

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Second Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. V contains Nos. 31 to 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, May, 7, 1985/Vaisakha 17,
1907 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Setting up of heavy industries in
Vidarbha (Maharashtra)

*730. SHRIMATI USHA CHOU-
DHARI: Will the Minister of INDUS-
TRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether there is regional im-
balance in the matter of heavy industries
set up in private and public sectors in
Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the number of heavy indus-
tries in Vidarbha Division of Maha-
rashtra;

(c) whether Government propose to
set up public and private sector heavy
industries in industrially backward divi-
sions; and

(d) if so, the names of industries
Government propose to set up in
Vidarbha Division?

2

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF
MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (d).
A statement is laid on the Table of the
House.

Statement

(a) to (d) The objective of Government po-
lity is to correct regional imbalances and it
is with this aim that Government of India
are providing subsidies, fiscal concessions
and preference in grant of Industrial
Licences to those areas of the country
which are backward. Setting up indus-
tries in any particular area is, however,
primarily the responsibility of the State
Governments and entrepreneurs prefer to
move to those areas where there are
advantages in putting up units in terms of
location, availability of raw materials,
skilled man-power and markets. Even
with all the concessions therefore, enter-
preneurs may not move to certain areas
where these advantages do not exist

Central investment in large industrial
projects are primarily of basic character
and the locations of such projects is
decided on broad techno-economic
considerations. Subject to these consid-
erations preference is given to backward
areas.

A list of industries existing and under
implementation in Vidharbha Region is
given at Annexure-I.

Number of Letters of Intent and
Industrial Licences issued during the years
1982—1984 for setting up private and
public sector projects in Vidharbha region
of Maharashtra State are indicated
below:

Year	Letters of Intent	Industrial Licences
1982	9	5
1983	18	15
1984	26	19

A list giving names and items of manufacture in respect of the parties to whom the Industrial Licences were issued is given in Annexure-II.

Annexure—I

List of Units-Existing and Under Implementation in Vidarbha Region (as Furnished by Government of Maharashtra)

1. Mittal Galvanizing
2. Nobel explochem
3. Larsen & Toubro (Cement)
4. Manik Ghar Cement
5. M.A.M.C.
6. Hari Ganga Steel
7. Firth Steel
8. Ravindra Steel
9. Ashok Leyland
10. VISCO
11. Gaurav Papers
12. Hindustan Levers
13. Orient Syntex
14. Vardhman Syntex

15. Richardson & Cruddas
16. Garden Reach
17. Ballarpur Paper
18. A.C.C. Cement Factory
19. Simplex Paper Mills
20. Ellora Paper Mills
21. Bhandara Defence Factory
22. Nagpur Defence Factory
23. Chandrapur Defence Factory
24. Maharashtra Explosives
25. Universal Ferro Alloys
26. Maharashtra Electros melt Ltd.
27. Voltas

Proposed Projects

1. SICOM Jt. Sector Detonators
2. SICOM Jt. Sector Welding Equip.
3. SICOM Jt. Sector Cement
4. SICOM Jt. Sector Speciality Paper
5. Sunflag Industries
6. Steel Works

Annexure—II

Particulars of industrial licences issued for setting up industries in Vidarbha Region during the years 1982—1984

Sl. No.	Name of the Undertaking	Location	Item of Manufacture
1982			
1.	Maharashtra Asbestos Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	Bela Bhandra	Asbestos Cement pipes & accessories
2.	Simplex Mills Co. Ltd., Bombay	Gondia Bhandra	Pulp etc.
3.	Bajaj Polypipes Ltd., Nagpur	Majra, Warora Chanderpur	Rigid PVC pipes etc.

Sl. No.	Name of the Undertaking	Location	Item of Manufacture
4.	Vidarbha Flour and Dal Industries, Shivnagar, Wardha	Wardha	Wheat Products
5.	Maharashtra Electronics Corpn. Ltd., Bombay	Nagpur	Two-way radio communication & allied equipment
1983			
1.	Hariganga Alloys & Steel Ltd., Nagpur	Nagpur	Ingots of Electrode quality carbon steel etc.
2.	Vidarbha Iron & Steel Corpn. Ltd., Bombay	Nagpur	Steel/Ingots/Cast Billets
3.	Vidarbha Veneer Industries Ltd., Nagpur	Nagpur	Plywood of all kinds including blockboards, flush doors etc.
4.	Maharashtra State Oil Seeds Commercial and Industrial Corpn. Ltd., Bombay	Wardha	Cottonseed, Refined Oil etc.
5.	Sharda Industries & Engg. Works Pvt. Ltd., Nagpur	Nagpur	Hot Re-rolled products
6.	Haryana Metal and Re-Rolling Mills Pvt. Ltd., Nagpur	Nagpur	Re-rolling of steel including manufacture of hot rolled bars roads etc.
7.	The Vidharbha Co-operative Society Ltd., Maharashtra	Akola	Cotton Seed Oil
8.	Jhunjhunwala Rolling Mills and Engg. Works, Maharashtra	Buldana	Rounds, Thin Flats and Flats
9.	Vidarbha Roller Flour Mills, Nagpur	Akola	Wheat Products
10.	Sri Lakhmi Flour Mills, Madhya Pradesh	Bhandara	Wheat Products
11.	M/s. Maharashtra Steel Rolling Mills, Nagpur	Nagpur	M.S. Rounds, Angles etc.
12.	M/s. U.K. Roller Flour Mills, Nagpur	Nagpur	Wheat Products
13.	Prabhu Steel Industries Ltd., Nagpur	Nagpur	M.S. Bars, Rods etc.
14.	Art Plywood Inds. Ltd., Calcutta	Bhandara	Decorative Veneers

Sl. No.	Name of the Undertaking	Location	Item of Manufacture
15.	N.T. Power Transformers Ltd., Bombay	Nagpur	Power Transformers
1984			
1.	Akola Oil Industries Ltd., Akola	Akola	Oxygen Gas
2.	Maharashtra Explosives Ltd., Bombay	Wardha	Slurry Explosives
3.	Shri Radhe Roller Flour Mills Pvt. Ltd., Wardha	Wardha	What Products
4.	Ajanta Extractions, Wardha	Wardha	Cotton Seed, oil, cake etc.
5.	Noble Explochem Ltd., Bombay	Wardha	N.G. Explosives
6.	Mittal Galvazine Ltd., Calcutta	Nagpur	Galvanised Plain Corrugated sheets etc.
7.	The Asiatic Oxygen & Acetylene Co. Ltd., Calcutta	Nagpur	Nitrogen gas
8.	The Nagpur Vinkar Sahakari, Nagpur	Nagpur	Cotton Year
9.	Vidarbha Steel Rolling Mills, Nagpur	Nagpur	M.S. Rounds Tor Steel Flats etc.
10.	Nagpur Steel and Alloys Pvt. Ltd., Nagpur	Nagpur	M.S. Cold twist Deformed Bars etc.
11.	Rajesh Steel Industries, Nagpur	Nagpur	M.S. Rounds, Bar C.T.D. Bars etc.
12.	Gansons Ltd., Bombay	Nagpur	Chemical Machinery
13.	National Re-rolling Mills, Nagpur	Nagpur	Cold-twister bar rounds bars etc.,
14.	Uni-Ferro International Ltd., Bombay	Bhandara	Precision Investment Casting
15.	Solar Chemicals, Chandrapur	Chandrapur	Single Super phosphate Sulphuric Acid
16.	Century Spinning & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Bombay	Chandrapur	Portland Cement
17.	Voltas Limited, Bombay	Chandrapur	Domestic Refrigerators
18.	Aditya Engg. Pvt. Ltd., Meerut	Chandrapur	Oxygen Gas etc.
19.	Hariganga Machineries and Engg. Service Ltd., Nagpur	Nagpur	E O.T. Cranes, Portable Jib Cranes etc.

MR. SPEAKER : It is quite a lengthy and heavy statement.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has, in his reply, given a lengthy statement.

MR. SPEAKER : It must be about heavy industries.

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI : In my question I did not ask for a lengthy list. They have also included in the list the small industries which they have set up. We wanted to know the number of industries in the public sector as well as in the private sector separately.

I also wanted to know from the hon. Minister whether they had set up such industries there which would help in removing the unemployment. From this list even this cannot be made out namely which are public sector industries and which are private sector industries.

The list relating vidarbha shows the number of small industries, but by these industries we cannot remove the unemployment and industrial backwardness of that area. The hon. Minister has also stated in his answer that they want to remove the regional imbalance. In his Budget speech also the Finance Minister had said forcefully that it would be their endeavour to remove the regional imbalances in the country. In Maharashtra, we find that most of the big industries are located in Bombay, Pune, Thane, Nasik and Aurangabad and the industrialist also insist on setting up industries at those places.

I would like to know whether Government will adopt a policy whereby an endeavour may be made to set up the public sector industries and the big industries in the areas like Amravati and Gadchiroli in Maharashtra? Will you implement the policy which you have formulate and declared in the Budget?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Sir, the aim of the Government's policy is

to remove regional imbalances. The setting up of industries is basically the responsibility of the State Governments. We want to develop the backward areas and consider industrialisation as an important medium for that, but we can only supplement the efforts being made by the State Governments. For the industrialisation of the backward areas we can only encourage them through the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme, Backward Area Scheme, Concessional Finance Scheme, Transport Subsidy Scheme, etc. We can help them in this way but the industries are not set up directly by the Ministry of Industries. Of course the people who approach us for setting up industries, we try to direct them about the investment and encourage them to go to the backward areas. I have given the list of units functioning presently in Vidarbha region. If the list does not indicate the number of industries in the public sector and of those in the private sector, that information I shall make available to the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel very sorry to hear the answer of the hon. Minister. We do not want development of the industrialists, we want the development of the industries. The problem of unemployment...

MR. SPEAKER : I am preventing the hon. Minister from doing anything which may hurt the hon. lady Member.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please do not take woman to the weaker regions.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI : Secondly, so far as our policy is concerned it had been stated in Budget as well as in the reply that in order to remove the regional imbalances We would be adopting a national policy and there could not be a separate State policy for the purpose. Malaghat area of Amravati district is predominantly a tribal area and the tribals there live in object poverty. We have been demanding for quite a long time that this area

should be declared as an industrially backward area. Just now you were saying that the list was sent by the State. I, therefore, want to know from you when you will give it. The whole world knows that Vidarbha is industrially backward.

MR. SPEAKER : For how long will he go on replying ?

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI : Mr. Speaker Sir, just one minute. I do not want to ask how many industrialists come to you and to how many you give licences. I do not want to know about this. We want to know how this regional economic imbalance and unemployment will be removed. I am asking a pertinent question....

MR. SPEAKER : Ushaji, now you are losing my sympathy.

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, kindly allow me to ask my question today. It is a very important question.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Not like this.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI : Unless you declare an area as industrially backward on the basis of the small scale units at the Taluka level, the 20-Point Programme is not going to make any impact on the tribal areas. Therefore, I want to ask you whether you want to declare this area as an industrially backward area or not.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : No lecture please. I will call it off.

[Translation]

Now, please resume your seat. This is too much on your part.

[English]

I shall call it an irrelevant question.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI : If the answer is not given, shall we not have it clarified ?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I will not ask the Minister to reply to this question.

(Interruptions)

I am warning the hon. Member not to go on this diatribe. I warned them the day before yesterday and now also I am again warning. I shall call this question as irrelevant. If this is continued, I will not ask the Minister to reply, Hon. Members must realise that this is question Hour, not a debate.

[Translation]

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir there is a definite policy of Government to declare a particular district as industrially backward. The State Governments were informed about the criteria and were asked to make their recommendations accordingly. The State Governments, on the direction of the then Prime Minister, the Late Indira Gandhi, were asked in 1981 to identify and send a list of those districts where there is no big or medium unit.

The list of such districts was made available by the State Governments to the Central Government and on that basis those districts were declared as industrially backward. The districts which had no big or medium industry were declared as 'no-industry' districts or 'A' category districts but along with that 'B' category and 'C' category districts were provided with many facilities and concessions under the scheme regarding the backward districts.

The district about which the hon. lady Member has asked was not recommended by the State Government but at the same time another question arises that unless a taluka is treated as a unit for determining backwardness, this policy cannot be implemented successfully.

Sir, my senior colleague shri Patil has already announced in this House that this scheme has been extended for one more year and we are reviewing it within a year. An inter-ministerial committee is being formed which will consider and find out the ways and means to implement it effectively and also to bring about amendments in the scheme.

I have noted the suggestion given by the hon. lady Member and this will be covered in the review.

[English]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : This feeling of regional imbalance in the matter of industries, etc. has been there for some time in different regions of Maharashtra including Vidarbha, Marathwada, Konkan and west of Maharashtra. Some time back, the Maharashtra Assembly passed a resolution unanimously urging upon the President through the Government under Article 371 of the Constitution for establishment of separate development boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra so that there will be equitable allocation of funds for development purposes for the said areas. In view of this feeling and unanimous resolution, does the Government propose to establish such regional developmental boards for these three regions ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Sir, this question does not concern my Ministry.

Air Force Pilots

*731. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have adequate number of pilots according to the number of aeroplanes; and

(b) if not, the steps being taken by Government for having adequate number of pilots ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In view of (a) does not arise.

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply that our Air Force has got pilots in proportion to the number of aeroplanes, but keeping in view the fact that our neighbouring countries are purchasing new type of fighter aeroplanes and some powers are encouraging the acquisition of armaments, we have also decided to introduce new type of aeroplanes like the Canberra, MIG, Jaguar, etc. When we introduce these planes, we shall have to give special training to the pilots and for that we shall be requiring more pilots. Have we an adequate number of pilots for that purpose ?

Recently trainer planes have met with accidents. Are you going to take steps to check the recurrence of such accidents ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, we have pilots for all the kinds of aeroplanes that we possess at present and arrangements would be made to have pilots for those planes which we shall acquire in future. Neither is there any shortage now nor will there be any in future.

So far as the accident is concerned, it is difficult to answer it fully in the context of the present question but I know that the House and the hon. Members are worried about the accident.

Many people have said to me and written to me about this and I have replied to them. Even now I am prepared to inform the House about our methods of enquiry into the accidents, about what we are doing and what we propose to do and what precautions we are going to take in regard to accidents.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You can mobilise ex-pilots.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I think there was an enquiry by Lagontaine regarding the high rate of accidents of aircrafts

and one of the reasons diagnosed by him was the serious indiscipline in the air, by which he meant that the pilots are not adequately trained and educated in respect of the aircrafts they have to fly. I would like to know that after this Report was published what steps have been taken to see that this kind of things does not occur again.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Corrective steps have been taken in regard to several matters mentioned in the Report and they are still being taken. As I said, I am prepared to take the House into confidence tell them what all has been done and what all is proposed to be done. But in the course of a supplementary, it will not be possible to make a comprehensive reply.

Criteria for location of Industrial Undertakings in States

* 732. **SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria laid down by Government for locating industrial undertakings in various States; and

(b) whether Government take into consideration the density of population of a State and its industrial backwardness in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : (a) and (b). The initiative for setting up an undertaking, in a particular State, lies primarily with the entrepreneur. However, with a view to promote development of backward districts/areas, Government are giving preference for setting up of industries in these districts/areas and have also been providing facilities/incentives by way of Central Investment Subsidy and lower rate of interest by Financial Institutions, etc. It is also the policy of the Government to discourage setting up a new industrial undertaking or expansion of an existing undertaking within the urban area limits of metropolitan cities with a population of more than 10 lakhs and within the municipal limits of cities with a population of more than 5 lakhs.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply is a stereo-type one. If you go through the record, you will find that since 1980 onwards similar answer has been coming for similar questions and nothing new is there... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : How can answer be similar ?

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : No progress at all. Really you will be astonished to know that in 1975-80 the figure for no-industry districts was 102 and at present, in 1985-86, the figure is 90. That means, the progress is only 12 districts and not more than that. If this ratio continues, it will take at least 45 years to make progress in the remaining 90 districts.... (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER : Not a long time.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Not a long time, only 45 years. In the reply it has been stated that the initiative lies primarily with the entrepreneur. If everything lies with the entrepreneurs, then the Centre should not blame the State or the State should not blame the Centre. But the fact is that it is primarily the responsibility of the Centre. So, under the circumstances I would like to know whether the Government will take initiative to set up some industries particularly public undertakings, in these backward areas, whether they are in the North-Eastern region, whether they are in the Southern region or whether they are in any other part of the country. Please take this matter seriously. Don't think that these are the only parts in the country which are backward, there are some other parts also which are backward.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Sir, the hon. Member is saying about the same answer being given. I think it speaks of the consistency with which we pursue our policy. The hon. Member wants to know whether the Government will take any initiative to set up industries in the backward areas. Government has already taken not one but several initiatives to direct investment in the

backward areas and in pursuance of that policy, the scheme for the development of the backward areas was formulated. Central investment subsidy scheme, transport subsidy scheme, concessional finance from the financial institutions, all these things are being provided for the backward areas. So, the Government has already taken many initiatives and is doing its best to direct investment to the backward areas for the development.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : It is a fact that out of these 90 no-industry districts, 37 are in the North-Eastern region, Northern part of West Bengal i.e. North Bengal and North Bihar. And in spite of the fact that you have given so many subsidies and incentives, not a single entrepreneur has taken an initiative to establish his industry there. So, may I know—I would also request the Prime Minister—whether the Central Government will take initiative to set up some undertakings like small steel plants in such districts?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : As the hon. Member has dragged me into this question, I would like to answer him. The question is that we give certain incentives for development of the backward areas called 'no-industry districts'. Incentives are there because facilities are not available there. Incentives are in lieu of the facilities. In many areas people have gone to 'no-industry districts', they have gone to backward areas and set up industries. But the question is whether the State Government has got an atmosphere where no industrialist wants to go there. There we can do nothing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Since the question is related to the location of industries, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that whenever Planning Commission is approached for location of industries in various States, they always try to examine whether the infrastructure like railways and ports are available or not, and when the concerned States approach the Planning Commission for how railway lines and ports they tell them that since no

industries are in existence there, there will be no return from the railways. In view of this will the hon. Minister assure us that by sitting with the Planning Commission he will sort out this issue once and for all so that every time this dilemma is not to be faced by the States.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Solution to this problem is a continuous process. We are always looking at it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Are you satisfied with the reply, Sir?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI : Just now, the Hon. Prime Minister has said that the necessary atmosphere has not been created at many places, but the government's policy is that there will not remain any district where industries will not be set up. But today, the reason for the imbalance is that all the industries are being set up in the big cities and these industries are becoming a sort of burden on these big cities. When the Government's policy is to set up industries in all the backward districts, do you propose to provide all the facilities on priority basis in the districts listed as backward and create an atmosphere in which industries could be set up there? Chhatarpur and Tikamgarh districts in the Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh are industrially backward and these are included in your list also. In this context, I would like to know whether all these facilities would be provided there on priority basis and whether any industry in the public or the private sector with an investment of Rs. 1 lakh or more or any medium scale industry is proposed to be set up there? If so, by what time?

MR. SPEAKER : Reply to this question has already been given.

SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I expect that a reply will be given to it.

MR. SPEAKER : The Prime Minister has already replied to it.

[English]

PROF. N.G. RANGA : In view of the fact that the North Eastern States are frontier areas where most of the population consists of tribal people and not too many of them are industrial minded with necessary capacity to display industrial initiative and so on, Would the Government consider the advisability of themselves taking the initiative in developing infrastructure and also starting these small industries on a cooperative basis and give the necessary training also for those local people to manage them ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : About developing infrastructure, we have special schemes for the development of infrastructural facilities in the backward areas.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : What about North-east frontier ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : I mean, any backward area including north-eastern region. Why I am saying so is that basically it comes under the jurisdiction of the State Government. If the Central Government takes upon itself the responsibility of identifying the areas which are to be developed, I do not know whether that proposal is acceptable to the State Governments, but under the scheme there is a provision for assistance up to a ceiling of Rs. 2 crores which will be provided by the Central Government; Rs. 2 crores will be provided by the financial institutions and Rs. 2 crores will be mobilised by the State Governments out of its own resources for the development of infrastructural facilities. Likewise, for the setting up of small scale industries we are giving all possible help to the State Governments. For the training of the entrepreneurs also we have institutions which are in touch with the State Governments who organise entrepreneurial development schemes and the motivational courses.

