come to social security because many hon. members have raised this question. I will be very brief. Now, I come to provident fund. I have already answered one part of the point which has been raised. Now, all the hon. members have made a point that though in the last few years there has been a progressive increase in the rate of interest from 9.15 per cent in 1983-86 to 11 per cent in 1986-87, the hon. members have felt that it is not adequate; it must be raised more. This has been the feeling of the hon. House. I assure the hon. House that this shall be examined and I hope to get a favourable decision on this.

There are so many other points which could be mentioned, but one more point that I would like to add is that there was a huge amount of money to the tune of Rs. 14.68 crores which did not belong to anybody, because nobody claimed that money; it is unclaimed money—somebody was having Rs.1000/-; somebody was having 2000 and odd; it was just kept like that. We have taken steps to identify the people to whom money belongs and I am happy to say that we have identified 3.77 lakh people to whom this money belongs, and we will make every effort to see that the money which has been lying for many years and the workers did not know that money belonged to them, will not only

be given that money to them but it will be given with interest.

Coming to ESI, it is a very difficult subject.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : It is working well.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : There has been a lot of feeling among the Members of Parliament that ESI is not working properly. Well, there is a lot of improvement requires in the working of the ESI; I admit that. But the main problem is that partly this is administered by Centre, partly by the Corporation and partly by the State.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : It is a good excuse.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : No, no, it is not a good excuse, I am telling you. It is a reality. Some way has to be found to improve it. But if it is everybody's business, it is nobody's business. That is the situation today which I do not know whether we should continue like this.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : It should not.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Some way has to be found out. We have constituted three committees to go into all this; and each committee is headed by an hon. Member of Parliament. I have deliberately chosen Members of Parliament to go into all this.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : When were they constituted?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : They were constituted six months before. But the hon. members have not been able to take a meeting because of the session. I think immediately after the session, they will go on tour.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : They were busy in the elections.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : But I will wait for the report of the Members of Parliament. (*Interruptions*) I think a Telugu Desam MP.

(Interruptions) I do not believe in all this. I forget his name. (Interruptions) But, anyway, I do not believe in all this.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Listen to him.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : And we have deliberately requested the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to give a doctor by profession so that they know it better. (Interruptions) Listen to me carefully.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : You should follow the Congress polices.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : I am a Congressman ; I have to follow.

(Interruptions)

Sir, I will only mention about the expansion of the ESI Hospitals because that has been raised by many hon. Members in the House. Some of the new suggestions we will examine. But what has been decided I will just say. We propose to have ten more ESI Hospitals in 1987-88 and these hospitals will be as follows; One in the Bihar in Ranchi, a fifty-bedded hospital; one in Delhi, a 20-bedded hospital in Jhilmil; two in Kerala, one in Faruk and the other in Toda and one... (Interruptions)

DR. DATTA SAMANT : In Maharashtra?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : In Maharashtra in Sholapur, a 144-bedded hospital -- is it your area?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Dr. Datta Samant will go into that hospital.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : We will have one in Madhra Pradesh in Bhopal, an eighty four bedded hospital, and four in Uttar Pradesh -- unfortunately your area is not there, I will examine it.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (Varanasi) What about Varanasi?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Varanasi is not here. I remlmlber your demand.

Four in Uttar Pradesh will be in Bareilly Noiea, Kidwai Nagar and Jag Mau in Kanpur.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : What about Rajasthan.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : In Rajasthan we have already a few hospitals. I have not able to find time the Chief Minister has been insisting that I should inaugurate. He has a few dispensaries to inaugurate, we are are going to augment them.

SHRI NARAYANA CHOUBEY : West Bengal?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : About West Bangal, you write to me.

(Interruptions)

Then, I willcome to safety aspects.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY (Hazari-bagh) : In this you have not mentioned about the specialised hospitals for occupational diseases.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Yes, Paditji has raised this question.

We are immediately going for four hospitals for the occupational diseases which Panditji has mentioned. At the moment we are going in for four places. I did not think that I would get time to reply to individual points.

Now, as far as safety is concerned, the House had an opportunity to discuss the Factories Act (Amendment) Bill where we have recently passed the amendments. This is one major step that the Government had taken after the Bhopal incident by introducing a comprehensive amendment to the Factories Act where we have added one chapter to deal with the safety affairs. There are some more changes.

Recently — last year — we have passed the Dock Workers Safety and Labour Welfare Act. I have also to mention that as far as the construction workers are concerned

and the building workers are concerned, we are now coming up with a new safety act and we have also sent a lot of people for training which I had the occasion to mention on the floor of the House while discussing the Factories Amendment Bill earlier, but one major achievement is that we are going to establish a major accident hazard control system in our country with the assistance of the International Labour Organisation at an estimated cost of 1.6 Million Dollars. This will be a very good institute as far as safety is concerned. We are grateful to the ILO, our relations with the ILO are very good. The Director General of ILO was here in the month of January, I do not want to go into all the details.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : What about the public sector strike for a day on the 24th January?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : I have two more points to make in ten minutes they are important points. Another important point that has been left out on safety is this, which I would like to state as Achariaji has made a points that the number of accidents and deaths has been going up in our country which is not so it is rather static.

If we compare the position of India with the rest of the world, ours is a comparable thing. It is not that we are happy with that. But the position is that it is not going up. It is, more or less, static and it is comparable with the rest of the world. For example, in core area in 1984 India was per 1000 persons 0.32, Belgium 0.97, Czechoslovakia 0.54, Japan was the highest in the world i.e. 3.77, USA 0.64, West Germany 0.40. So it is not that ours was the highest in the world and it is going to be very much comparable.