[Translation]

**Heavy Industries in Faizabad
(Uttar Pradesh)**

*735. **SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND

COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Faizabad district (Uttar Pradesh) is covered under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme announced by Union Government; and

(b) whether any scheme is under Government's consideration for setting up heavy industries in this backward district ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir, Faizabad has been identified as a Category 'B' District and is eligible to 15% Central Investment Subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs.

(b) 4 Applications for grant of letters of intent for setting up various industries in Faizabad District of Uttar Pradesh are under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI : Sir, perhaps the applications for setting up the four industries referred to by the hon. Minister are in the private sector. Considering my information as correct, I would like to say that only 5 per cent of the public sector undertakings are there in Uttar Pradesh whereas its population is one sixth of the total population of the country keeping in view the injustice being meted out to Uttar Pradesh and also the fact that Faizabad, which is situated in Eastern Uttar Pradesh, is a backward area. Will the hon. Minister consider the question of setting up a public sector undertaking in Faizabad ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Sir, in a big industrial project, the central capital investment is of fundamental importance and the decision for determining the location of such a project....

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : You are speaking chaste Hindi.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Since the question has been asked in Hindi, I am giving its reply also in Hindi.

MR. SPEAKER : Has Mr. Daga any objection to it ?

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : It is difficult for us to understand.

MR. SPEAKER : I have arranged for simultaneous interpretation. The Minister may reply now.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN : The decision about the site for such a project is taken on a comprehensive technical and economic basis and keeping in view all these things, the backward areas are given priority. The site for the setting up of a public sector undertaking is selected by the Ministry concerned and the Planning Commission. It does not directly concern the Ministry of Industries alone, but if the hon. Member is able to persuade a Ministry to set up any public sector undertaking, I feel this Ministry will have no objection to that as we only complete the formality of issuing a licence.

SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI : In the context of the reply to my question, the hon. Minister has admitted that the Central subsidy scheme is in force in Faizabad District. I would like to know whether tehsil has been made a unit instead of district under this scheme and if so, from which date and what the reasons for that are ? If I am right then has the Tunda Tehsil been separated from Faizabad District and if so, why ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : I have got no such information that tehsil has been treated as a unit instead of district. No such decision has been taken so far. As I have stated earlier, I have got no information about Faizabad District. An Inter-Ministerial Group is being set up to review the entire scheme

and to recommend how this scheme can be implemented effectively.

SHRI BAL RAM SINGH YADAVA : I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of letters of intent issued for Uttar Pradesh during the year 1984-85 for setting up heavy industries, district-wise ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Sir, 111 letters of intent were issued for Uttar Pradesh during the year 1982, out of which 62 related to the backward districts. During the year 1983 the number of letters of intent issued was 128, out of which 97 related to the backward districts. During the year 1984 their number was 132, out of which 97 pertained to the backward districts and 59 letters of intent were issued during 1985, out of which 30 related to the backward districts. Similarly, 22 industrial licences were issued in 1982, out of which 5 related to the backward districts. During the year 1983 their number was 98. I shall make available the remaining information.

SHRI BAL RAM SINGH YADAVA : I wanted to know the names of the districts.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Uma Kant Mishra.

SHRI UMA KANT MISHRA : You provide certain facilities and concessions to the new entrepreneurs so that they may set up their industries at the places where no industries exist. But these new capitalists want to set up their industries at those places which are industrial centres. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government while issuing licences would tell them about the backward districts or tehsils where they should set up their industries for the benefit of the backward areas, otherwise the backward areas would not get any benefit ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : The selection of a place is done in accordance with the government's policy which

is in force since 1977. While issuing a licence or a letter of intent we decide the place and tell the industrialist about it. Concessions and facilities are provided for that place only so that the industrialists may be attracted towards the backward areas.

[English]

Allocation of Funds for Seventh Five Year Plan

*736 SHRI G.G. SWELL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether as against the allocation of Rs. 6000 crores in the Sixth Five Year Plan, his Ministry has asked for an allocation of Rs. 20,000 crores in the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the reasons for more than tripling the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The Plan Outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan of the Ministry of Petroleum was originally fixed at Rs. 5228 crores. This was revised to about Rs. 11042 crores during the mid-term appraisal. For the Seventh Five Year Plan, the Ministry of Petroleum has projected an Outlay of about Rs. 34078 crores.

(b) The main reasons for this quantum jump in demand for more allocation in the Seventh Plan are :

- (i) extensive geological and geo-physical surveys;
- (ii) intensive exploratory drilling for discovering new oil and gas fields;
- (iii) drilling a larger number of development wells for increased production;
- (iv) to achieve self-sufficiency in refining capacity especially to meet the

demand for middle distillates by expanding the existing refineries and building two new grass-root refineries;

- (v) to give greater attention for processing, transportation, marketing etc. of natural gas;
- (vi) to initiate schemes connected with bottling and marketing of increased quantities of LPG keeping safety considerations also in view; and
- (vii) for setting up of gas-based petrochemicals complex and aromatic recovery facilities.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : The allocation in the Sixth Five Year Plan and the projection for the Seventh Five Year Plan are much larger than in the reports I received. I am grateful to the hon. Minister for bringing it up to date. Now the hon. Minister is speaking of exploratory drilling.

In this connection, I would like to know whether it is a fact that the density of drill of the rigs in the Bombay High Oil field is the thinnest in the world for a given area.

I would like to know the proportion of rigs in a given off-shore area in our Bombay High in relation to other off-shore oil countries like Norway and the United Kingdom.

Elsewhere, the Ministry speaks of an area of 1.72 million sq. KM with hydrocarbon potential. I would like to know broadly where those areas are and whether our Insat-1B which does the aerial photography has revealed any more area of such possibility and what is the addition to this area which the Ministry has mentioned.

Thirdly...

MR. SPEAKER : No more question. I will not allow. Leave it.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : This question relates to the allocation with regard to the Seventh Five Year Plan, *vis-a-vis* the Sixth Five Year Plan. The hon. Member has asked a question with regard to the density of the rigs in the Bombay High as well as with regard to the Insat functioning and helping in the exploration and seismic surveys. I will not be in a position to reply to this question because this requires greater study and, therefore, I would not like to reply to this question.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : I always like this hon. Minister. He has been friendly and very frank but I say that these are elementary things which should have been anticipated and your Ministry should have anticipated.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G.G. SWELL : The hon. Minister has been speaking elsewhere of offering a new and more attractive package to foreign companies for exploratory drilling in our off-shore.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : On-shore also.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : O.K. I will add on-shore also. This House knows about this that only the other day that one of the multi-national oil companies, Chevron, had withdrawn from the Saurashtra coast. The hon. Minister must be aware that after China has embarked on the path of liberalisation and modernisation, there is practically a scramble among the multi-national oil companies for a concession in Chinese off-shore.

I would like to know whether the hon. Minister or his Ministry has studied what are the terms that China is offering that are more attractive to these multi-national companies and what are we doing. If you have not done it, I would like to know whether you are going to make a study of this.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : With regard to the question of liberalisation and modernisation, this Ministry is also going in for liberalisation and modernisation. It is for this reason that we are having a new approach, a new thinking, to exploration and drilling. It is with this view that we are thinking of collaborating and giving certain areas to a few of the companies in a few of the countries with a time-bound programme. The hon. Member would be pleased to know that we are negotiating such a deal with the USSR also. We want to give certain areas to the USSR so that they may have the total responsibility for equipment, services and also for exploratory drilling. Of course, the commercial drilling would be by the ONGC. So, we are on this approach because we also think that India requires a flip in this direction, to achieve self-sufficiency, we have to have new approaches in this direction.

So far as Chevron is concerned, Chevron were here and they dug three wells but could not find oil. Therefore, after completion of their contract, they left this country.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Is this the answer to my question? I appeal to you, Sir, I wanted to know what are the Chinese doing that make their offshore more attractive to the multi-nationals and what are we not doing that they are shying away from us.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : It is a subject of study. We are looking into it and we will try to get the benefit if it is to our advantage.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has made a provision of Rs. 34000 crores in the Seventh Five Year Plan and drilling work has also been undertaken in Rajasthan. I would like to know whether during the Seventh Plan period, Government propose to explore all the possibilities of finding oil in Rajasthan, which is a desert area on the whole and particularly in Churu District?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question asked by the hon. Member does not arise out of the main question. I would like to say on the basis of the information available with me that the work of exploration of oil in Rajasthan is being expedited and that is why besides O.N.G.C., Oil India has also been entrusted with this job and in the Seventh Five Year Plan, in Bikaner, Barmer and Jaisalmer...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Bhilwara ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
Bhilwara and Jaipur are not included in it...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : At least Sikar may be included.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
Sikar can be considered. I was saying that there was a proposal to expedite this work and large funds had been allocated for it. We hope that after getting the approval of the Planning Commission, this work can be taken up expeditiously. So far as I know, there are no such possibilities in Churu District.

[English]

Mini Paper Plants in Gujarat

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*738 **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :**

SHRI MOHAN BHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mini paper plants set up in the country and the number of such plants set up in Gujarat ;

(b) whether, keeping in view the vast resources, abundance of existing wood and other raw materials in jungles in the Adivasi habitations of Gujarat, Government intend to establish more mini paper plants in Gujarat, particularly in its rural areas ;

(c) whether Gujarat Government have sent to Union Government certain proposals in this respect and if so, the details thereof ;

(d) the action taken by Government thereon ; and

(e) the Government's policy in regard to establishing more mini paper plants in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) 211 mini paper plants each having a capacity upto 10,000 tonnes per annum have been set up in the country, out of which 35 plants are in the State of Gujarat.

(b) The Central Government have no proposal at present to establish any paper plant in the State of Gujarat.

(c) and (d) Recommendations for setting up of various paper projects have been received from the State Government from time to time. Apart from the existing 35 mini paper plants and three medium paper plants in the State of Gujarat, 43 units have been registered with DGTD for manufacture of paper and paper board, which have yet to commence production.

(e) There is no restriction on setting up of paper plants based on non-conventional raw materials.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, you are against monopolies, but even then you are monopolising all the questions. What is the matter ?

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
There are a large number of tribal and backward areas in our country and raw material meant for producing paper is available in abundance in these tribal, backward and hill areas. In view of this, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government propose to

formulate any scheme for the setting up of paper factories in these areas, particularly in Chhota Udaipur in Gujarat ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : If the hon. Member is asking a general question not pertaining to paper plants then there are areas most of which are termed as backward areas and they fall under the scheme for attracting investment. As I have stated in my reply decision in respect of all the applications received for the setting up of paper plants has been taken. Many paper plants are already functioning and many are under completion which have yet to start production.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : It is old wine in new bottle.

I want to request hon. Members the who have come to Parliament for the first time and others to please come and take some courses in this question-making. Because it is something we are finding very hard—to find questions which can be put on the oral list. The same questions are being repeated and we are hard put to find questions. It is better that we must know what we are trying to do and what sort of questions is to be asked and how. We have got the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies & Training. You are welcome there. After the session is over we will call you and let us sit together and try to formulate that the time of the House is well utilised.

PROF. K K. TEWARY : It is for the Secretariat to scrutinise the question and decide.

MR. SPEAKER : We do it. That is why we are saying that we are finding it difficult.

PROF. P J. KURIEN : When we put five questions, we find some unimportant questions become starred and important ones become unstarred.

MR. SPEAKER : You do not realise something which has been earlier

answered. That is what we have to scrutinise. That is why the problem is there. You have to mention the priority.

[*Translation*]

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Mr. Speaker, Sir the prices of paper are increasing constantly in the country. The hon. Minister has stated in his reply just now that in Gujarat 43 units have already been registered but they have yet to start production, but I would like to tell him that such a situation has been created in the entire country and not in Gujarat only that the prices of paper are rising constantly keeping this in view, do government propose to give some concessions to those who want to set up a non-conventional paper plant ?

MR. SPEAKER : It has already been replied to. How many times shall he go on repeating?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Sir, I have no information about gas-based paper plant.

MR. SPEAKER ; Mr. Minister, he is asking about non-conventional paper plants.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Sir, I was telling the same thing. So far as the setting up of non-conventional new paper plants is concerned, we not only give permission but encourage them also and try to ensure that these industries are set up.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SHARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are a large number of Government schemes to encourage the setting up of mini-paper plants in the Sixth Five Year Plan and these schemes have yielded good results. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any incentives are being given by Government for the setting up of paper plants based on bagasse and waste paper which are in abundance in our country and how many licences have been issued during the last 2 or 3 years in this regard ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN :

Sir, I have got no separate figures, but there were 119 units in the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan which were registered with D.G.T.D. and 132 more units were set up during the Sixth Plan raising the total number to 251.

As I said earlier, the conventional means are getting depleted. From the environment point of view, we try to see that jungles are cut to the minimum possible extent. That was why we thought of setting up of non-conventional new plants. So far as the separate figures, the number of registered units and the number of letters of intent issued are concerned, I shall let the hon. Member know about them separately.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is shortage of paper in the country and the Government's policy is to set up paper mills at places where the necessary raw materials like bagasse, bamboos etc. are available in plenty. There are sugar mills in Deoria District and bagasse, bamboos and land are available there in plenty. Will the hon. Minister use his good offices for setting up a paper mill in Deoria District?

MR. SPEAKER : That is not relevant. This matter pertains to the State Government.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the hon. Member is able to persuade some industrialist to set up the mill, we are ready to accord permission.

[English]

Setting up of Captive Power Plants for Petroleum Refineries

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*739. **SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN :**
SHRIMATI MANORMA SINGH :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given approval for the setting up of Captive Power Plants with facilities for co-generation of steam at the Bharat Petroleum and the Hindustan Petroleum Refineries at Bombay and the Madras Refineries at Madras ;

(b) whether the economics of setting up of Captive Power Plants and supply of electricity from the State Electricity-resources have been gone into and if so, with what results; and

(c) what will be the effect of Captive Power Plants on the overall functioning of these refineries in terms of capacity utilisation, cost of production and profitability ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The proposal for addition of about 10 MW capacity with co-generation of steam at Madras Refineries Ltd., was approved by the Government in June 1984. The proposals for setting up Captive Power Plants of 30 MW each with facilities for co-generation of steam at refineries of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. in Bombay are under consideration of the Government.

(b) Yes Sir. Overall economics are in favour of Captive Power Plants.

(c) In a continuous process Industry like Refinery Captive Power generation is required to improve production and productivity by avoiding interruptions in power supply which not only cause immediate production loss but also considerable damage to the equipment.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Sir, the idea of putting up captive power plants is very advantageous and the reply says that they have studied the economics of it. Our requirement of petrol has put a great

strain on our foreign exchange resources. So, I want to know whether as a result of putting up captive power plants and meeting the requirements, for instance, of Bharat Petroleum which has increased its capacity by 6 million tonnes per year there this will be saving of foreign exchange?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : With regard to the hon. Member's comment that the Ministry is studying the economics of it, it is not true. In part (b) we have stated: "Yes Sir, Overall economics are in favour of captive power plants." Therefore, I am in agreement with what the hon. Member says. So far as the question of putting up a captive power plant at Bharat Refineries we are for it and this is for consideration of the government and we are seriously considering this.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : May I know whether these power plants would be financed by the Central Government or they would be financed by the internal resources of the refinery?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : The financing would be done by the internal resources of the refinery.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MANORMA SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am satisfied with the reply given by the hon. Minister.

[English]

Allotment of Telephones on Out-of-Turn Priority to Ministers of Karnataka Government

* 740. **SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received from August, 1984 for allotment of telephones on out-of-turn priority in Bangalore city;

(b) the basis on which telephones were given on out-of-turn priority;

(c) whether the Ministers of State Government come under out-of-turn priority list; and

(d) whether Ministers of Karnataka Government were denied telephone facilities on out-of-turn priority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 113 requests were received for out-of-turn allotment of telephones in Bangalore from August, 1984 till 30th April, 1985.

(b) Telephone connections were sanctioned on out-of-turn basis, in deserving cases, taking into account the loading position of the exchanges.

(c) Telephone requirements of Ministers in their official capacity are met by the concerned Ministry/Department of the State Government, who register for telephone connections in 'OYT-Special' category. Priority can be accorded for provision of such telephone connections.

(d) No, Sir. Priority demands for the Ministers of Karnataka Government were met in consultation with the Chief Secretary of the State Government.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : The answer to No. (d) is far from truth. I am speaking with authority. I was in the Government then when I was a Minister. Many of the Ministers did not get telephone. Some telephones were withdrawn from certain officers and given to Ministers later on. You don't have proper guidelines for giving of telephone to the Ministers. May I know this? What are the criteria? What are the guidelines? How do you decide the cases of 'deserving ones'? You said in reply about 'deserving cases'. Well, what are the guidelines and criteria in the matter of giving telephone connections? Who will decide which case is a deserving case?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The area where the State Government offices are located and the Ministers and important Government functionaries reside in Bangalore is served by the Central Telephone Exchange of Bangalore Telephones. This exchange is an old one. It has a capacity of 13150 lines out of which an equipment of 3300 lines has already been scrapped for replacement. The exchange is loaded to the extent of 94.77 per cent. So, sometimes the problem arises as to how much we can give from this exchange. Well, Sir, 43 requests were received from the State Government. In consultation with the Chief Secretary of the State Government they were conceded. 18 connections were given out of which the State Government and the Chief Secretary gave only 10 for the Ministers. The system is this. We are always in constant consultation with the State Government. We tell them how much we can spare from a certain exchange at a particular time. How they distribute among themselves is the concern of the State Government.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : What he says pertains to the connection of the officers. But what about the residence of the Ministers? Where I was residing there was no load on the exchange. I sent for the officer. He said that in the guidelines there was no priority for the Minister. But now you say, there is priority for the Minister. The Officer then said that there is no priority for the Minister. So I would like to know what is the correct position.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : If the State Government...

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Now he ceases to be a Minister. What does he want?

MR. SPEAKER : Hope is life. Life depends upon hope.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Mr. Hegde has fortunately sent him here,

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : If the State Government wants to provide official telephone to the residences of Ministers, there is no problem. Even for MLAs and MLCs we have priority. There is no question of Minister not getting it unless the State Government...

MR. SPEAKER : People themselves have given them priority. The problem is this.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Let the Minister get a reply from the Chief Secretary. Then he will understand the position.

MR. SPEAKER : No third question please.

—Shri Kishore Chandra Deo—absent.

—Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsii—absent.

—The Question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Conversion of Barren Land into Fertile Land

*709. **DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to convert the entire barren land in the country into fertile land by 2000 AD ;

(b) if so, whether Government are formulating any programme in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof and if not, how Government propose to tackle this problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) to (c). Barren and unculturable lands include all exposed steep mountain slopes and extremely inhospitable arid tracts which cannot be brought under cultivation except at a very high cost. There is no programme to provide vegetative cover to all barren lands without regard to its suitability and cost involved.

However, in order to restore culturable waste lands and areas subject to soil erosion and land degradation to productive use, Government has been implementing the following programmes :

- (i) Soil Conservation in the catchments of river valley projects in 28 catchments spread over to 17 States and one Union Territory.
- (ii) Integrated watershed management in the catchments of flood prone rivers in 8 catchments located in 7 States and one Union Territory.
- (iii) Desert development programme in 5 States.
- (iv) Drought prone areas development programme in 88 districts in 13 States.
- (v) Soil, water and tree conservation in 12 Himalayan States and Union Territories.
- (vi) Propagation of water conservation/harvesting technology to stabilise and increase aggregate production from rainfed areas in 15 States.
- (vii) Control of shifting cultivation in Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.
- (viii) Social forestry including rural

fuelwood plantation in 157 selected districts.

- (ix) Development and stabilisation of ravinous areas in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

During the Seventh Five Year Plan, besides continuing the on-going schemes, following programmes have been proposed for survey, categorisation and restoration of

- (i) Culturable wastelands and fallows other than current fallows.
- (ii) Areas affected by waterlogging.
- (iii) Alkali and Saline soils, and
- (iv) Coastal saline and sandy areas.

It is also proposed to set up a National Wasteland Development Board with the objective of raising fuelwood and fodder plantations.

Production of Fruits and Vegetables

*710. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether per acre production of fruits and vegetables in India is much less as compared to other countries ;

(b) if so, the per acre average production of temperate and tropical fruits and vegetables in India ;

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the field of research and development to increase the average production ; and

(d) the estimated expenditure to be incurred during 1985-86 in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) to (d). As authentic

and comprehensive data on area, production and yield of most fruits and vegetables in India are not available, it is not possible to compare the productivity of most fruits and vegetables in India with levels obtaining in other countries. Official figures indicate that during 1983-84 productivity of banana, potato, onion and sweet potato per hectare are 14.6, 15.2, 10.1 and 7.1 tonnes respectively. Comparison with other countries is available for Potato and onion only. The production per hectare is not significantly different in the case of onion while it is lower compared to U.S.A., France and West Germany for Potato.

2. Research is conducted through four Central Research Institutes, four All-India Coordinated Research Projects and eleven Ad-hoc Research Schemes. A new Institute on Temperate Horticulture and four National Centres are proposed in the Seventh Plan. The strategy for development of horticulture during the Seventh Plan will be concentrated on the following aspects :—

- (i) Optimisation of production per unit area ;
- (ii) Extension of area under trees of outstanding merit ;
- (iii) Emphasis on vegetable seed production ;
- (iv) Development of horticulture in Arid Zones ;
- (v) Integrated development of horticulture industry including processing, marketing and export.

3. The following outlays have been earmarked for research and development in horticulture in 1985-86 by Government of India :—

- (i) Research — Rs. 739.5 lakh
- (ii) Development — Rs. 262.0 lakh.

[Translation]

Increase in Price of Sugar

*711. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to increase the price of sugar sold through Fair Price Shops ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Consequent upon an increase in the all-India average ex-factory price of levy sugar for 1984-85, the uniform retail price of sugar sold through fair price shops has been increased from Rs. 4.00 to Rs. 4.40 per kilogram with effect from 1st April, 1985.

(c) This increase has occurred due to increase in cane cost, and increase in the all-India average conversion cost, etc.

Visit of child Labour Mission of I.L.O. to India

*712. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a child labour mission from I.L.O. visited India in 1983 to have field studies for various child labour projects ;

(b) if so, the projects so formulated ;

(c) whether some foreign donations/assistance are given for the projects ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (d). On the

request of the Central Government International Labour Organisation sent a oneman child labour mission comprising Mr. A. Bequele. Towards the end of 1983 he visited some areas where there is a concentration of child labour and he also saw some projects run by voluntary organisations in the field of child labour. Upon conclusion of his mission a report for taking up an action programme was prepared by Mr. Bequele. International Labour Organisation has given an assurance of a small grant for taking up the project.

Mechanisation of Farming

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

(a) whether Government have laid stress on mechanisation of farming ;

(b) if so, the steps taken for increasing the output through farm mechanisation in Sixth Plan period ;

(c) the achievement made in this regard during the above plan period ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to bring more acres of land under mechanisation during the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE, IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDU LAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The Government have laid stress on selective mechanisation of farming.

(b) The following steps were taken during the VIth Plan for speeding the rate of farm mechanisation :—

- (i) Adequate capacities for manufacture of tractors, power tillers, harvester combines, etc., have been created.

- (ii) Steps were taken to popularise animal-drawn improved agricultural implements and hand-tools for efficiently utilising the animal and human power. For this purpose a Centrally sponsored Scheme has been launched.

- (iii) For identifying the improved agricultural implements and machinery for different agro-climatic conditions, a Central Committee, namely, Agricultural Implements Review & Release Committee was constituted.

- (iv) Steps were taken to develop standards for various agricultural implements, machinery and tools. To safeguard the interests of agricultural labour, a Central Act, namely, Dangerous Machines Regulation Act, 1983 was enacted,

- (v) Supporting services, in terms of training of farmers are technicians and testing of agricultural machinery and implements, were expanded and strengthened.

- (vi) State Agro-Industries Corporations were also encouraged to take up manufacture and distribution of agricultural machinery on extensive scale.

- (vii) Adequate credit facilities were made available through institutional sources enabling the farmers to procure agricultural machinery.

- (c) (i) During the VI Plan period the annual sale of tractors increased from 65,000 to 81,000 over the Plan period.

- (ii) Annual sale of power tillers increased from 1990 to 3950 over the same period.

- (iii) Sale of power threshers had gone up from 50,000 to 75,000 annually.

- (iv) During the VIth Plan, about 1 lakh animal-drawn Seed-cum-Fertilizer Drills and 6 lakhs other agricultural machineries were distributed by the State Governments and Union Territories.
- (d) (i) During the VIIth Plan, steps are afoot to expand the distribution of farm machines as well as improved agricultural implements. Adequate facilities for their manufacture already exist.
- (ii) Institutional financing agencies have been approached for making adequate credit facilities available.
- (iii) To help the farmers particularly in dry-land areas, a scheme of popularisation of improved animal-drawn implements and hand tools is being considerably expanded.
- (iv) A scheme for custom hiring of tractors and improved implements is being considered for the VII Plan.
- (v) Setting up of a National Agro Industrial Corporation, with a view to undertaking suitable projects for expanding farm mechanisation and agro-processing industry, is also under consideration.
- (vi) Supporting services for training and testing are proposed to be expanded and strengthened.

Cocoa Production in Kerala and Karnataka

***714. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN :**
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total acreage under cocoa cultivation and production per acre/hectare yield for the crop in the States of Kerala and Karnataka;

(b) whether there are possibilities to increase the acreage under cocoa in these and other States;

(c) whether Government realise the importance of this commercial crop for inter-cropping domestic requirements of chocolate industry and eventually as an exchange earner for exports;

(d) whether Kerala Government have been drawing the attention of his Ministry to the fall in prices and inadequate domestic marketing facilities; and

(e) the remedial steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (e). Available information indicates that the total area under Cocoa in the country is around 23,000 hectares during the year 1983-84 of which 18,200 hectares are in Kerala and 4,300 hectares are in Karnataka. There is no official estimate of production and yield per hectare of Cocoa but it is reported that the yield per hectare, for an average garden of the age of 6 years and above, is around 400 kgs. of dry beans.

Agro-climatic conditions in certain parts of the country are favourable for cultivation of Cocoa. As an inter-crop in plantations like coconut and arecanut, there is scope for expansion of cocoa as commercial crop.

Government recognises Cocoa as a suitable crop for inter-cropping in plantations, also to meet the domestic requirements for chocolate industry and eventually as a foreign exchange earner.

No communication has recently been received in this Ministry from Kerala

Government regarding the fall in prices and inadequate domestic marketing facilities.

Wage Boards for Workers in Unorganised Sector

*715. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to constitute Wage Boards for the workers in the unorganised sector who are unable to negotiate effectively even to secure minimum wages;

(b) if so, the details of the sectors likely to be covered; and

(c) when these boards are likely to be constituted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c). The question of setting up Wage Boards for the workers in the unorganised sector is being examined.

Pilot Projects for increase in Rice Production in Orissa

*716, SHRI ANANDI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the Central scheme of pilot projects taken up in Orissa during 1984-85 to increase the productivity and production of rice;

(b) the objectives of the pilot projects;

(c) the future programmes/plans in this regard; and

(d) whether Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will get some special benefit under this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL GHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Rice Pilot Project was taken up in Orissa during 1984-85 in seven blocks.

(b) The objective of the Pilot Project was to identify the constraints operating at block level against steady increase in production and productivity of rice and to overcome some of the constraints amenable to short term remedies.

(c) During the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 a special rice production programme for increasing rice production and productivity would be implemented in six eastern states including Orissa. Under this programme, measures will be taken to overcome both short and long term constraints in rice production.

(d) Under this programme all the farmers including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be benefitted.

Amount Released for Small and Marginal Farmers to Increase Production

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

(a) whether Central Government have recently released some amount in favour of small and marginal farmers as assistance all over the country to enable them to increase agricultural production; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the amount released ?

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

(b) A statement showing the details regarding the amount released during 1984-85 under the scheme is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State	Amount released during 1984-85
1.	Andhra Pradesh	591.02
2.	Assam	211.35
3.	Bihar	823.44
4.	Gujarat	220.90
5.	Haryana	139.64
6.	Himachal Pradesh	189.25
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	106.27
8.	Karnataka	341.45
9.	Kerala	275.52
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1090.85
11.	Maharashtra	740.00
12.	Manipur	42.12
13.	Nagaland	76.52
14.	Orissa	495.68
15.	Punjab	205.42
16.	Rajasthan	497.58
17.	Sikkim	5.83
18.	Tamil Nadu	696.92
19.	Tripura	46.06
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1194.94
21.	West Bengal	558.48
	Total	8549.24

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Union Territory	Amount Released
<i>II. UTs with legislature</i>		
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	156.66
2.	Goa, Daman & Diu	20.10
3.	Pondicherry	13.65
4.	Mizoram	98.94
	TOTAL	289.35
<i>III. UTs without legislature</i>		
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6.90
2.	Chandigarh	1.76
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.76
4.	Delhi	6.90
5.	Lakshadweep	16.50
	TOTAL	33.82
GRAND TOTAL—I, II & III =		Rs. 8872.41

Worker's Welfare Programmes

*718. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have extended the coverage and contents of the Worker's Welfare Programmes with a view to improve production during the last two years ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and results achieved ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to bar the entry of professional outsiders into the Workers Unions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). The Welfare

Funds Organisation undertakes activities for welfare of the workers employed in Mica, Iron ore, Manganese Ore and Chrome Ore, Limestone and Dolomite Mines and Beedi Industry. The welfare Schemes are implemented and monitored through the regional offices of the Labour Welfare Organisation each under the charge of a Welfare Commissioner. Three new regional offices have been added since 1st April, 1983 to the existing six for better implementation and more effective monitoring of these schemes.

The following further measures have also been taken :

(1) A number of mobile medical units, static dispensaries and static-cum-mobile dispensaries have been set up some of which have already started functioning.

(2) Limit of expenses incurred on diet

charges for indoor patients has been enhanced. The salary limits for eligibility of medical care for mine and beedi workers have been enhanced to Rs. 1250/- p.m. from August, 1984.

- (3) In respect of Type I and Type II houses, the element of subsidy has been increased to Rs. 7,500/- and Rs. 15,000/- respectively or 75% of the actual cost of construction whichever is less. Further enhanced development charges at the rate of Rs. 2,000/- in the case of Type I houses and Rs. 2,250/- in the case of Type II houses or 75% of the actual cost of development are being paid. In the case of beedi workers subsidy element paid to the State Governments for the tenements constructed has also been enhanced from Rs. 1,500/- to Rs. 3,000/- per tenement.
- (4) The scheme for financial assistance to Beedi Workers' Cooperative Society for construction of godowns and worksheds is being implemented from January, 1984. A Cooperative Society having membership of 100 or more beedi workers is eligible for financial assistance under the scheme.
- (5) Rates of scholarships awarded to the students, which ranged from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 75/-, have been increased from Rs. 15/- to Rs. 125/-. The grant-in-aid payable to the mine managements for purchase of buses for school going children has also been increased from Rs. 50 000/- to Rs. 1 lakh. The scheme providing for grant-in-aid payable to the mine managements on a matching basis has been introduced under which the miners would have an opportunity to visit places of industrial, historical and religious importance. An amount of Rs. 10.83 lakhs and Rs. 13.01 lakhs was released towards water supply schemes out of the Lime-

stone & Dolomite and Iron Ore Welfare Funds by way of subsidy.

(c) Government had introduced a Bill in the Lok Sabha on 30th April, 1982 to amend the Trade Unions Act, 1926. The Bill has lapsed on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha. The percentage of outsiders in the executive of trade unions was proposed to be reduced from the existing 5% to 25%.

Increase in Food Production

*719. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether 100 per cent increase in rural electrification during the last 5 years has led to increased food production (T.O.I. dated 29-3-85) ;

(b) whether food production has gone up largely due to easy availability of various inputs such as fertilisers, pesticides and high yielding variety seeds ;

(c) whether increase has been in respect of wheat and rice for which seeds were developed and imported from abroad; and

(d) whether Government will import similar high yielding variety seeds for oil-seeds and pulses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The increase in foodgrains production during the last five years has been on account of several factors, which *inter-alia* includes use of seed of high yielding varieties; timely and adequate supply of inputs like fertilizers, plant protection chemicals and credit etc.; development of irrigation facilities; increase in rural electrification; transfer of new production technology to the farmers; and price support measures, etc.

(c) Increase in production is not only in wheat and rice, but also in other crops like jowar, bajra and maize although it is not as spectacular as in the case of wheat and rice.

(d) There is no proposal to import seed of high yielding varieties of oilseeds and pulses. However, the varieties of these crop developed in other countries are also being tested under Indian conditions to evaluate their performance and adaptability.

Shortcomings in the Public Distribution System

*720. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :
SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN :

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

(a) whether the poor quality of commodities and their irregular supplies are the main factors responsible for poor people not taking their rations regularly from the Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, whether the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has made a study in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). The study made

by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has revealed that the benefits of the Public Distribution System are reaching vulnerable sections of the population in an ample measures and thus the cardinal aim of adequately covering poorer sections of the population in rural areas is being adequately fulfilled. Among other things, the study has referred to "poor quality", "irregular supply" and "easy availability in the market" of essential commodities as factors responsible for non-lifting of the commodities from the fair price shops. The Report of the Planning Commission is under consideration of the Government.

Construction of Flats under Fifth Self-Financing Scheme

*721. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the flats under Fifth Self-Financing Scheme are still under preliminary stage of construction;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the time by which these flats would be available for allottees ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Statement Containing Information on Fifth Self Financing Scheme

S. No.	Locality	Category			Construction Position
		I	II	III	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Rajouri Garden	20	5	—	Since completed
2.	East of Kailash	9*	—	—	*Since completed **To be ready by March, 1986
3.	Alaknanda (A-II)	26	—	—	Since completed

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Paschim Puri	*62	**137	***388	*To be completed by June, 1985. **Nearing completion ***To be completed by September, 1986
5.	Wazirpur (Ph, IV)	—	150	—	To be completed by December, 1985
6.	Vikas Puri	—	234	—	To be completed by June, 1985.
7.	Trilok Puri	41	274	—	To be completed by June, 1985.
8.	Pitampura	—	183	—	To be completed by December, 1985.
9.	Bodella Extn.	—	169	—	Since completed
10.	Motia Khan (MS)	—	—	18	To be completed by end of 1987.
11.	East of Mukherjee Nagar	—	158	206	Not started
12.	Vasant Vihar (JNU)	—	6	4	Not started
13.	Sarita Vihar	—	1551	1282	To be completed by December, 1986.
14.	Vasant Kunj	—	6281	6002	To be completed by December, 1986.
15.	Nand Nagri	—	18	—	Not started
16.	Sukhdev Vihar	—	6	—	To be completed by June, 1985.
17.	Shalimar Bagh	—	—	54	To be completed by March, 1986.
Total		158	9172	7963	

Setting up Sugar Zones in Maharashtra to Help Backward Areas

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

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra and also the Maharashtra Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Sangh have represented to the Central Government that for fixing the levy price of sugar the State of Maharashtra be divided into three zones according to agro-economic conditions to help setting up of sugar factories in backward areas instead of State being treated as one unit;

(b) whether the matter was referred to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices by Government of India;

(c) if so, the findings of the Bureau in this regard and whether the proposal of the State Government has been found acceptable; and

(d) if not, in what way Government propose to help new sugar units being set up in the backward areas ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Initially, Government of Maharashtra and the Maharashtra Rajya Sahakari Karkhana Sangh represented for dividing Maharashtra into 3 zones but later they changed it by requesting for 2 zones

(b) to (d). Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices which had been entrusted, amongst other things with the responsibility of looking at existing zoning system with a view to its reorganisation, have submitted their report in 1984. The re-zoning proposals submitted by the BICP which include some recommendations pertaining to the existing Maharashtra zones, are of a nature which could create legal, administrative and logistic difficulties in implementation. Detailed clarifications etc. on these proposals have been sought from the BICP

which would require in depth examination by the Government before a decision can be taken on these recommendations for being implemented or otherwise from 1985-86 sugar year.

Commissioning of 100 KW Medium Wave Transmitter at Mawjrong

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

(a) when the Mawjrong 100 KW medium wave transmitter on the Shillong-Cherra Road of the Khasi Hills was commissioned;

(b) the results obtained; and

(c) the shortcomings in the radio network of that border strategic region that it has filled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) The 100 KW MW transmitter at Shillong has been installed and tested. It has not yet been commissioned.

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

Norms for Lending to the Cooperatives

*724. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of norms prescribed for the cooperatives in advanced and backward States;

(b) whether there are same set of norms;

(c) whether there is a demand that NABARD and Government of India may evolve different sets of norms for lending to the cooperatives functioning in the States where there is greater concentration

of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population, small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections; and

(d) if so, steps being taken in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (d). The flow of credit from cooperative credit institutions is governed by the norms prescribed by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development from time to time. These norms are prescribed on the basis of seasonality discipline, level of recovery, non-overdue cover, level norms are uniform for all States and Union Territories. However, some of these norms are relaxed in the case of cooperatively weaker States particularly those States in the North Eastern Region and also farmers belonging to weaker sections. Further, special schemes are being drawn up exclusively for the benefit of cooperatively weaker States and Weaker sections of rural population during the Seventh Plan Period.

Unemployment amongst Rural and Urban Women

*725. **SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take special measures for eradicating

unemployment amongst the rural and urban women in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to select districts for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the names of the districts and the Central assistance proposed to be given in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) This Ministry deals only with programmes in rural areas. While women are participating in all the income generating rural development programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), to focus greater attention on them a special sub-scheme of IRDP called Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) was launched in September, 1982.

(b) Fifteen districts in 22 States have been selected during the VIth Five Year Plan.

(c) Statement showing the selected districts is placed on the Table of the House. There is no uniform Central allocation per district. The releases depend upon the number of groups formed in each district.

Statement

List of the Districts selected under Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas

Name of the State	Name of the District approved for DWCRA
1. Andhra Pradesh	1. Adilabad
	2. Srikakulam
	3. Cuddapah

Name of the State

Name of the District approved for
DWCRA

2. Assam

1. Karbi Anglong

2. Dhubri

3. Bihar

1. Hazaribagh

2. Madhubani

3. Gopalganj

4. Samastipur

4. Haryana

1. Mahendergarh

2. Sirsa

5. Himachal Pradesh

1. Kangra

6. Karnataka

1. Bijapur

2. Chickmagalur

7. Kerala

1. Wynad

2. Palaghat

8. Madhya Pradesh

1. Shahdol

2. Chhindwara

3. Guna

4. Raipur

9. Maharashtra

1. Osmanabad

2. Bhandara

10. Manipur

1. Central District

11. Meghalaya

1. West Khasi Hills

2. East Garo Hills

12. Orissa

1. Kalahandi

2. Bolangir

3. Dhenkanal

4. Sambalpur

13. Punjab

1. Gurudaspur

2. Bhatinda

Name of the State	Name of the District approved for DWCRA
14. Rajasthan	1. Banswara 2. Pali 3. Bhilwara 4. Alwar
15. Sikkim	1. West District
16. Tamil Nadu	1. Dharamapuri 2. Periyar
17. Tripura	1. West District
18. Uttar Pradesh	1. Basti 2. Banda 3. Sultanpur 4. Etawah 5. Deoria
19. West Bengal	1. Purulia 2. Bankura
20. Gujarat	1. Ahmedabad 2. Junagarh
21. Jammu & Kashmir	1. Doda
22. Nagaland	1. Kohima

**Full Time Radio/Doordarshan
Correspondents**

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

(a) whether Government have full time Radio/Doordarshan correspondents at the District Headquarters of States/ Union Territories;

(b) if so, whether there are still many districts where such Radio/Doordarshan correspondents have not been appointed;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the likely date by which the correspondents would be appointed; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) No, Sir Not in all the District Headquarters.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement containing the centres where regular correspondents of A.I.R./Reporter of Doordarshan have been posted is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) and (e). Having correspondents in all the districts of the country is not considered necessary.