Coming to unemployment, most of the hon. Members have quoted the figures of employment exchange. I have, on more than one occasion, clarified this position on the floor of the House that as far as unemployment figure is concerned, we do not depend on the figures of the employment exchanges, because employment exchanges do not reflect the real picture of unemployment. The reason being that once a person

is registered with an employment exchange, his name continues to be there for three years. Only after three years, if he does not come for renewal, then his name is deleted on the presumption that he has got a job. But within these three years, it may so happen that some of them might have already got employment... (Interruption)

DR. DATTA SAMANT : How many persons got jobs during the last two years ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : A survey was conducted and in that survey it was found that 17 per cent of those whose names were registered in employment exchanges have already got their jobs and about 18 percent or a slightly more are people who are still students in colleges and schools. Therefore, the employment exchanges do not give the correct picture of unemployment.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : How many persons, whose names have been struck off the employment register, did not get jobs in three years?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : We depend on the figures of the Planning Commission, which Dr. Datta Samant was quoting. According to the Planning Commission, the backlog of unemployment in the Sixth Five Year Plan was about 9 millions. The net addition to the work force during the Seventh plan will be 39 million. Therefore, during the period of Seventh Plan, we have to generate employment for 48 million. The Planning Commission has projected employment for 40 million standard persons during the Seventh Plan, thereby leaving 8 million people still to be unemployed by the end of the Seventh Plan. This is the correct picture, according to the Planning Commission. I am quoting this to show that we do not depend upon the figures of the employment exchange, but we depend on the Plan Document. That is why, I am saying that employment exchange figures cannot be taken as figures which really reflect the unemployment situation in the country.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : In the last two years how many persons got jobs ? Many people do not go to the employment exchange for registration.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : I agree that unemployment is a very big problem for our country. We must pay our attention to unemployment problem. Dr. Datta Samant may be right in saying that in the last few years there is a declining trend in the private sector. This is what I have also been told. I really do not know... *(Interruptions)* We are checking it up.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : The Central Government has stopped employment for the last three years.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : What is this? We are also listening to the Minister here. Why do you not warn them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Many times I have given them warning. What action can I take? I have to name them. That is what I can do.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : On each and every sentence they are obstructing... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : All right, Sir, let him go on.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : We agree that unemployment is a big problem and we must pay our attention to that. It will be absolutely wrong for us to expect that all these 48 million people can be provided jobs by the Government of India. It is just not possible. We must emphasise, according to me, on creating self-employment for these people, for which we will have to gear up our training centres all over the country, and, therefore, we are emphasising on vocationalisation of education, we are emphasising on the modernisation of the ITIs in the country and we are going towards that... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Sir, will the Government pay unemployment grant to the unemployed people?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Even in the unemployment sector, if we compare our position with the rest of the world,—I am quoting from the World Labour Report of the ILO—it is not that our position is

absolutely bad. If you take the number of unemployed people as a percentage to the total population, ours is very much comparable—in fact, better than many countries—but if you take in absolute numbers, then there comes the problem because of the size of our population. I am quoting the figures of percentage of unemployment in 1985—I have got the figures for 1983 and 1984 also :

Canada—10.5 per cent.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Speak the bulk, Why percentage?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA :

Hong Kong — 3.9 per cent

U.S.A. — 7.2 per cent

Japan — 2.6 per cent

Republic of Korea — 4.0 per cent

Philippines — 6.1 per cent

Australia — 4.8 per cent

Denmark — 9.2 per cent

Spain — 22.0 per cent

Italy — 10.0 per cent

Germany — 9.0 per cent

Sweden — 2.0 per cent

India — 3.04 per cent

It is very much comparable... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If at all he is misleading, you can bring a motion. That is all I can say.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : If we take that 3.04 per cent in absolute number, because of the size of our population it is a large number, but if you take it as a percentage to the total population, we are comparable. So, you cannot condemn everything that is

happening in the country and say it is bad and think that everything outside is good. No. We have done much better than many countries in the world and you must be proud of our achievement.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : We want to know the figure.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Figure I have given as 48 million.

The last point that I would like to make is our emphasis is being given on unorganised sector. I wish I could have dealt with the unorganised sector elaborately—bidi workers, contract workers and what not—but I have had many occasions to speak in the past. Our policy is that we must pay more and more attention to the unorganised labour and that unorganised labour includes agri cultural labour, child labour, construction workers, migrant workers and so on. So, all these people have to be looked after. We must do everything possible. I may remind the House that our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi himself has announced in his Budget Speech that there will be a National Commission constituted for them, which will be announced on the floor of the House very soon.

As far as child labour is concerned, we have taken some steps. I have had an occasion to refer to my visit to Ferozabad.

With these few words, I once again thank the hon. Members.

18-00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demand for Grant relating to the Ministry of Labour to vote together, unless Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh desires that any of his cut motions may be put separately.

Cut Motions Nos. 1 to 3 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demand for Grant relating to the Ministry of Labour to vote.

The question is :

"That the respective sum not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1988 in respect of the head of Demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 54 relating to the Ministry of Labour."

The motion was adopted

**Demand for Grant, 1987-88 in respect of the Ministry of Labour
voted by Lok Sabha.**

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13th March, 1987		Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3		4	
MINISTRY OF LABOUR					
54.	Ministry of Labour	27,80,00,000	3,00,000	1,38,98,00,000	13,00,000

18.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock. on
Tuesday, March, 31.1987 Chairra 10, 1909 (Saka)*