Statement**AIR***Statewise List of Districts where Air's Regular Correspondents are posted*

S. No.	Name of the State	S. No.	Place
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	Hyderabad
		2	Vijaywada
		3	Visakhapatnam
2.	Assam	4	Gauhati
		5	Silchar
		6	Dibrugarh
		7	Tezpur
3.	Bihar	8	Patna
		9	Ranchi
		10	Dhanbad
		11	Muzzafarpur
4.	Gujarat	12	Ahmedabad
		13	Bhuj (Kutch)
		14	Rajkot
5.	Himachal Pradesh	15	Simla
		16	Dharmshala
6.	Haryana	17	Rohtak
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	18	Srinagar
		19	Jammu
		20	Leh
		21	Anantnag
8.	Karnataka	22	Bangalore
		23	Dharwar
		24	Belgaum
9.	Kerala	25	Trivandrum
		26	Calicut
		27	Cochin

S. No.	Name of the State	S. No.	Place
10.	Madhya Pradesh	28	Bhopal
		29	Indore
		30	Raipur
		31	Rewa
11.	Maharashtra	32	Bombay
		33	Pune
		34	Nagpur
		35	Aurangabad
12.	Manipur	36	Imphal
13.	Meghalaya	37	Shillong
14.	Nagaland	38	Kohima
15.	Punjab	39	Jalandhar
16.	Orissa	40	Cuttack
		41	Sambalpur
17.	Rajasthan	42	Jaipur
		43	Jodhpur
		44	Udaipur
18.	Tamil Nadu	45	Madras
		46	Tiruchirapally
		47	Coimbatore
		48	Madurai
19.	Tripura	49	Agartala
20.	Uttar Pradesh	50	Lucknow
		51	Gorakhpur
		52	Agra
		53	Kanpur
		54	Pauri Garhwal
		55	Varanasi
		56	Allahabad

S. No.	Name of the State	S. No.	Place
21.	West Bengal	57	Calcutta
		58	Kurseong
		59	Darjeeling
22.	Andaman and Nicobar	60	Port Blair
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	61	Itanagar
24.	Chandigarh	62	Chandigarh
25.	Delhi	63	Delhi
26.	Goa, Daman and Diu	64	Panaji
27.	Mizoram	65	Aizwal
28.	Pondicherry	66	Pondicherry
29.	Sikkim	67	Gangtok

DOORDARSHAN

Doordarshan's Reporters have been sanctioned at 9 Kendras viz. (1) Delhi (2) Bombay (3) Srinagar (4) Madras (5) Jalandhar (6) Calcutta (7) Lucknow (8) Ahmedabad (9) Hyderabad.

Maintenance of Slum Tenements in Delhi

*727. SHRI JAI PARKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :—

(a) the policy of Government regarding repair and maintenance of slum tenements;

(b) whether Government are aware that in Delhi under the guise of giving ownership rights to these slum tenements no repair work is being done;

(c) whether he is also aware that in case an early action of proper maintenance of these slums is not taken, there is likelihood of spread of various diseases in these areas; and

(d) whether Government would initiate an immediate action in the matter

so that pending a decision on giving ownership rights to such tenements, their proper maintenance is done ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR): (a) and (b). Leasehold rights of slum tenements have been conferred on occupants, except trespassers, in June, 1984 who have now to maintain the tenements occupied by them. The maintenance of common services like water mains, storm water drains, sewerage, street lights etc. will, however, continue to be the responsibility of local bodies,

(c) and (d). All necessary-steps to maintain health environments will be taken through the local bodies, who would also be maintaining common services, though it will not be possible to continue to maintain the tenements.

[Translation]**Supply of Fertilizer in Bihar**

* 728. **SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI** : Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that farmers in Bihar did not get fertilizers and seeds in time during the last year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Difficulties were experienced in meeting the fertiliser requirements in certain pockets and in certain periods in Bihar last year. But the overall supply was very satisfactory, and the consumption of fertilisers during 1984-85 increased by 33% over that in 1983-84.

Regarding the seeds, sufficient quantity of seed of various crops were available in the State well in time. In fact, the distribution in 1984-85 exceeded that in 1983-84.

(b) Adequate stocking of fertilisers and seed is being made to meet the demand of the State as per agreed quantities of consumption of these inputs.

[English]**Indigenisation of Oil Field Equipment**

729. **SHRI B V. DESAI** :

SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM** be pleased to state :

(a) whether government have decided to review the entire scheme for indigenisation of oil field equipment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) :

(a) and (b). There is no proposal to review the entire scheme for indigenisation of oil field equipment. Government, however, attaches importance to efficient indigenisation of oil fields equipment. Pursuant to this, the Government has already announced various measures such as extension of deemed exports benefits, price preference to domestic suppliers, etc. These are reviewed from time to time.

Offshore Drilling for Oil and Gas in Saurashtra

* 733. **SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH** : Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM** be pleased to state :

(a) the outcome of offshore drilling for oil and gas off the shores of Saurashtra;

(b) the estimated reserves;

(c) when this field will commence producing results; and

(d) the reasons why there has been a lull in the operations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) No oil or gas has been discovered in the area so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Chevron Oil Company, who were exploring for oil in this basin relinquished the area in March 1985 after drilling three wells.

Further exploratory work would be decided after ONGC has reviewed the data collected by Chevron,

Ban on production of H.D.P. bags

* 734. **SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) whether there is any Government ban or restrictions on production of H.D.P. bags;

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

(c) whether Government are aware of the urgent requirements of H.D.P. bags; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure their production and availability ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS **SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN**) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir, adequate Letters of Intent/Registration have been issued to the organised and small scale units to ensure required availability of HDPE bags.

Seminar on 'Economic Policy Options'

* 737. **DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Seminar on "Economic Policy Options" was held recently in Delhi;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed at the Seminar;

(c) Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) whether the need for futuristic units was stressed at the Seminar and if

so, whether Government propose to take any steps in that direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN**) : (a) to (d). The reference presumably is to a Seminar on Economic Policy Options held at the Indian Institute of Public Administration, Delhi, in the first week of March, 1985. It is understood that a number of papers were presented at the Seminar on the general theme of Economic Policies. The views expressed in the Seminar were those of individual participants. Government have not received any report or reference on the conclusions/recommendations of the Seminar. As such, the question of any action on the part of the Government does not arise.

Expansion of Digboi Refinery

* 741. **SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO** : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has prepared a feasibility report for expansion of Digboi Refinery to 10 million tonnes per annum with a projected capital outlay of Rs. 300 crores; and

(b) if so, taking into account that logistics in the Northern Indian region are such that this refinery is best suited to feed the areas of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura, and that the expansion will bring significant socio economic benefit, whether Government propose to consider to take early decision to clear the projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA**) : (a) The IOC have prepared a Feasibility Report for expansion of Digboi Refinery to 1.0 MTPA with a project capital outlay of Rs. 309.09 crores.

(b) The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Expansion Programme of Cossipore and Ichhapore Gun Shell Factories

*742. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any expansion programme of Cossipore and Ichhapore gun shell factories during the Seventh Five Year Plan is under consideration;

(b) whether the production and management-workers relations in the above units are satisfactory; and

(c) the other units in public sector in West Bengal that manufacture defence equipments ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Among the Defence Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) and Garden Reach Ship Builders and Engineers (GRSE) have units in West Bengal. While the industrial relations are satisfactory, there are some problems relating to workload, and appropriate remedial action is being taken.

Working of I.D.P.L.

*743. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since inquired into the working of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report in the 'Hindustan Times' of 7 April, 1985 that there has been mismanagement in that organi-

sation on a very large scale and there is a loss of more than Rs. 141 crores in the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited ;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted ; and

(d) the remedial steps taken by Government to improve the working of this organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) Government have seen the report published in the Hindustan Times dated 7th April, 1985 making various allegations against the management of IDPL. A report has been obtained from IDPL in this regard and it is under consideration of the Government.

(d) In order to improve the performance of IDPL various remedial steps are being taken such as product rationalisation, ensuring adequate availability of working capital and critical raw materials and attempts to upgrade technology.

Registration of Marriages

*744. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided that all marriages should be registered ;

(b) if so, when this decision is proposed to be enforced; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) to (c). Government have not taken any decision to provide for compulsory registration of all marriages. Having regard to the illiteracy in the country and other problems that would arise in the marriage laws and

customs in the tribal areas and of the minority communities, it would be difficult to secure effective implementation of any legislation for compulsory registration of marriages.

Ban on contesting Election from more than one Constituency

*745. DR. O.S. RAJHANS :
SHRI BANWARI LAL PU-
ROHIT :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to put a ban on contesting election from more than one Parliamentary or Legislative Assembly Constituency by a candidate in order to eliminate wastage of huge election funds and also to avoid a constituency remaining unrepresented for quite a long time till a by-election is held; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal in this regard and if not, the reasons and justifications therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) and (b). Recently the Election Commission has made a proposal that a proviso might be added to section 32 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 to the effect that "in a general election to the House of the People or to the Legislative Assembly of a State or Union Territory or in simultaneous election to the House of the People and the Legislative Assembly of a State or Union territory or in case of bye elections to the House of the People or Legislative Assembly of a State or Union territory involving two or more seats no person shall be nominated as a candidate for elections to fill more than two seats".

Pesticides Manufacturing Factories

*746. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:
Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken by Government to ensure increased safety and cost effectiveness of pesticides usage at the levels of the Union and the States and with what results;

(b) the number of factories which manufacture pesticides and their production capacity; and

(c) the number of those which are under multi-nationals ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) There are adequate provisions under the purview of Insecticides Act, 1968 and the Rules framed thereunder to ensure safety in use of pesticides to human beings and animals. Before the grant of registration, detailed information on safety aspects is scrutinised by the Registration Committee constituted under Section 5 of the said Act. The enforcement of conditions pertaining to safety in use of pesticides remains the responsibility of the State Governments/ Administrations of Union Territories.

The Central and State Governments are making concerted efforts to educate the farmers about the judicious and need-based application of pesticides to enhance the cost-effectiveness of such an essential input through various Central and State sector plan schemes, the introduction of integrated pest management concept which encompasses use of cultural, mechanical bio-control agents and only essential use of pesticides.

(b) There are 48 units in the organised sector currently engaged in the manufacture of technical grade pesticides with total installed capacity of 99,300 tonnes.

(c) Six of the above are FERA units.

Optimum use of Petroleum Products

*747. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up an Expert Group to evolve a policy for optimum use of petroleum products in the context of shortage of diesel and relatively easy availability of petrol;

(b) if so, what is the composition of the Expert Group ; and

(c) the extent to which the Expert Group will evolve fiscal as well as regulatory measures in bringing the optimum use of petroleum products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a)

Yes, Sir. The Government have set up an Expert Group to go into the question of optimal use of diesel and petrol in the automotive sector under Indian conditions.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The Group will examine possibility of replacement of diesel engines by petrol in the case of light commercial vehicles and also suggest licensing policy in regard to manufacture of diesel engines.

Statement

The Expert Group on "Optimal use of diesel and petrol in the automotive sector under Indian condition" consists of :—

1. Joint Secretary Department of Heavy Industry	...	Chairman
2. Director, Oil Coordination Committee	...	Member
3. Industrial Adviser, DGTD	...	Member
4. Representative of Ministry of Shipping and Transport.	...	Member
5. Executive Director Association of Road Transport undertaking.	...	Member
6. President, Association of Indian Automobile manufacturers.	...	Member
7. President, Tractor manufacturers Association	...	Member
8. Director, Automotive Research Association of India	...	Member
9. Director, VRDE	...	Member
10. Representative of All India Motor Transport Congress	...	Member

11.	President, Diesel Engine manufacturers Association.	...	Member
12.	Representative of Advisory Board of Energy	...	Member
13.	Director, Department of Heavy Industry	...	Secretary
14.	Representative of I.I.P. Dehradun.	...	Member
15.	Representative of Petroleum Conservation and Research Association	...	Member
16.	Representative of LCV manufacturers.	...	Member

**Collaboration of Poddars with
Gillette Blades**

*748. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when the collaboration of Poddars with Gillette blades was approved ;

(b) the reasons for the delay in starting the project; and

(c) when it is expected to start ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). The letter of intent and the foreign collaboration approval were issued to the House of Poddars on the 19th February, 1982. The foreign collaboration agreement was taken on record on the 18th December, 1982. Having fulfilled the conditions stipulated in the letter of intent in regard to import of capital goods in November, 1984 the letter of intent was converted into an industrial licence on the 31st December, 1984. In terms of the Industrial Licence, the company have to establish commercial production by the 30th December, 1986.

**Proposal for Utilisation of Gas by
Maharashtra Government**

*749. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Maharashtra has submitted to Union Government detailed proposals for the utilisation of 32 million cubic metre gas per day;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) when this request was received; and

(d) the reasons for delay in decision and the time by which it will be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are given in the attached statement.

(c) The request was received from the State Government of Maharashtra in June, 1982.

(d) It has already been decided to use natural gas from Western off-shore area for the production of fertilizers, petrochemicals, etc., which are some of the uses proposed by the Government of Maharashtra.

Statement

Name of the Project	Maximum Demand of Gas in MCMPD
RCF, Trombay	2.33
RCF, Thal-Vaishet	4.46
Deepak Fertilizer, Taloja	0.30
LPG Production and self consumption by ONGC	1.20
Tata Thermal Station, Trombay	3.27
MSEB, Uran	3.68
Domestic Consumers, Bombay	1.00
Textile Mills, Bombay	1.02
Bharat Electronics and Indo Asahi (TV Shells)	0.09
Gas Cracker and Petrochemical Complex Nagothane (MGCC & MPCL)	1.60
Hindustan Organic Chemicals, Rasayani	0.48
Methanol—3000 TPD	3.00
Sponge Iron Project	0.50
New Fertilizers Plants	
(i) 1350 TPD of Ammonia + DAP	2.40
(ii) 900 TPD of Ammonia + DAP	1.60
Union Carbide India Ltd.	0.12
New Projects like Methyl Methacrylate Hydrocyanic Acid, Chloramethanes, etc.	0.86
Glass Industries	0.30
Domestic consumers in Nashik, Pune, Thane, Ambernath, Ulhasnagar, Bhivandi, Kalyan, etc.	0.60
Industries in above areas	0.30
	31.81

Short Filling of Paddy Bags during Procurement

5226. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that some officials of FCI had accepted 60-65 kg. filling paddy per bag as against 70 kg. as instructed by FCI in the recent kharif procurement in Punjab ;

(b) if so, the action taken against the officials concerned ;

(c) whether Government have arranged to undertake surprise checks of the actual weight of paddy bags in different districts of Punjab ;

(d) whether any complaints have been received from rice shellers of Punjab against FCI ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). It has been reported by Food Corporation of India that 65 kg. filling of paddy has to be undertaken in a few centres of Faridkot District as 70 kg. filling was found difficult. However, no packing below 65 kg. was undertaken.

(c) Senior officers from the Headquarters and Zonal Office of Food Corporation of India visited Punjab at the time of procurement and surprise checks were conducted to check weightment paddy.

(d) and (e). Complaints were received from rice millers of Punjab about shortage of weight in bags in some centres and against the terms and conditions of custom milling of Corporation's paddy on State Government pattern of standard deduction. The

millers have now been given the option to lift paddy on the actual issue weight.

Non-Depositing of PF Amount by the employers in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

5227. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of default of deposit of employers' share by the Bengal employers detected by the Provident Fund Commissioner, West Bengal, in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, give details separately for Government departments and private companies ; and

(b) the number of Provident Fund prosecution cases initiated in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, for private companies and Governments departments, separately, together with names and the amount involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) The following Public Sector units in the Union Territory have defaulted in payment of employers' share of provident fund contributions :

Amount of arrears

1. M/s Harbour Master Rs. 43,780/- (Marine).
2. M/s. Harbour Master Rs. 50,153/- (Transport)

No private company is in default in payment of provident fund contributions as on date.

(b) A prosecution case has been filed against M/s. Albion Plywood Ltd., a private company, for default in payment of provident fund contributions amounting to Rs. 1.33 lakhs for the period from August, 1972 to June, 1975. The company has since paid the outstanding dues in full. No prosecution case has

been filed against the defaulting public sector units so far,

Survey Regarding Concealed Tenancy

5228. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any public agency conducted any survey regarding the position of concealed tenancy in various States ; and

(b) if so, the results of such survey ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) According to the information received from the Governments of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Goa, Daman & Diu and Pondicherry no survey by public agency has been conducted to ascertain the position of concealed tenancy.

(b) Question does not arise.

Replacement of C.I. Pipes and Sewer Pipes in Pushp Vihar

5229. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Pushp Vihar Sector I, New Delhi, C. I Pipes and sewer pipes of number of quarters are broken and the area's C.P.W.D. Enquiry neither lodge such complaints nor attends to them ;

(b) whether C.I. pipes and sewer pipes broken years ago have neither been repaired nor being replaced by the Enquiry Staff ;

(c) whether any complaint to this effect had been received by the Director-General (Works) C.P.W.D., New Delhi the during last three months ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) It is correct that soil pipes get damaged due to removal of very bad chokages and sometimes due to vandalism. Any complaint lodged with the CPWD Enquiry is attended to promptly.

(b) It is not correct.

(c) and (d). Some complaints have been received in the C.P.W.D. Enquiry office during the last three months and the same have been attended to.

Protest over the words 'Harijans' and 'Girijans'

5230. SHRI SIDHA LAL MURMU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6903 on 12 April, 1983 regarding Protest over the use of words 'Harijans' and 'Girijans' and state :

(a) whether Government as well as the major national political parties have used the words 'Harijans' and 'Girijans' in their election propaganda press releases and public speeches on the even of 8th Lok Sabha election ;

(b) whether Delhi Scheduled Castes Welfare Association (Regd.), Ambedkar Bhawan, New Delhi has in their various protest letters addressed to the Minister and Chief Election Commissioner taken serious exception over the use of the said unconstitutional and derogatory words ; and

(c) if so, action taken on these letters and what effective preventive measures have been taken by Government against the use of these words ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The matter regarding

the use of the words "Harijan" and "Girijan" in the official mass media was considered in 1982 and after approval of the Home Minister it was decided that the terms "Scheduled Castes" and "Scheduled Tribes" alone should be used instead of words "Harijan" and "Girijan". All the official media units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting are accordingly complying with this decision. Government has no control over the political parties in their election propaganda press releases and public speeches on the eve of the 8th Lok Sabha election.

(b) and (c). A complaint was received from the Delhi Scheduled Castes Welfare Association addressed to the Union Home Minister protesting against the use of words "Harijan" and "Achut" in a Hindi play "Anveshan" produced by Shri Basu Bhattacharya and telecast in the network programme on 17.12.1984. The object of the sequence was to highlight the problem, to expose it and to denounce it. The words were not used in a derogatory sense. However, Doordarshan Kendra was cautioned that the use of such word should be scrupulously avoided.

Cadre Wise Employees Working in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

5231. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees, cadre-wise, in his Ministry who are working in India and abroad, together with the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe women and persons belonging to backward classes in each cadre; and

(b) whether their strength is in proportion to their population ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The information is

being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) The minimum representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government service is governed by the general orders issued by the Government of India regarding the reservation of posts for them.

Indian Feature Films Received International Honours

5232. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Indian feature films and documentaries which have received international honours during the last five years together with details of the honours received;

(b) the names of their producers and directors; and.

(c) the financial assistance, if any, given by any Government agency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) (a) and (b). A statement giving information about feature films entered by and through the Directorate of Film Festivals, National Film Development Corporation and about non feature films entered by the Films Division in various International Film Festivals which have won awards is attached.

(c) The Government of India do not have any scheme of giving financial assistance to films which win International awards. However, the National Film Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking, gives loans for production of films with a view to promoting good cinema. Besides, every year, the Government acquires one print each of not more than 21 best feature films and equal number of best short films produced in different languages of the country for sending them to International Film Festi-

vals. Whenever feature films are sent to such Festivals, the freight charges incurred in sending the prints are borne by the Directorate of Film Festivals in accordance with the regulations of the

festivals concerned. The Directorate of Film Festivals also bears the travel expenses of the directors of feature films entered in the competition section of selected International Film Festivals.

Statement

S. No.	Particulars of Award-winning films			Name of Festivals	Award Won
	Title of film	Name of Producer	Name of Director		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1980					
<i>Feature Films</i>					
1.	Grihapraves	Arohi	Basu Bhatta-charaya	Djakarta Film Festival (Malaysia)	Mitra Award
2.	Ashwathama	P.T.K. Mohammed	K.R. Mohanan	-do-	-do-
3.	Akramana	Sarat Kumar Rao	Girish Kasaravalli	-do-	-do-
4.	Neem Annapoorna	Buddhadeb Dasgupta	Buddhadeb Dasgupta	Karlovy Vary Festival, Czechoslovakia,	Special Jury Award
5.	-do-	-do-	-do-	Locarno Festival	Special mention by Jury
6.	Jeena Yahan	N. P. Ali	Basu Chatterjee	Aveline Festival	Silver Plaque
7.	Moyna Tadanta	Govt. of West Bengal	Utpalendu Chakraborty	Journe Cine Competition	Best Direction
8.	Jai Baba Felunath	-do-	Satyajit Ray	Cyprus Festival	Special Award
<i>Non-Feature Films</i>					
9.	An Encounter With Face	K.K. Kapil	Vinod Chopra	Xth International Festival of Sport Film in Tempere, Finland.	Grand Prix
10.	Conquest of Kanchenjunga	N.S. Thapa	Prem Vaidya	36th International Sports Film Festival, Rome.	Golden Trophy
11.	A Life Regained	M/s. Giridhar Films, Bombay		4th Annual International Rehabilitation Film Festival, New York	Certificate of Merit

1	2	3	4	5	6
12. Precious Water	K.K. Kapil	B.R. Shendge	16th Chicago International Film Festival, 4th International Animation Film Festival Exphinho, Portuga	Certificate of Merit First Prize	
13. Mariculture	Omprakash Sharma	C.J. Paulose	IXth International Naval and Sea Films Week, in Cartangena, Spain	Silver Crayfish	
1981					
Feature Films					
14. Aakaler Sandhane	Dhires Chakraborty	Mrinal Sen	Berlin Festival	Silver Befor 2nd Best film	
15. The Naxalites	K.A. Abbas	K.A. Abbas	Bergamo Festival	Gold Medal	
16. Chakra	Manmohan Shetty and Pradeep Upoor	Ravindra Dharamraj	Locarno	Golden Leopard	
17. -do-	-do-	-do-	Rotterdam	Golden Leopard	
18. Sankara-bharanam	E. Nageswara Rao	K. Vishwanath	Besancon Film Festival	Prize of Public	
19. Akriet	Duniya Films	Amol Palekar	Nantes Film Festival	Special mention	
20. Bhawani	Sanchar Film	Ketan Mehta	Nantes Film	UNESCO	
21. Naani Maa	L.V. Prasad	Parvathi Menon	Moscow Film Festival	Diploma to Leela Misra	
22. Syed Waris Shah	Bharat Lakshmi Picture	Sevak	Tashkent Film Festival	Silver Medal and Certificate of Merit	
Non-Feature Films					
23. Arrival	Mushir Ahmed	Mani Kaul	8th International Film Festival of India, N. Delhi	Silver Peacock the Director	
24. They Call Me Chamar	Mushir Ahmed	Loksen Lalvani	XI International Tampere Film Festival, Finland	Certificate of Merit	
25. -do-	-do-	-do-	10th International Short and Documentary Film Festival, Little, France	Special Mention of the Jury	

1	2	3	4	5	6
26. Quicksand	M/s. Durga Khota Production			Thessaloniki Film Festival, Greece	Diploma of Honour
27. Prosperity in Drought Prone Areas	Omprakash Sharma	M.V. Swamy	6th International Agrarian Film Competition, Zaragoza, Spain		Bronze Tower
28. Ishwer Chandra Vidya-sagar	Vijay B. Chandra	Samiran Dutta	International Diploma Film Festival, Panama		Diploma of Merit

1982

Feature Films

29. 36 Chowringhee Lane	Shashi Kapoor	Aparna Sen	Manila Film Festival		Golden Eagle
30. -do-	-do-	-do-	London Film Festival		Best Actress to Jannifer Kapoor and Art Direct Bansi Chand
31. Arohan	Govt. of West Bengal	Shyam Benegal	Karlovy Vary		Best Direction
32. Baisakhi Megh	Slogan Sambaya Samity	Utpal Dutt	Kualampur		Best Feature Film/Best Supporting Actor/Best Screenplay
33. Thyagayya	N. Krishnan Raju	Bapu	-do-		Best treatment of religious theme
34. Aadhaar-shila	Ashok Ahuja	Ashok Ahuja	Mannheim Festival		Gold Medal & Cash Prize of Rs. 8,000/-
35. Imagi Ningthem	X-Cine Production	Aribam Shyam Sharma	Nantes Film Festival		Best Film
36. Elipathayam	T.C. Shankar	Addoor Gopalakrishnan	London Film Festival		British Film Institute Award

1	2	3	4	5	6
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Non-Feature Films

- | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| 37. New
And
Renewable
Resources
of Energy | N.S. Thapa | Yash
Chaudhary | 12th International Festival
of Scientific Film, Belgrade | Bronze Medal |
| 38. The four
Minutes | V.B. Chandra | B.G. Devare | International Green Cross,
Marburg 1982 | 'Urkunde'
award |
| 39. Caesar-
iotomy
In Milch
Animals | Omprakash
Sharma | B.K. Bhan | XIIth International
Agricultural Festival,
Leipzig, West Germany | Silver Ear |
| 40. Energy
From
Wind,
Water
And Sun | N.S. Thapa | Yash
Chaudhary | 20th International Festival
of Films on Scientific
and Technological Progress,
Czechoslovakia | Grand Prix |
| 41. The Four
Minutes | V.B. Chandra | B.G. Devare | 6th International
Competition for
Medical Films,
Marburg, F.R.G. | Special
Diploma of
Honour |
| 42. Mist Is
Clearing | Omprakash
Sharma | P.C. Sharma | 12th International
Agricultural Festi-
val, Leipzig, West
Germany. | Special Com-
mendation
from the
Jury. |
| 43. Spring In
Sikkim | N.S. Thapa | | 7th Annual
Festival of Moun-
tain Films in Banff,
Canada | Special Jury
Award. |
| 44. The Story
of Wheat | K.K. Garg | Mohamood
Qureishi | 12th International
Agricultural Festival,
Leipzig, West Germany | Bronze Ear |

1983

Feature Films

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 45. Chokh | Govt. of
West Bengal | Utpalendu
Chakraborty | Berlin Film
Festival | Cash Prize
of Rs. 12,000/-
under Young
Forum. |
|-----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--|
-

1	2	3	4	5	6
46. Kharij	Neelkanth Films	Mrinal Sen	Cannes Film Festival		Special Jury Award
47. Grihajuddha	Govt. of West Bengal	Buddhadeb Dasgupta	Venice Film Festival		Fipresi Award
<i>Non-Feature Films</i>					
48. Gifts of Lover	K.K. Garg	Meera Dewan	9th International Film Festival of India,		Special Jury Award
49. Faces After Storm	Yash Chaudhary	Prakash Jha	—do—		—do—
50. Low Cost Gobar Gas Plant	Omprakash Sharma	H.S. Advani	Agrifilm Festival, Orbetello, Italy.		Special Mention Jury Award.
51. Om Namah Shivaya	V.B. Chandra	Loksen Lalvani	Panyara-83 Festival, Moscow		Certificate of Merit
52. Gift Of Love	K.K. Garg	Meera Dewan	29th West Germany Short Film Festival, Oberhausen		Diploma of Honour
53. A matter of Life And Death	V.B. Chandra	A.N. Parmesh	Week of Ethnological Films in Yugoslavia		Special prize for participation.
54. Man Vs. Mon.	F.T.I.I.	Shashi Anand	Ontario, Canada		Trophy as the Best Social Comment.
55. —do—	—do—	—do—	Oberhawssen		Grand Prize Ex-Aequo in short film category.
56. Pot Story	F.T.I.I.	Zainuddin A. Kechich	Ontario, Canada		Two-Star rating

1984

Feature Films

57. Maya Miriga	Lotus Productions	Nirad Mohapatra	Mannheim Festival	Best Film
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1	2	3	4	5	6
58. Paar	NFDC	Gautam Ghosh	Venice Film Festival		Best Actor Award to Naseeruddin Shah
59. Ardh Satya	Manmohan Shetty & Pradeep Upoor	Govind Nihalani	Karlovy Vary Festival		Best Actor Award for Om Puri
60. Khandhar	Jagdish Chokhani & Pushpa Chokhani	Mrinal Sen	Mentreal Film Festival		Special Jury Award.
<i>Non-Feature Films</i>					
61. Water Hyacinthe A Weed Turned To Wealth	Omprakash Sharma	D. Gautam	XIII International Agricultural Film Compe-titive, Berlin		Silver Ear
62. Plant Tissue Culture	Prem Vaidya	Vijay Pande	13th Inter-national Festival of Scientific Film, Belgrade		Nikola Tesla Bronze Medal
63. Kalank	Dr. P.K. Rajhuns		26th Inter-national Leipzig Docu-mentary and Short Film Festival for Cinema and Television.		Diploma of Merit
64. The Decision Is Yours	P.B. Pendharkar	Chandra-shekar Nair	7th Interna-tional Compe-titive For Medical Films, Marburg, West Germany.		Diploma of Honour
65. Non-Conven-tional Energy Resources	D. Gauta-man	Kuldeep Sinha	International Film Festival 'Agrifilm 84' Slovak, Prague, Czechoslovakia,		Second Prize.
66. Ganges Gharial		Naresh Bedi	International Wild Life Film & TV Festival		Best Cameraman to Naresh Bedi.

Fall in Production of Marine Fish

5233. **SHRI N. DENNIS :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been fall in the production of marine fish ;

(b) if so, what was the fall in the output of marine fish during the year 1983-84 as compared to 1982-83 ; and

(c) whether Government have formulated any plan to promote marine fishery and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). The production of marine fish during the past three years is as follows :

	Lakh tonnes	
1981-82	—	14
1982-83	—	14
1983-84 (Provisional)	—	16

(c) Some of the important programmes being implemented by the Central Government to promote marine fishery are as follows :

- (i) assistance to the States in diversifying fishing activities and motorization of indigenous craft through loans/subsidy ;
- (ii) augmentation of deep sea fishing fleet through a judicious mix of indigenous, imported and chartered fishing vessels ;
- (iii) providing 33% subsidy on the cost of indigenously constructed deep sea fishing vessels ;
- (iv) providing loans on soft term through the Shipping Develop-

ment Fund Committee for purchase of deep sea fishing vessels ;

- (v) augmentation of Fisheries Surveys ;
- (vi) assistance for construction of fishing harbours at major and minor ports and of the landing and berthing facilities at smaller fishing centres ;
- (vii) training of fishery operatives for manning the fishing vessels ; and
- (viii) regulation of fishing by foreign vessels in the Exclusive Economic Zone. For this purpose, 'The Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981' has come into force with effect from 2nd November, 1981.

Amount spent on Advertisements

5234. **SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent by Government on advertisements during the last five years (year-wise) ; and

(b) the details regarding different types of advertisements released by the DAVP ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The total expenditure incurred on release of advertisements through Directorate of Advertising & Visual publicity, excluding the amount spent on advertisements issued to officially managed Employment News/Rozgar Samachar, during the period

1979-80 to 1983-84, year-wise is as under :

Year	Amount (In Rs.)
1979-80	2,83,31,408
1980-81	3,50,55,546
1981-82	3,92,39,879
1982-83	3,99,67,460
1983-84	3,90,43,826

(b) The advertisements released by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual publicity are categorised as classified/classified-display or display advertisements. The former are response-oriented and mostly relate to recruitments, tender notices, etc. The display advertisements are motivational and educative in nature relating to such themes as National Integration, Family Welfare etc.

Proposal of DDA to Acquire the land at Anand Parbat and West Patel Nagar

5235. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal of the DDA to acquire land of Military Engineering Service at Anand Parbat and West Patel Nagar as shown by the survey of India map of 1972-73 ; and

(b) if so, how the D.D.A. propose to rehabilitate the civilians who are residing in those barracks since so many years ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Amount Allocated by HUDCO to States for 1985-86

5236. SHRI V. SOBHANADRE-ESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of

WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated by HUDCO to different States for 1985-86 ;

(b) whether in view of the steep rise in the cost of building material, Government will enhance the subsidy element as well as loan limits for construction of houses for weaker section ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, reaction of Government and steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) :

(a) During 1985-86, HUDCO proposes a tentative loan sanction target of Rs. 295.00 crores. The State-wise allocation is shown in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c). The Government has already set up a Working Group to examine the existing pattern of financing of HUDCO. The terms of references of the Group includes *inter-alia* the question of revision of ceiling cost of various types of houses and increasing the quantum of loan assistance admissible from HUDCO. The Group is yet to submit its report. There is, however, no provision for the grant of subsidy by HUDCO to the weaker section for the construction of their houses.

Statement

Statewise Minimum Allocation for sanction of loans during 1985-86 assuming existing type of operations.

HUDCO Zone/ State/UT	Minimum allocation for loan sanction during April, 1985 to March 1986		
	Total	(Rural Rs. crores)	Urban
1	2	3	4
ZONE-I			
Assam	4.04	1.28	2.76
Bihar	18.55	3.74	14.81
Haryana	4.09	0.74	3.55
Himachal Pradesh	1.38	0.56	0.82
Jammu & Kashmir	3.83	1.72	2.11
Manipur	0.63	0.20	0.45
Meghalaya	0.51	0.20	0.31
Nagaland	0.39	0.14	0.25
Orissa	9.06	2.04	7.02
Punjab	6.49	0.85	5.64
Rajasthan	19.92	3.43	16.49
Sikkim	0.13	0.06	0.07
Tripura	0.45	0.15	0.30
U.P.	29.50	5.81	23.69
West Bengal	19.35	2.29	17.06
A.N. Islands	0.12	0.06	0.06
Arunachal Pradesh	1.77	0.59	1.18
Chandigarh	0.47	—	0.47
Delhi	5.84	0.02	5.82
Mizoram	0.53	0.14	0.39
ZONE-I	Total	127.05	24.02
ZONE-II			
Andhra Pradesh	23.66	3.59	20.07
Gujarat	23.72	2.30	21.42
Karnataka	19.67	2.40	17.27
Kerala	8.87	1.12	7.75
Madhya Pradesh	20.81	4.77	16.04
Maharashtra	38.43	3.77	34.66
Tamil Nadu	31.57	2.21	29.36
Dadra Nagar Haveli	0.02	0.01	0.01
Goa Daman & Diu	0.74	0.05	0.69
Lakshadweep	0.01	—	0.01
Pondicherry	0.45	0.01	0.44
ZONE-II	Total	167.95	20.23
ZONE I+ZONE II		295.00	44.25
			250.75

Supply of Edible Oils to Haryana

5237. SHRI RAM PRAKASH :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND
CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the quantity of edible oils and other commodities were supplied in full to Haryana during the last three years ;

(b) the details of requirement in 1985-86 ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the requirements ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND

CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). Allocations to States/Union Territories of imported edible oils, wheat and rice under the Public Distribution System are made on month to month basis on considerations of several factors like demand, availability of stocks in the Central Pool, off-take in the past, local availability etc. Allocations of these commodities to Haryana during the last three years were also made on the same considerations. A detailed statement in this regard is enclosed.

Statement

Statement showing demand, allotment and offtake of essential commodities in respect of Haryana during the last three years

Year	Demand	Allocation	Offtake
1	2	3	4
(Figures in 000 tonnes)			
WHEAT			
1982	195	76	27.8
1983	127	121	52.4
1984	179	175	54.6
RICE			
1982	18.1	15.8	6.9
1983	33.1	23.4	20.8
1984	39.0	26.4	9.1
EDIBLE OILS			
(Figures in M. Tonnes)			
*1982-83	5377	3020	3116
*1983-84	30000	12700	9153
*1984-85	30000	10500	4788
KEROSENE			
(Figures in Tonnes)			
1982-83	—	93934	96140
1983-84	—	103534	101993
1984-85	—	114270	114732 (Prov.)

* Oil year from November to October.

SOFT COKE

(in 000 tonnes)

Year	Total Despatches
1982-83	17.0
1983-84	12.7
1984-85 (till Feb., 1985)	15.2

SUGAR

(in tonnes)

Period	Quota
April '82 to Sept. '83	5462
October '83 onwards	5837

CONTROLLED CLOTH

(in lakh sq. metres)

Year	Yearly entitlement	Despatch instructions issued by Haryana Federation	Quantity released
1982-83	58.32	36.54	33.50
1983-84	45.90	26.71	19.50
1984-85	36.18	68.46	58.29

Import of cows from West Germany

5238. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given clearance for the import of 20,000 cows from West Germany ; and

(b) if so, who is the importing party here, the foreign exchange involved and the purpose of the import ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) It has been decided to accept a donation

of about 20,000 cows in the first instance to be donated by Her Highness Princess Irene of Greece.

(b) It has been decided that the entire operation for import and distribution of gifted cows will be handled by the National Dairy Development Board. Since the milch cows are being donated, on foreign exchange expenditure is involved.

Installation of TV Centres in Tribal Areas during 1985-86

5239. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the reason for not giving priority for expansion of TV net work in tribal areas of Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh during Seventh Plan;

(b) the places selected for installation of LPT and HPT in these tribal areas during Annual Plan of 1985-86;

(c) whether his Ministry has prepared a Master Plan of T.V. expansion in tribal areas of Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh on the lines of North Eastern Region;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The VII Plan proposals for expansion of TV services provide for establishment of transmitters to extend TV coverage to various uncovered parts of the country with due priority to tribal areas, including those in Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. The VII Plan is yet to be approved.

(b) Action is on hand to set up low power transmitters in the following tribal districts of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh during 1985-86 :—

State	Centre
1. Orissa	Bhawani Patna
2. Madhya Pradesh	(i) Jagdalpur (ii) Khandwa

(c) to (e). Subject to availability of resources for this purpose, TV services in the country is being expanded in a phased manner. Extension of TV service to tribal areas of Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh has been accorded due priority while formulating proposals for TV expansion during VII Plan. Implementation of the proposed schemes would, however, depend on the availability of necessary resources.

Demand for More Outlets for Sale of 'Rasika'

5240. SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether more and more outlets for sale of Rasika are demanded by general public;

(b) whether action has been taken to introduce the drink on trains originating from New Delhi/Delhi Railway stations; if so, details thereof; and

(c) total sale amount of the product, month-wise, during 1984 and till now in 1985 ?

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

(b) Rasika fruit drink has been introduced on the Gomti Express originating from New Delhi railway station.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

Month	Sale amount
	Rs. (lakhs)
1	2
January, 1984	1.49
February, 1984	2.52

1		2
March, 1984	...	10.13
April, 1984	...	19.80
May, 1984	...	28.27
June, 1984	...	21.77
July, 1984	...	14.48
August, 1984	...	16.42
September, 1984	...	14.36
October, 1984	...	13.46
November, 1984	...	5.05
December, 1984	...	3.22
Total	...	150.97
January, 1985	...	2.33
February, 1985	...	8.05
March, 1985	...	20.82
April, 1985	...	29.95*

*Upto 29th April, 1985.

[Translation]

Categorisation of Quarters in Aram Bagh

5241. SHRI SATYANARAYAN PAWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the covered area of type (A), (B) and (C) Government quarters in DIZ area, Mandir Marg, Aram Bagh is the same;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have constructed an additional kitchen in type (A) quarters and categorised them as type (B) quarters and also type (B) quarters with three rooms have been categorised as type (c) quarters; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The standard plinth areas are allowed to be exceeded upto two per cent when found necessary in architectural consideration. This is to allow some flexibility in architectural planning.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Laying of Water Line Works in Manak Vihar Colony Delhi

5242. SHRI D.K. NAIKAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING

be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4769 on 21 December, 1981 regarding laying of water line works in Manak Vihar Colony, Delhi and state :

(a) whether Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has since raised the development charges for water for Manak Vihar Colony from Rs. 6.50 per square meter to Rs. 8.40 per square meter;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof especially when the actual cost of execution of work at Rs. 56,700,37 is for less than the estimated cost at Rs. 82,603,66; and

(c) whether it is the policy of Delhi water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking to utilise such excess amounts recovered for meeting its other expenses ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR):

(a) No, Sir. The development charges were worked out at the rate of Rs. 8.40 per square metre on the basis of estimated cost.

(b) and (c). As per the policy, the development charges are worked on the estimated cost and the agreements are signed on this cost. Therefore, the question of refunding any saving does not arise. Similarly, excess costs are also not recovered.

A rebate of 10 per cent (20 per cent in cases where residents deposit full payment in advance) is being given on the estimated cost and therefore, the question of utilising excess for any other expenses does not arise.

Allotment of Flats under HUDCO Schemes, 1979

5243. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of draws held by the D.D.A. date-wise, till 31 March, 1985

for allotment of MIG, LIG and Janta type flats under the 1979 HUDCO pattern and the number of flats, category; wise, included in each draw;

(b) whether the persons declared eligible in these draws have been allotted flats and if not, the number of flats in respect of which physical possession has not been given so far along with reasons therefor and the time by which the process will be completed; and

(c) the time by which the DDA will hold draws for the remaining flats and the number of flats of each category proposed to be included in those draws and details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR):

(a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Allotment of Accommodation to Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society, New Delhi

5244. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that in pursuance of a Cabinet decision taken in 1963, it is obligatory to provide accommodation on nominal rent to the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi for various purposes including opening of branch stores to provide items of daily use to the Central Government employees;

(b) whether during the last two years, in spite of various requests from the Society as well as the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, his Ministry has declined to give any accommodation to the Society due to which its expansion programme has come to a halt; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to comply with the above Cabinet

decision for further allotment of accommodation to the Society for opening of branch stores in fulfilment of the above objective ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR)

(a) In 1963 the Cabinet had approved a proposal for provision of suitable accommodation to the wholesale and primary stores of the Society on nominal rent.

(b) No residential accommodation could be provided to the Society because of the acute shortage of accommodation in the General Pool and the fact that a large number of officers have been waiting for more than two decades for their in-turn allotment. No office accommodation could also be provided to them because of the acute shortage of such accommodation.

(c) The matter is receiving the attention of Government. However, it may be pointed out that a number of residential units/shops have been allotted to the Society from time to time by the Government.

Advertisements for Newspapers in West Bengal

5245. **SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of newspapers in West Bengal, which are on the list of U.P.S.C. for advertisement;

(b) whether there was any addition in the list of U.P.S.C. for advertisement in 1984-85;

(c) if so, their titles and language; and

(d) the number of newspapers from West Bengal which have applied for U.P.S.C. Advertisement and whether their applications have been accepted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) A statement containing the names and other particulars of newspapers published from West Bengal and borne on the Union Public Service Commission Media List is attached.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir So far as newspapers published from West Bengal are concerned, two newspapers, namely 'Uttar Banga Sambad' and 'Aajkal' published in Bengali language were added to the Union Public Service Commission Media List in August, 1984.

(d) The application for inclusion in the Union Public Service Commission Media List were received in recent past from ten daily newspapers published from West Bengal. These applications will be considered at the time of the next periodic review of Union Public Service Commission Media List

Statement

S. No.	Name and Place of the Publication	Language
1.	Amrita Bazar Patrika, Calcutta	English
2.	Vishwamitra, Calcutta	Hindi
3.	Sanmarg, Calcutta	Hindi
4.	Azad Hind, Calcutta	Urdu
5.	Jugantar, Calcutta	Bengali
6.	Basumati, Calcutta	Bengali
7.	Kalantar, Calcutta	Bengali
8.	Paigham, Calcutta	Bengali
9.	Uttar Banga Sambad, Siliguri	Bengali
10.	Aajkal, Calcutta	Bengali

Exhibition of Pornographic Films

5246. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Malayalees as a whole are being maligned by certain agencies exhibiting pornographic films outside Kerala under the guise of permitted Malayalam movies;

(b) whether a number of Malayalees and Non-Malayalees outside Kerala have protested against the exhibition of filthy sex movies; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to punish and prevent those agencies exhibiting pornographic films under the guise of permitted Malayalam movies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). The Board of Film Certification and Government are not aware that the Malayalees as a whole are being maligned by certain agencies exhibiting pornographic films outside Kerala. However, reports are being received that some of the certified Malayalam films are being exhibited with titlating and often obscene English and Hindi titles in the advertisement material and that some films are being screened with interpolated material. The responsibility for enforcement of the penal provisions in the Cinematograph Act 1952 rests with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, as exhibition of films is a State subject. From time to time the Board of Film Certification and Government have brought the problem regarding censorship violations to the notice of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. In September 1983 the Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting wrote to the Chief Ministers of all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations emphasising the need to enforce the provisions of the law. Further, the Cinematograph Act 1952 was amended by the Cinematograph (Amendment) Act

1984 (effective from 27.8.84) to provide for enhanced punishment for offences under the Act. Rule 38 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules 1983 was also amended to provide that advertisements about films shall indicate only the certified titles of films.

Soil Erosion in Keonjhar District of Orissa

5247. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the extent of damage caused to cultivable land due to soil erosion every year in Barbil, Joda, and Thakurani areas in Keonjhar district of Orissa ; and

(b) if so, the specific steps taken to check soil erosion in these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The problem mostly arises due to large scale mining operation in these areas. The debris brought out from mining areas spread over agricultural land down below. Also undulating terrain accelerates the process of soil erosion.

The State Government has formulated the proposals in the Seventh Plan for control of mine spoils in such areas so that anti-erosion works can be taken up. Finalisation of the proposals is awaited.

Unauthorised Encroachments between Mausam Vihar and Radheysham Park Extension Area

5248. SHRI LALA RAM KEN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6562 on 11 April, 1983 regarding unauthorised encroachments between Mausam Vihar and Radheysham Park Extension Area and state ;

(a) whether DDA has removed the encroachments ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The DDA has reported that the unauthorised constructions could not be removed due to various reasons such as stay orders from the court and law and order situation.

Foodgrains Moved by FCI in West Bengal

5249. SHRI BIMAL KANTI GHOSH : Will the Minister of FOOD

AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total movement of indigenous and imported foodgrains through the Food Corporation of India in West Bengal by rail and road during 1984 ; and

(b) how it compares to the movement of such foodgrains in West Bengal during 1982 and 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Despatches of indigenous and imported foodgrains to West Bengal during 1984, 1983 and 1982 were as indicated in the table below :

(figures in lakh tonnes)

Year	Indigenous (Rail)	Imported		Grand Total
		Rail	Road	
1984	15.77	0.36	3.06	19.19
1983	25.04	2.29	5.48	32.81
1982	30.01	0.19	2.52	32.72

Supply of Foodgrains at Differential Rates to Different Income Groups

5250. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to supply foodgrains through Public Distribution System to various income groups in the country at differential rates with regard to quantity as well as prices ; and

(b) If so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration.

Revision of Wages of Construction Workers

5251. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently revised the wages of the construction workers ;

(b) whether the Indian Federation of Building and Wood Workers have strongly protested against the revisions ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether Government have con-

sidered the requests of the Federation to enhance the minimum wages for the construction workers ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Federation has written to say that the compensation provided to the workers should not have been less than 4 paise per point rise in the Consumer Price Index Number.

(d) and (e). The issues raised by the Federation have been included in the agenda of the 18th Meeting of the Minimum Wages Advisory Board scheduled to be held on May 9, 1985.

Loss of Foodgrains in West Bengal during Unloading

5252. PROF. M.R. HALDER : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether F.C.I is losing a certain quantity of foodgrains in West Bengal at the time of unloading ; and

(b) if so, what measures are proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent this loss :

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) At the time of unloading of foodgrains at the destination stations certain amount of losses are noticed in relation to the quantities despatched from the despatching stations and West Bengal destinations are no exception to it :

(b) FCI have taken a number of steps to reduce these shortages which include machine stitching of bags, installation of weigh bridges, avoidance of movement in open wagons, tightening of security measures at loading/unloading rail heads

and surprise checks at various operational points.

Losses in Food Corporation of India

5253. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Food Corporation of India has been incurring heavy losses at present ;

(b) if so, reasons therefore ; and

(c) details of remedial measures taken to minimise the losses ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Food Corporation of India is making constant efforts to reduce the handling costs to the minimum possible and improve the working results.

Annual Deficit of Hindustan Samachar News Agency

5254. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the annual deficit of Hindustan Samachar News Agency (Co-operative Society) at the time of taking over by Delhi Administration on 10 May, 1982;

(b) the present accumulated deficit of Hindustan Samachar Society;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to make good the deficit;

(d) whether General Manager Swindled nearly one lakh of rupees and absconded; and

(e) if so, the action taken to recover this hard earned money of the workers of Hindustan Samachar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The annual deficit of Hindustan Samachar News Agency (Co-operative Society) till June, 1982, was Rs. 25,29,162-29.

(b) The accumulated deficit, at precept is estimated at approximately Rs. 85 lakhs.

(c) The case for providing rehabilitation grant has been referred to the Ministry of Cooperation by the Registrar Cooperative Societies, Delhi Administration.

(d) The then General Manager, Shri U.S. Gandhi allegedly misappropriated nearly Rs. 1.25 lakhs and absconded.

(e) Two different cases of misappropriation have been lodged with the police by the General Manager of Hindustan Samachar and the police has been requested to expedite the case.

Environmental Problems Due to Over Grazing

5255. **SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether over-grazing is one of the major environmental problems spread throughout the country;

(b) whether the solution to this problem lies in promoting stall feeding;

(c) whether stall feeding is impossible without promoting few but good quality domestic animals; and

(d) if so, steps taken to achieve this goal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Several factors such as reckless felling of trees resulting in degradation of forest wealth and exposure of soil, over grazing, pollution by industrial wastes etc., are responsible for creating environmental problems. The extent to which over grazing alone contributes to the environmental problems in the country is difficult to say.

(b) to (d). The promotion of stall feeding combined with upgrading of livestock through breeding and development of fodder is an important measure to reduce over grazing. The high yielding animals are, by and large, maintained on stall feeding by their owners. Further, to reduce over-grazing, reduction of a sizeable population of un-productive animals is required.

Some of the measures initiated by the Government for livestock development in the country are :

(i) Improvement of important indigenous breeds of cattle and buffalo by selective breeding and cross-breeding of non-descript cattle with exotic dairy breeds like Jersey, Holstein Friesian, etc.;

(ii) Improvement of indigenous sheep by cross-breeding/selective breeding for production of more wool of better quality and also for production of meat.

(iii) Improvement of indigenous pigs by crossing with exotic breeds;

(iv) Development and multiplication of quality breeding stock to improve production of eggs and poultry meat, and improvement of marketing infrastructure;

(v) Improving nutritional support to livestock by development of feed and fodder resources.

- (vi) Development of animal health facilities for diagnosis, treatment and vaccine production, and organising national programmes for control of diseases like Rinderpest, Foot and Mouth, etc.

Action to Safeguard Consumers Interest

5256. PROF. RAMAKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether consumer in India is being exploited by the monopoly manufacturers;

(b) whether the country needs a legislation on the lines of English Unsolicited Goods and Services Act, 1971 and English Unfair Contract Terms Act, 1977 to safeguard the consumers interest; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). A number of complaints come to the notice of Government about monopolistic trade practices indulged by the monopoly manufacturers. In order to check these, the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 has since been amended to include specific provisions to curb unfair trade practices with a view to safeguarding interests of consumers. In addition, the Law Commission has recommended certain amendments in the Indian Contracts Act, 1872.

Requirements of Seeds for Major Crops

5257. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether production of high quality seeds is lopsided (TOI dated 2

March, 1985) with surplus of wheat seeds and serious shortages in urgently needed oilseeds, pulses etc., and if so, reasons thereof;

(b) whether NSC has worked out optimum national seed needs for each major crop for the entire country and if so, details thereof indicating annual actual production and availability; and

(c) whether NSC is taking every precaution not to sell infected seeds even in emergencies and shortages as was done a few years back when Karnal Bunt-infested wheat from FCI was taken and distributed by NSC with disastrous results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL GHANDRAKAR) : (a) There has been surplus of wheat seeds in the country in the year 1984-85 on account of the following reasons :

- (i) Diversion of considerable acreage of wheat in Maharashtra, Rajasthan etc to other crops needing less water on account of drought and moisture strain.
- (ii) Dislocation in road transportation in the crucial month of November '84 due to disturbed conditions. There were marginal shortages in case of seeds of oilseeds and pulses mainly due to varietal problems.

However, the production of seeds cannot be termed as 'lopsided' as in normal conditions entire wheat seed would have been consumed.

(b) The Government of India works out the optimum National Seeds needs. The National Seeds Corporation is a National Public Sector Organisation dealing with the production and marketing of seeds.

(c) The National Seeds Corporation has all physical facilities for seed testing

and seeds are sold in sealed packings after proper tests. They do not allow infected seeds for sale even in the time of shortages and emergencies. The National Seeds Corporation has never purchased any wheat from FCI and sold as seed.

Out of Turn Allotment on Medical Grounds to Government Employees

5258. SHRI B.K. GADHAVI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Government servants who have been given accommodation out of turn during the last one year in Delhi;

(b) the grounds under which such allotments were made;

(c) whether junior officers have been able to manage accommodation while seniors have been left out causing frustration amongst the senior officers; and

(d) when allotment is made out of turn on medical ground whether the employee is asked to appear before the Medical Board and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFGOR) :
(a) 1005.

(b) The information is given in the statement attached.

(c) Yes, Sir. Ad-hoc allotments are made on special considerations under compelling circumstances and therefore, it is possible that junior officers may get accommodation while seniors have been waiting.

(d) No, Sir. For allotments on medical grounds the persons concerned are required to produce necessary medical certificate from appropriate specialist/ Board of Doctors of Government Hospital or from a Government recognised Centre or Institute. Those certificates

are also got verified independently by the Directorate of Estates from the Board of Doctors/Specialist who had issued such certificates. Thereafter, the cases are considered by a Special Accommodation Committee which includes also an officer of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and a medical specialist of the concerned disease.

Statement

Sl No.	Grounds under which accommodation is allotted on out of turn basis
1.	Ad-hoc allotments to dependents of the deceased officers.
2.	Regularisation of the same quarter in the name of the dependents of the deceased officer.
3.	Ad-hoc allotments to the dependents of the retired officers.
4.	Regularisation of the same quarter in the name of the dependent of retired officer.
5.	Ad-hoc allotment to occupants of departmental pool on transfer to offices eligible for general pool accommodation.
6.	Ad-hoc allotment to personal staff of Minister/Judges of Supreme Court, Dy. Speaker Rajya/Lok Sabha etc.
7.	Ad-hoc allotment on medical grounds such as TB (in active infectious stage) and malignant cancer.
8.	Ad-hoc allotment to physically handicapped.
9.	Ad-hoc allotment on special compassionate ground.
10.	Ad-hoc allotment on other grounds like nature of duty, staff of Vice President etc

Sanctioning Research Project by ICAR

5259. SHRI LALITESHVAR SHAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the average time taken for sanctioning a research project by ICAR;

(b) whether the person concerned has to submit 15-17 copies of the outline of research he wishes to undertake;

(c) whether in the process and circumstances only those persons can take up a research project who are employed in Government of Agriculture Universities; and;

(d) if so, whether there is little or no scope for research project being undertaken by a person who is not a Government or University servant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The average time taken for sanctioning the *ad-hoc* Research Projects by ICAR varies between 6 to 9 months

(b) No, Sir. 35 copies of the proposal complete in all respects are required to be forwarded to the Council.

(c) and (d). Schemes can be sponsored by ICAR Institutes, Agricultural and other Universities, Public Quasi-Public and private institutions and other organisations capable of undertaking research.

Benefit to Growers due to Research Work in Pepper

5260. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of research work in pepper being carried on at present; and

(b) to what extent the small growers have been benefited by all this research work and extension facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Research on pepper is confined to the following broad areas :

1. Survey and collection of germ-plasm and hybridization for developing new and improved varieties;
2. Select appropriate standards of pepper under different agro-climatic conditions.
3. Determine the optimum/economical fertilizer requirements.
4. Ameliorate the quick wilt affected pepper gardens through efficient management practices.
5. Evolve effective control measures against pests and diseases of pepper such as Pollu "beetle" and slow-wilt diseases.
6. Evaluate different cultivars for quality characteristics.

(b) Pepper cultivation is confined mostly to small growers. These growers are provided information on improved production technology through organising field day's, distribution of leaflets and on-farm training. By adopting a new rapid multiplication technique, single noded rooted cuttings of high yielding cultivars are being made available. This technique ensures better and speedy field establishment. The management practices developed for disease effected gardens are expected to sustain economic yield even in small holdings. By controlling the polly beetle through the recommendations evolved, crop losses of upto 30 per cent can be avoided.

The IDA aided Kerala Agricultural Development Project which is in progress now provides for rehabilitation of 17,500 hectare of pepper plantations in Kerala with superior planting material. adoption

of scientific cultivation practices and credit support.

Export of Wheat

5261. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the names of the countries to which wheat will be exported indicating the quantity thereof and the prices at which it will be exported ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): About one lakh tonnes of wheat is being sent aid to some of the drought affected African countries.

In pursuance of Indo-Soviet Trade Protocol (January-December, 1985), Food Corporation of India has entered into a contract with Exportkhleb, Moscow for export of 5 lakh tonnes of wheat. Further export will be undertaken to the extent feasible.

The Minimum Export Price laid down for wheat is Rs. 1,600/- per tonne FOB in bulk.

Procurement Prices of Foodgrains

5262. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have increased the procurement prices of some foodgrains; and

(b) if so, the foodgrains procurement prices which are going to be increased, foodgrain-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) The Government have announced increase in the procurement/support prices for 1984-85 crops of Paddy, Coarse Cereals (Jowar,

Bajra, Maize and Ragi), Wheat, Barley, Arhar, Moong and Urad.

(b) For 1985-86 crops, the Government's decision on the level of procurement/support prices would be taken on receipt of the Reports of the Commission for Agricultural Cost and Prices.

Demonstration by Quarry Workers

5263. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA
REDDY :
DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA
RAO :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether quarry workers staged a demonstration in front of his residence on 30 March, 1985 and submitted a memorandum for their demands;

(b) if so, details regarding their demands contained in the memorandum; and

(c) whether their demands have since been considered by Government and if so, results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Immediate Implementation of the Supreme Court directives and Awards of Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Chandigarh; release of Swami Agnivesh, Chairman, Bandhua Liberation Front and other activists of Khan Mazdoor Union; arrest of culprits and payment of due compensation to the family of Shri Dhomi Das, who was killed in the clash on 17.3.85, compensation to labourers who were injured; a judicial probe into the 17th March, 1985 incidents and nationalization of the quarries.

(c) Tripartite meeting were convened on 30th March, 1985 and 1st April, 1985,

16th April 1985 and 25th April, 1985 to consider the ways and means to settle the grievances of the workers of the Stone quarries and crushers in Paridabad. In the meanwhile, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has given an order that a compliance report in respect of the directives issued by it should be filed. The Supreme Court has also issued a directive about notification of minimum wages for quarry workers in accordance with the awards of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Chandigarh.

Upgradation of Powers of the Medium-Wave-Transmitters

5264. SHRI K RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether slippages have occurred in the work on the upgradation of power of the medium-wave transmitters setting up of 100 KW medium-wave transmitter at Nagpur for National Channel, setting up of 2 number 250 KW short-wave transmitters at Aligarh and an equal number of 500 KW short-wave transmitters at Bangalore for strengthening the external services; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the action taken to overcome such slippages ?

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

(b) Slippages in upgradation of some transmitters are due to non-receipt of equipments and some cases due to non-completion of Civil Works. The details are :

NAGPUR 1000 KW MW Transmitter

The equipments for 1000 KW MW transmitter at Nagpur were to be supplied by a foreign supplier. Delivery of equipment has commenced. The transmitter is now expected to be commission in mid 1986.

2 × 250 KW SW Transmitter at Aligarh

The equipment has been received. These 2 Nos. of 250 KW SW transmitters are now proposed to be installed at Delhi instead of at Aligarh to ensure a better use of the directional beam from the transmitter and the aerial system. These are expected to start functioning in 1986-87.

2 × 500 KW SW Transmitter at Bangalore

The site has not yet been handed over by the State Government to the AIR authorities, though payment has been made. The Karnataka High Court has also passed a stay order in respect of the handling over of the site to AIR. The time by which the State Government would be able to hand over the site after getting over the stay order vacated is not clear yet. Meanwhile, transmitter which is already on order, is expected to be received in August, 1985.

Workers Participation in Management

5265. SHRI Y S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Central Public Sector enterprises in which the 1983 scheme of workers participation in the management of public enterprises has been introduced so far;

(b) whether Government have given exemption to any of the Central Public Sector enterprises from introducing the scheme; if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the response of the State Governments towards introduction of the scheme in the State public sector enterprises; and

(d) steps Government have taken or propose to take to ensure implementation of the scheme in the private sector enterprises ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (d). According to

the available information, 15 Central Public Sector Undertakings have implemented the scheme for Employees Participation in Management introduced in 1983 by the Government of India. Government have not given exemption to any of the Central Public Sector Undertakings from introducing the Scheme. The State Governments were requested to implement the scheme in terms of Para 8 of the Scheme which provides for implementation of the Scheme in the State Public Sector and the Private Sector. Some of the State Governments have intimated that the Scheme has been implemented in some State Public Sector enterprises and by some Private Sector enterprises.

[*Translation*]

Regularisation of Services of Daily Wage Employees

5266. SHRI KALYAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to fix a prescribed period to regularise the services of daily wage employees of Government and Semi-Government institutions;

(b) if not, the policy of Government with regard to the future of these employees; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c). The service conditions of casual workers recruited by various Ministries/Departments/Offices of the Government of India, are governed by the instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Training from time to time. To be eligible for appointment to a regular Group 'D' post, a person should have, *inter-alia*, put in atleast two years service as a casual worker or four years service as part-time casual workers (with 240 days or more of service during each year or

206 days each year in the case of institutions following a five day week). As the regularisation of service depends upon the availability of suitable vacancies, no time-limit can be fixed for regularisation.

The Ministry of Labour had circulated in November, 1971, a set of Model Standing Orders for casual workers for adoption and implementation by the Central Government Departmental undertakings. These orders are only advisory in nature. According to these orders, a casual workman who has completed six months of continuous service in the same establishment or under the same employer within the meaning of sub-clause (b) of Clause (2) of Section 25-B of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1946, shall be brought on the regular strength of the establishment.

[*English*]

Setting up of a Sub-Regional Office of NSC at Agartala

5267. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have decided to set up a sub-regional office of National Seeds Corporation (NSC) at Agartala;

(b) if so, steps taken by Government in this respect; and

(c) approximate time to be taken to open the said office ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a). Yes Sir, The National Seeds Corporation (a Central Government Undertaking) has decided to set up a new sub-unit at Agartala (Tripura) under its Regional Office, Gauhati.

(b) The National Seeds Corporation has approached the Director of Agri-

culture, Tripura for suggesting the name of a suitable officer to head the sub-unit. The Corporation has also asked its Regional Manager at Gauhati to locate suitable accommodation for the office, in consultation with the Director of Agriculture, Tripura. Supporting staff would be provided to the sub-unit as soon as the officer to head the sub-unit becomes available.

(c) The National Seeds Corporation expects the sub-unit would be opened by August, 1985.

Live Telecast of Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup Football Tournament at Cochin

5268. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is aware that in India the only Internationally recognized tournament as well as in Asia the Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup Invitation Football Tournament which was inaugurated by Late Smt. Indira Gandhi ;

(b) if so, the reasons for which the Doordarshan did not make any effort of live telecast of this game held in January, 1985 at Cochin ; and

(c) the reasons as to why no live telecast was done during the world class final game at Cochin between Yugoslavia and USSR ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). Doordarshan is fully conscious of the importance of the Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup Invitation Football Tournament. Live telecast of the semi-final and final matches of this

Tournament, played in 1985, was planned. However, due to non-availability of dedicated TV-bearer microwave facilities from Cochin, and other technical constraints, this could not be done. Deferred coverages of the two semi-final and the final matches were telecast on the National network on 3rd, 5th and 10th February, 1985 respectively. Doordarshan Kendra, Trivandrum also put out daily 30 minutes of recorded highlights of all the earlier rounds of matches and arranged telecast of the two semi-final and final matches in full, locally.

Subsidy under IRDP

5269. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the subsidy under the Integrated Rural Development Programme during the Seventh Plan is being raised from the present Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 per beneficiary household ;

(b) if so, whether this is being considered in view of the low level per household investment in the Sixth Plan and price escalation ;

(c) the other facilities that are being provided during the Seventh Plan period ; and

(d) the time by which the final decisions in this regard are likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (d). A statement showing the existing rate of subsidy is enclosed. Presently there is no proposal to change the rate or the upper limit of the subsidy. Details of the Seventh Plan are yet to be finalised.

Statement		
Category	Rate of subsidy	Upper limit of subsidy
Small farmers	25%	Rs. 3,000 in general Rs. 4,000 in DPAP areas and Rs. 5,000 to Scheduled Tribes.
Marginal farmers Agricultural Labourers, Rural Artisans and others.	33.1/3%	-do-
Minor Irrigation (Community Works)	50% of the cost apportionable to small/marginal farmers.	Individual ceilings indicated above will also apply.
Cooperative Societies of beneficiaries.	50%	

**Participation of Experts and Analysts
in the Discussion on the Budget**

5270. PROF. MADHU DANDA-
VATE : Will the Minister of INFOR-
MATION AND BROADCASTING be
pleased to state :

(a) whether while arranging program-
mes and discussion on the Budget on
Akashvani and Doordarshan, economists
and analysts who are very much critical
of the economic policies of Government
are generally kept out from the panel of
speakers ; and

(b) if not, the names of the experts
and analysts who are critical of Govern-
ment's economic policies but were given
opportunity to participate in the panel
discussion on the budget ?

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

(b) The list containing the names of
those experts/analysts and others who
participated in the Budget discussion over
AIR and Doordarshan in 1985, is given
in the attached Statement.

Statement

*Names of the participants who took
part in the discussion on the budget
on 17-3-1985*

ALL INDIA RADIO

1. Shri S. Venkataramanan,
Secretary,
Ministry of Finance,
Government of India.
2. Shri D. N. Patodia,
President-elect of the Federation
of Indian Chambers of Commerce
and Industry.
3. Dr. P. R. Panchmukhi,
Director,
Indian Institute of Education,
Pune.
4. Shri N. S. Jagannathan,
Editor,
Financial Express.

*Participants in the Hindi Discussion
broadcast on 18-3-1985*

1. Shri J. S. Bhatta,
Director,
National Council of Applied
Economic Research.

2. Shri Sudhakar Pandey,
Member of Parliament.
3. Shri Virendra Verma,
Member of Parliament.
4. Shri Balraj Mehta,
Free Lance Journalist.

DOORDARSHAN

Budget Analysis

1. Dr. A. N. Khusro,
former Member,
Planning Commission.
2. Prof. B. V. Bhattacharya.
3. Dr. I. Z. Bhatti (J.N.U.).
4. Prakash Tandon.

Budget 1985-86

(i) *(Journalists points of view)*

1. R. Kroy,
Editor,
Economic Times.
2. Inderjeet,
Editor,
I.N.F.A.
3. N. S. Jagan Nathan,
Editor,
Financial Express.
4. S. Naqvi,
Indian Express.

(ii) *Others*

1. Shri N. K. P. Salve,
Member of Parliament.
2. Shri H. M. Patel,
Member of Parliament.
3. Shri Kalyan Sundaram,
Member of Parliament.
4. Shri Y. S. Mahajan,
Member of Parliament
5. Shri Prem Shankar Jha,
The Times of India.

Physically Handicapped Persons

5271. SHRI NARSINGRAO SUR-YAWANSHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether 3 per cent quota for physically handicapped are fully filled in any department ;

(b) if so, the details, department-wise ;

(c) whether recommendation of 38th session of I.L.O. namely "to use manpower resources to the best advantage, it is necessary to develop and restore the working ability of disabled persons" is fully adopted by the Central and the State Governments ;

(d) if so, to what extent ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). The information in respect of 1984 is furnished in the enclosed statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See. No. LT 1104/85].

(c) to (e). The main objective of Recommendation No. 99 passed in the 38th session of the I.L.O. is to use manpower resources to the best advantage; hence, it is necessary to develop and restore the working abilities of the disabled persons by combining into one continuous and coordinated process medical, psychological, social, educational, vocational guidance, vocational training and placement services.

The above objectives are being achieved through a steady extension of services for the rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons, subject to the availability of resources.

**Shifting of T.V. Transmission Tower
from Agra Town**

5273. **SHRI GANGA RAM :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any move to shift the T.V. transmission tower from Agra town to some other place ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) the expenditure incurred on construction and setting up of the above tower ;

(d) the anticipated expenditure on its removal ;

(e) whether the above tower is being shifted to any place in Agra district ; and

(f) if the above tower is to be shifted for technical reasons, why the same were not taken into consideration while formulating the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). The T.V. tower at Agra is about 3.5 Kilometre away from Taj Mahal and is visible in the background from some positions. However, the question of shifting the tower from its present site is being examined.

(c) The cost of the T.V. tower erected at Agra is Rs. 120 lakhs approximately.

(d) and (e). These are under examination.

(f) No technical reasons are associated with the proposal under examination in this behalf.

**Selection of Feature Films Shown
over Doordarshan**

5274. **SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADDAKH PATIL :** Will the Minister

of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been criticism from various quarters regarding the standard of feature films being shown by Doordarshan ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) the criteria, if any; for selecting feature films to be telecast by Doordarshan ; and

(d) whether Government have reviewed the existing criteria so that better feature films are selected by Doordarshan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Viewers' reaction to the feature films telecast by Doordarshan has been mixed as it depends upon the personal tastes of individual viewers. Doordarshan's endeavour has been to telecast feature films fit for family viewing.

(c) and (d). Offers received from producers/parties holding T.V. rights for feature films are scrutinised and selections made by the Committees constituted at various Doordarshan Kendras and also at the Directorate General, Doordarshan, keeping in view the following aspects of the films, in that order :

(a) International/National/State Awards won

(b) Thematic Value

(c) Cinematic Value

(d) Entertainment Value

(e) Year of Production

(f) Number of times the film was shown on T.V. and at what stations

The selection of feature films is limited to only those which are offered to Doordarshan for telecast.

Setting up of Food Processing Plants

5275. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether several food processing plants are proposed to be set up by Central Government ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken for export of canned fruits and other foods ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The position regarding the food processing plants being set up by various public sector undertakings under the control of the Ministry is as under :

- (i) Modern Food Industries (India) Limited is engaged in setting up a fruit processing unit at Bhagalpur in Bihar and a pineapple processing unit at Silchar in Assam. It is also considering proposals to set up some more fruit and vegetable processing units.
- (ii) The North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited (NERAMAC) set up for procurement, marketing and processing of fruits and vegetables produced in that region is engaged in setting up a pineapple and orange processing unit at Kumar-ghat in Tripura.
- (iii) The Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation is considering a proposal for setting up an extruder plant at New Delhi.

In addition, the Ministry is also providing financial assistance to Bihar Fruit and

Vegetable Development Corporation, an undertaking of the Bihar State Government, in setting up a fruit and vegetable processing project.

(c) The steps taken for promoting export of canned fruits and other foods include, *inter-alia*, grant of import replenishment for import of certain raw materials and packing materials, cash compensatory support and duty drawback and participation in specialised food fairs.

Regularisation of Services of Temporary Employees of AIR/Doordarshan

5276. SHRI P. PENCHALIAH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the AIR/Doordarshan organisations are of the nature of a project ;

(b) whether the employees of AIR/Doordarshan are being recruited on temporary work charged basis ;

(c) the procedure adopted to regularise these posts ;

(d) whether the AIR/Doordarshan have initiated any steps to regularise the services of work charged staff who have completed 240 days of service without any break on C.P.W.D. pattern ;

(e) if so, the time by which these posts are regularised ; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). Certain categories of employees are appointed on work charged basis for a specified work. They are considered for selection for regular employment subject to availability of

posts and their fulfilling prescribed criteria.

(d) The regularisation after working for 240 days is applicable to casual employees and not to those appointed on work charged basis.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance for Development of Barabanki in U.P.

5277. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of **WORKS AND HOUSING** be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of financial assistance provided so far for the development of Barabanki city of Uttar Pradesh under the Central scheme for integrated development of cities with less than one lakh population ;

(b) the number of works undertaken so far with the financial assistance provided in this regard and the details of the works undertaken ; and

(c) if no such assistance has been provided, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(a) A sum of Rs. 23 lakhs has been released as Central loan assistance to Barabanki town under the Centrally sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns.

(b) The following works have been undertaken under the Scheme at a total cost of Rs. 82.73 lakhs :—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Sites and services | — 4 schemes |
| 2. Commercial | — 5 schemes |
| 3. Traffic & Transportation | — 3 schemes |
| 4. Slaughter houses | — 2 schemes |

The details are as in the attached Statement

(c) Does not arise.

Statement
Programme Recommended for Approval under IDSMT—Barabanki Town—UP

		(Rs. in lakhs)							
Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Earlier approved cost	Revised total cost	Share of central & State Govt.	Share of Nagar Palika	Expen- diture incurred up-to 31st March '84	Outlay for 1984-85	Remarks	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1. Site & Services									
	I. Company Bagh Residential Scheme (13,640 sq. m.)	31.54	10.36	10.36	—	3.738	—	Work in progress	
	II. Peerbatawan Residential Scheme for EWS (5209 sq. m.)	8.54	7.05	7.05	—	—	5.05	Already approved	
	III. Station Sarai Residential Scheme (1309 sq. m.)	—	2.19	2.19	—	0.314	—	New scheme approved in principal only.	
	IV. Peerbatwan Balda Residential Scheme (1,125 sq. m.)	—	1.61	1.61	—	—	1.61	New scheme recommended.	
2. Commercial									
	I. Nagar Palika Compound Commercial Scheme Part I (2527) sq. m.)	16.08	16.90	15.08	1.82	11.917	3.163	Work in progress	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	II. Nagar Palika Compound commercial scheme Part II (2035 sq. m.)	—	12.53	10.50	2.03	—	10.500	New scheme recommended.
	III. Company Bagh Commercial Scheme	—	2.00	1.50	0.50	—	—	New scheme approved in principle
	IV. Peerbatawan Commercial Scheme	—	2.00	1.50	0.50	—	—	—do—
	V. Peerbatawan Balda commercial scheme	—	2.00	1.50	0.50	—	1.500	New scheme recommended
	3. <i>Traffic & Transportation</i>							
	I. K.D. Singh Babu Road (1381 m)	—	5.90	4.50	0.50 *0.90	—	4.50	New scheme recommended
	II. Satya Prem Nagar Road (1982 m)	—	7.52	6.00	0.52 *1.00	—	6.00	—do—
	III. Begum Ganj Road (2412 m)	—	8.17	6.50	*1.67	—	6.50	—do—
	4. <i>Slaughter House</i>							
	I. For Big Animals	—	1.75	1.75	—	—	1.75	New scheme recommended.
	II. For small Animals	—	2.75	2.75	—	—	2.75	—do—
	Grand Total :	56.16	82.73	72.79	9.94	15.96	43.323	

* To be given as grant.

[English]

Drought in Kashmir

5278. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the drought hit areas such as in Kashmir, farmers are advised to switch over to ICAR's newly developed technologies ;

(b) if so, details thereof for Kashmir and other States ;

(c) whether the inputs for new technology, including new alternative crops, specially high quality and quantity of seeds are readily provided and freely available through Government or approved agencies ;

(d) if so, details thereof ;

(e) whether ICAR's officials visited Kashmir to implement drought-crash and contingencies plan ; and

(f) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) The All India Coordinated Research Project on Dryland Agriculture has only one centre in Jammu & Kashmir, which is located at Rakh Dhiansar near Jammu. Technology generated at our Research Centre (Rakh Dhiansar) has been disseminated through our bulletin, viz. Improved Agronomic Practices for Dryland Crops in India and also through 'Field Manual on Dryland Agriculture' of the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

(c) and (d). Information has been asked for from the State Government regarding inputs for new technology. The reply is awaited. It will be placed on the Table of the House when available.

(e) and (f). The Scientists from Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture visited our Research Centre on 8-10th October, 1984. Implementation of the development plans is the responsibility of the State Government.

Wastage of Fruits and Vegetables due to Inadequate Processing Facilities

5279. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that 30 per cent of the fruits and vegetables produced in the country are wasted due to poor post harvest handling and inadequate facilities for processing ;

(b) if so, estimated loss of fruits and vegetables to the reasons mentioned above ; and

(c) steps contemplated by Government to stop the wastage of fruits and vegetables and thereby save fruit and vegetable growers from loss ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). No comprehensive survey has been made to assess the postharvest losses/wastage in fruits and vegetable. It is, however, estimated that such losses may be around 30% of the production of fruits and vegetables.

(c) In order to reduce such losses/wastage, the following steps have been taken :—

- (i) Modern Food Industries (India) Limited, a public sector undertaking of the Ministry has diversified its activities and taken up processing of fruits and vegetables. The company is already producing various fruit drinks under the brand name 'RASIKA' and is engaged in setting

up a fruit processing unit at Bhagalpur in Bihar and a pineapple processing unit at Silchar in Assam. It is also considering proposals to set up some more fruit and vegetable processing units.

- (ii) A company, namely, the North-Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited (NERAMAC) has been set up to undertake procurement, marketing and processing of fruits and vegetables produced in that region. The corporation is engaged in setting up a pineapple and orange processing unit at Kumarghat in Tripura.
- (iii) The Ministry is providing financial assistance to Bihar Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation, an undertaking of the Bihar State Government, in setting up a fruit and vegetable processing project. It is proposed to extend such assistance to other State Government undertakings for taking up such projects.
- (iv) Subject to certain conditions, the Government has exempted the fruit and vegetable processing industry from the requirement of licensing so as to encourage growth of the industry.

**Regular Employment for Casual
Workers in C.P.W.D.**

5280. SHRI LALIT MAKEN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the casual workers employed by CPWD are doing work of permanent nature for a number of years ; and

(b) if so, whether thousands of such workers have not been regularised against permanent vacancies as per the yardstick of C.P.W.D. ?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. There is a complete ban on creation of posts and filling up of vacancies. Regularisation of casual workers, however, is subject to availability of vacancies in the direct recruitment quota, and fulfilling other eligibility conditions by the workers.

**Commissioning of Permanent T.V.
Station at Bangalore**

5281. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bangalore is having only a relay TV station at present ;

(b) the time by which permanent T.V. station will be commissioned at Bangalore City ; and

(c) whether the viewers of Bangalore will get the colour transmission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir. A high power (10 KW) transmitter with an interim studio set-up for local programme production is functioning at Bangalore.

(b) and (c). The permanent TV Studio Centre at Bangalore, capable of operation in colour, is expected to be commissioned during 1986-87.

[Translation]

Acute water shortage in Patna

5282. SHRI VIAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether drinking water problem is becoming acute day by day with the extension of Patna town ;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has asked for any assistance from the Centre to solve this problem ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) to (c). The Government of Bihar has not reported any acute water problem in Patna. However, looking to the future needs the State Government has prepared a feasibility report for augmenting water supply in the three towns of Patna, Ranchi and Dhanbad-Jharia and has sought World Bank assistance for executing this project. The report is presently under consideration of the World Bank for possible assistance.

Experiment for converting saline barren land into Fertile land

5283. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have carried out some experiments in Agricultural Laboratories for converting saline and barren land into fertile land ; and

(b) if so, the details of the success achieved ?

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

(b) Experiments for converting saline barren lands into fertile lands have been in progress at various Agricultural Research Stations in the country since a long time. After the reorganisation of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, a National Institute, namely the Central Soil Salinity Research Institute for taking up concerted efforts for reclamation of these soils, was established at Karnal in 1969.

(ii) During the last one and a half decades, Institute has evolved a package of practices for successful reclamation and management of these soils. The package of practices recommended are (a) proper bunding and land levelling ; (b) availability of assured irrigation water (c) proper water management ; (d) adequate application of fertilizers and manures along with zinc application ; (e) application of suitable amendment, generally gypsum, in right quantity and right manner ; (f) choice of proper crops and varieties and cropping sequences ; (g) use of appropriate cultural and agronomic practices.

(iii) Operational Research Projects being carried out by the Institute at two villages namely Sampla and Mundlana in Haryana State demonstrate the successful reclamation of saline lands by sub-surface tile drainage system.

(iv) Prompted by the success achieved by this Institute the States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh have launched large scale reclamation programmes in their respective areas adopting the technology developed by the ICAR Institute. It is estimated that nearly 2.33 lakh hectares have already been brought under cultivation in these three States.

[English]

Development of Horticulture

5284 KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have laid greater emphasis on the development of horticulture in different States ;

(b) whether Government had sent guidelines to different State Governments to create a separate directorate to

intensify horticulture development programme ;

(c) if so, the names of States where such Directorates have been created ; and

(d) the steps taken in Madhya Pradesh for the development of horticulture in the Sixth Plan ?

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

(b) No separate guideline for creating Directorate of Horticulture has been sent to the States; However, recommendation of the Indian Horticulture Development Council for setting up separate Directorates of Horticulture had been forwarded to all the States,

(c) Government of Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, Tamil Nadu and Orissa have Directorates of Horticulture,

(d) The following important steps were taken by the Government of Madhya Pradesh during Sixth Plan period for development of Horticulture :

1. Extension of area under horticulture in irrigated and unirrigated lands.
2. Banana development programme.
3. Distribution of Banana suckers and coconut seedlings on subsidy in tribal areas.
4. Development of existing nurseries at block level and establishment of progeny orchards.

5. Expansion of area under Coconut.

6. Top working of ber and aonla with high yielding varieties.

7. Potato development programme.

8. Development of vegetables around big cities.

9. Fruit plantation programme for small and marginal farmers was also undertaken to extend the area under fruits.

10. A separate Directorate of Horticulture was created in 1982-83 for giving proper emphasis on development of horticulture in the State.

Regularisation of Casual Labourers in C.P.W.D.

5285 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of casual labourers in Central Public Works Department (Horticulture) who have been made regular during the last three years (Year-wise) ;

(b) the number of casual workers who have completed more than two years of service in muster roll as casual labourers but have not so far been made regular (division-wise/site-wise) along with reasons in each case ; and

(c) whether Government have formulated any time bound programme for making them regular ; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHA-**FOOR) : (a) The number of casual labourers made regular during**

1982	—	279
1983	—	69
1984	—	290
(b) Horticulture Central Division	—	87
Horticulture East Division	—	83
Horticulture South Division	—	258
Horticulture North Division	—	61
Horticulture West Division	—	167
Horticulture Development Division	—	262
Total :		918

Regularisation of casual labourers is subject to availability of vacancies and fulfilling of the eligibility conditions by the workers.

(c) No. In C.P.W.D. Casual Labourers are appointed on regular posts which are required to be filled by Direct Recruitment, subject to availability of vacancies and fulfilment of requisite conditions by the workers.

**Provision for Drinking Water Supply
in Rural Areas of Bihar in
Seventh Plan**

5286. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount sanctioned or earmarked for drinking water supply in the rural areas of Bihar for the Seventh Plan period;

(b) if so, whether the amount earmarked is adequate;

(c) whether Bihar Government have represented in this regard to the Centre; and

(d) if so, reaction of Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR):
(a) and (b). The outlay for drinking water supply for the Seventh Five Year Plan

has not yet been finalised. The exact amount earmarked for drinking water supply in rural areas of Bihar will be known only after the Seventh Five Year Plan is finalised.

(c) At the conference of Ministers incharge of water supply of State Governments held in July, 1984, all the States including Bihar requested for provision of adequate outlay for drinking water supply in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(d) The Ministry of works & Housing has urged the State Governments to make adequate provision in their plan under Minimum Needs Programme and has also proposed to the Planning Commission that sufficient outlay may be provided for drinking water supply during the Seventh Five Year Plan keeping in view the objective of providing safe and adequate drinking water to the entire rural population by March, 1991.

Publicity for Legal Aid to Poor

5287. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of INFORMA-

TION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the legal aid given to poor is telecast on television or broadcast on the radio; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the poor people in the country are unaware about the legal aid provided to them by Government;

(c) whether Maharashtra Government have requested the Centre to announce such schemes through mass-media; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) From time to time, the Media broadcast/telecast programmes conveying information on free legal aid to the listeners and viewers in general programmes as well as in programmes directed to special audience groups.

(b) There is no reason to believe so.

(c) No such request has been received.

(d) The Media is even now broadcasting/telecasting suitable programmes.

[*Translation*]

Fire Accident in Akashwani Bhawan, New Delhi

5288. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there had been a fire accident in Akashwani Bhawan, New Delhi in January, 1985 and if so, the total loss suffered therein;

(b) whether proper fire fighting arrangements have been made in all Akashwani and Doordarshan Kendras after this accident; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) Yes, Sir. There was an incident of a minor fire in one of the rooms in Akashwani Bhawan on 7.1.85. Some old records of not great value were partially burnt.

(b) Adequate fire fighting equipment has always been available at all AIR Stations and Doordarshan Kendras. Equipment at Akashwani Bhawan has, however, been further augmented.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Programmes Sponsored by Doordarshan, Srinagar

5289. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of programmes sponsored by the Doordarshan, Srinagar during the months of January, February and March, 1985;

(b) number of participants with their names and parentage; and

(c) the mode of selection of participants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) and (b). Information regarding the number of programmes produced and telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Srinagar during January, February and March, 1985 in which outsiders participated and the names of such persons, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. Doordarshan, however, does not maintain the details of percentage of outside participants.

(c) Selection of participants depends on the nature of programme, expertise, of the participant concerned, his grading, etc.

**Release of "Adi Shankaracharya"
Film**

5290. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National award winning film "Adi Shankaracharya" has not been released in North India even one year after it received censor certificate;

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

(c) whether its marketability will be affected if shown very late;

(d) whether any attempt has been made to sub title it in Hindi; and

(e) if not, the reason thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The film "Adi Shankaracharya" has not been released commercially, but a number of non-commercial screenings have taken place.

(b) The Corporation has not received any concrete offer from the distributors for northern Indian apparently because the film is in Sanskrit.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). The National Film Development Corporation has already decided to dub the film in Hindi so that the film could be released in northern India.

**Transfer of Integrated Fisheries Project,
Cochin**

5291. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE

AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to transfer the Integrated Fisheries Project, Cochin to a fishery establishment under the Department of Fishery Survey of India, Bombay (FSI); and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Video Piracy

5292. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether NFDC Chairman has expressed serious concern at video piracy cutting into Indian film markets as reports in the 'Stateman' of April 12, 1985;

(b) if so, whether Government will further tighten the laws against such piracy;

(c) whether prints of Indian films are taken abroad and then video recorded clandestinely; and

(d) whether Government will seek help of Gulf countries where this piracy is high, to help curb this menace ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir. However, according to the Stateman of April 12, 1985, the Managing Director of NFDC told the reporters that increasing video piracy had shrunk the export market for Indian films to a considerable extent and that efforts to curb this malpractice has so far had little effect.

(b) As far as video piracy in India is concerned, the Government of India has already taken some measures, including amendments to the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and Copyright Act, 1957 to provide for enhanced and minimum punishments (both imprisonment and fine) for offences relating to exhibition of uncertified video film and infringement of Copyright in a work, respectively. Further tightening of laws is not considered necessary. What is more important is the implementation of the provisions of the amended Acts, by the law-enforcing agencies of the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations.

(c) As reports about video piracy abroad continue to be received, it is not unlikely that the prints of Indian films, which are taken abroad legally, might be used for clandestine video recording.

(d) Copyright is a proprietary right and it is for the owners of copyright to initiate necessary civil or criminal proceedings in the appropriate court of law for enforcement of their rights. Gulf Countries do not subscribe to either of the two conventions governing the Copyright protection at international level, viz. the Berne Convention and the Universal Copyright Convention.

Unauthorised Construction in Sarojini Nagar

5293. **SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI**: Will the Minister of **WORKS AND HOUSING** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the shop-cum-flats built in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi were allotted to the allottees of these units and later on those persons were given the ownership rights;

(b) if so, whether these allottees have also covered the verandas in front of their shops thus causing much inconvenience to the consumers particularly during summer and rainy seasons;

(c) action being taken by Government to remove these encroachments; and

(d) whether the owners are making unauthorised construction in their residential flats and if so, action taken/ proposed by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR):

(a) It has been decided to transfer the ownership rights of shops/flats in Sarojini Nagar Market to the allottees;

(b) to (d). Some of the shopkeepers have made encroachments in the verandas. Notices have been issued to them for removing the unauthorised construction. Lease documents for transfer of ownership rights have not been executed with the allottees who have not removed the encroachments from their premises.

Assistance to meet Natural Calamities

5294. **SHRI K. PRADHANI**: Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have changed the norms for granting assistance to States to meet natural calamities;

(b) whether Government have reviewed the guidelines for the disbursal of drought and famine relief to the States;

(c) if so, the changes made in granting assistance to States to meet natural calamities; and

(d) the details of the new set of guidelines sent to various States in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) During 1982, a Committee was set up to review the norms of Central assistance on some items of relief for natural calamities.

The Committee recommended revision in the norms and the Government accepted the recommendation. Subsequently, the Eight Finance Commission submitted their report and on the basis of their recommendation, the Government of India issued instructions on 9th April, 1985. In the context of these instructions and recommendation of the Eight Finance Commission, the Government propose to set up an Inter-Ministerial Committee to review the norms as well as the guidelines for relief for natural calamities.

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

Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns of Gujarat

5295. SHRI R.S. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the town of Gujarat which are identified to be brought under the Integrated Development of Small and

Medium Towns Scheme of Central Government;

(b) the number of towns of Gujarat identified out of 200 towns targeted for the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(c) Central assistance released to each of these towns till 31 March, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) (a) to (c). During the Sixth Five Year Plan 17 towns were allocated for Gujarat to be covered under the Centrally sponsored scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium towns. The names of the towns and Central Assistance released to each of these towns till 31.3.1985 are attached.

No decision has yet been taken about the new towns. These will be decided on the recommendations of the State Government.

Statement

Towns of Gujarat brought under the scheme of integrated development of small and medium towns, and central assistance released to each of these towns.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of town	Central assistance released till 31st March, 1985
1.	Anand ..	30.43
2.	Patan North ...	22.24
3.	Porbandar ...	28.37
4.	Valsad ...	35.00
5.	Yarval Patan ...	14.50
6.	Palanpur ...	27.94
7.	Ankleshwar ...	34.76
8.	Dahod ...	36.95
9.	Mehmedabad ...	14.25
10.	Godhra ...	33.30
11.	Bhuj ...	12.00
12.	Amreli ...	37.00
3.	Mehsana ...	24.68
14.	Khambatt ...	24.25
15.	Kalol Saij ...	30.00
16.	Sanand ...	8.00
17.	Dehgam ...	15.00
		428.67

[Translation]**Issue of Demand Letters by DDA at the Time of Allotment of Flats**

5296. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether allottees of the DDA flats are issued demand letters at the time of allotment;

(b) whether in the event of cancellation of allotment due to some mistake a fresh demand letter is sent to the allottee again;

(c) if so, the number of such cases, particularly in Janta Category under the HUDCO Pattern in respect of which re-allotments were made in 1984 but demand letters were not issued again;

(d) whether Government propose to take any concrete action to ensure that fresh demand letters are issued in such cases; and

(e) if so, the broad details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Allotments are cancelled either on account of non-payment of the amount demanded in the demand-cum-allotment letter or non-fulfilment of the condition of allotment, indicated in the demand cum-allotment letter.

(c) Application for restoration received from such allottees are examined on merit and in case, the allottees have submitted the requisite documents and have deposited demanded amount or are ready to do so immediately and in case the flats allotted to them are available, orders for restoration are invariably passed. In these cases, the date of allotment and due date for payment remain the same and no fresh letters are issued. Only letters indicating

that the restoration has been allowed are issued to such persons. DDA does not maintain any account for such cases.

(d) and (e). Does not arise in view of reply in part (b) and (c) above.

[English]**Development of Kingsway Camp Area**

5297. SHRI D.L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether re-development of Kingsway Camp (areas comprising Outram Lines and Hudson Lines), Delhi was taken up by the DDA in May, 1984 on Priority basis to provide plots of 160 sq. Yards to allottees of these plots as per draw of lots held in May, 1970; if so, the progress made so far;

(b) whether the owners of the one room tenements have been provided slum quarters as transit arrangement in Jahangirpuri; if so, on what terms and for how long; and

(c) whether any time-bound schedule has been drawn up by DDA for the re-development of the said area; if so, the time by which the same will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR):

(a) Yes, Sir. The development works in Outram Lines was taken up on priority basis in May, 1984 and are likely to be completed by the end of August, 1985 subject to availability of site. The development works of Hudson Lines are held up for want of clearance of barracks and other structures.

(b) Yes, Sir. The transit camp was provided to the allottees subject to payment of Rs. 150/- per month on licence fee basis till their plots are ready for handing over.

(c) No time bound schedule has been drawn up for this scheme. The various

development works in Outram Lines are scheduled to be completed by August, 1985. The completion of development works of Hudson Lines is likely to take about 6 months after clearance of the site.

Installation of TV Relay Centres

5298. DR. VALLAL PERUMAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of relay centres of Madras Doordarshan;

(b) whether Government have got any plans to instal more TV relay centres in every district of the State; and

(c) if so, by when it will be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) At present, there is no TV relay centre attached to Doordarshan Kendra, Madras.

(b) and (c). Augmentation of power of the T.V. transmitter, Kodaikanal to 10 KW is on hand. A microwave circuit to link this transmitter to Doordarshan Kendra, Madras has also been ordered. Establishment of a low power transmitter at Neyveli is a scheme approved for implementation by June, 1985. Establishment of additional TV relay centres in various uncovered parts of the country, including those in Tamil Nadu, will depend on the availability of resources for this purpose during the future Plan period.

Scheme to Develop Improved Breed of Piggery

5299. SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a

scheme to develop improved breed of piggery in the country; and

(b) if so, the States selected to implement this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has All India Coordinated Research Project on pigs to develop improved breed of pigs. The States and Union Territories have also got Schemes to improve the economic traits of pigs.

(b) The All India Coordinated Research Project on pigs is under operation in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. In order to improve the economic traits of the indigenous pigs, the crossing with exotic pigs has been undertaken. In different plan periods, 82 Pig Breeding Farms have been set up in States/Union Territories of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Dadar and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu, Mizoram, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura.

Grass Growing Machine for Milk Production

5300. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Development Corporation of Konkan has experimented the use of grass-growing machine at the site of its Bull-mother Project at Aarey Dairy in Bombay;

(b) whether fodder produced by this machine has given tremendous boost to milk production in the project; and

(c) whether Government propose to recommend such grass-machine for dairies with a view to augment the milk supply ?

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

**Testing Facilities at ESIC Dispensary
Kishan Ganj-II, Delhi**

5301. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Employees State Insurance Corporation, Kishan Ganj-II Dispensary has the facility of Pathology Laboratory;

(b) if so, since when and the nature of test facilities available there; and

(c) whether it is a fact that even ordinary test facilities like blood sugar, pregnancy test are not available for which poor patients have to run to ESI Hospital at a distance of fifteen kilometres ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Laboratory in the dispensary has been carrying out routine tests of blood, urine, stool etc. from the very beginning. The laboratory with certain added facilities is working under the supervision of a Pathologist since 8-3-1983. It has been supplied with a calorimeter for carrying out bio-chemical test such as estimation of blood-sugar etc.

Development Works in Bodella by DDA

5302. DR. V. RAJESHWARAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that 21 Cooperative Group Housing Societies allotted and given possession of land in Bodella (Phase-II), West Delhi are unable to start construc-

tion work as the land allotted to them is in low laying area and the development of land has not been taken in hand by the Delhi Development Authority so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay and the time by which the development works viz. levelling of plots/area, laying of water sewerage lines, construction of roads etc. will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) and (b). Out of 21 Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Bodella (Phase-II) 19 Societies have been given possession of land.

The work of earth filling wherever required and the work of road laying are likely to be completed by the D.D.A. during 1985-86. Schemes for water supply and sewerage have not yet been approved by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. This work will be taken up by the D.D.A. after obtaining approval of M.C.D. The D.D.A. have also initiated the process for calling the tenders for providing drainage in this areas.

Decline in Paddy Production in Kerala

5303 SHRI V.S. VIJAYRAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether production of paddy has declined in Kerala over the last 5 years ;

(b) if so, the figures of paddy production in Kerala during the past 5 years ;

(c) the causes of this decline ;

(d) whether the price that farmers get is below the cost of production ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to help the small and medium farmers in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The production of paddy in

Kerala shows slight decline of 3.2 per cent in 1984-85 over 1980-81. The estimates of production of paddy in Kerala during the past five years are given below :

Year		Production ('000 tonnes)
1980-81	—	1936.0
1981-82	—	2039.2
1982-83	—	1988.1
1983-84	—	1891.7
1984-85	—	1874.9

The fall in production of paddy could be attributed to a possible shift in area from paddy cultivation to other crops.

(d) and (e). The procurement/support prices announced by the Government are based on the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission now redesignated as Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). While making its recommendations, the Commission, *inter-alia*, takes into account the

cost of production of the commodities in different States. A comparison of procurement prices with the farm harvest prices of paddy in Kerala during 1980-81 to 1982-83 given below reveals that farm harvest prices are much higher than the procurement/support prices offered by the Government.

Year	Farm Harvest price (Rs. per qtl.)	Procurement price (Rs. per qtl.)
1980-81	152.06	105.00
1981-82	178.78	115.00
1982-83	208.16	122.00

In view of the above, the interests of the small and medium farmers in regard to prices received by them for their produce stand adequately taken care of.

Provident Fund Scheme for Bidi Workers

5304. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether some cases are pending before the Supreme Court regarding the Provident Fund Scheme of Bidi workers in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). The provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 were extended to the Beedi Workers with effect from 31st May, 1977. Some beedi manufacturers had subsequently challenged the applicability of the Act to beedi industry in the Supreme Court and the Court had ordered the stay of operation of the notification extending the provisions of the Act to

Beedi Industry pending hearing of the case. The hearing in the case has since been concluded and the judgement is awaited.

Reservations for SCs and STs in Department of Save Grain Campaign

5305. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees in the Department of Save Grain Campaign, particularly in Orissa, as on 1 March, 1982 and 1 March, 1985 ;

(b) the number of SC and ST

employees amongst them ;

(c) whether reservation rules in favour of SCs and STs are being followed and rosters maintained for that purpose ;

(d) if so, the reasons for the shortfall, if any, and the steps taken to fill the quota reserved for these communities ; and

(e) the number of reserved posts lapsed during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The desired information is given below :

As on	Employees in Save Grain Campaign organisation		Employees in Save Grain Campaign, Orissa	
	Total	SC/ST	Total	SC/ST
1-3-1982	323	99	19	7
1-3-1985	348	97	23	6

(c) Yes, Sir.

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) During this period, two vacancies reserved for SC & ST have been carried forward due to non-availability of suitable SC/ST candidates.

(c) the response from the State Government to the Centre's suggestion to declare moratorium on strikes and lock-outs in West Bengal ?

(e) No vacancy reserved for SC/ST has lapsed during the period.

Enforcing of Industrial Disputes Act in West Bengal to Prevent Strikes and Lockouts

5306. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have sent any letter to the Government of West Bengal asking it to enforce the existing provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act to prevent strikes and lock-outs in West Bengal ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In a letter dated the 14th January, 1985 addressed to the Chief Minister of West Bengal the Labour Minister, while sharing his thoughts on the need to ensure harmonious industrial relations in the country, had suggested that to achieve the objectives of preventing strikes, lockouts and closures, the provisions of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1982 should be freely and effectively used. In doing so, emphasis was laid on the fact that while workers should be persuaded not to resort to strikes while their grievances are under conciliation, the employers should also not resort to lockouts

and closures but approach the State and Central Governments to remove in time the causes leading to lockouts and closures.

(c) While acknowledging the letter addressed to the Chief Minister the Labour Minister, West Bengal has informed that the climate of conciliation and mutual understanding is being promoted through the State Level Labour Advisory Board on which important organisations of employers as also the Central Trade Unions are represented, and has suggested changes in the Industrial Disputes Act to prevent unilateral suspension of operations, closure or lockout.

Market Buildings in Pushp Vihar

5307. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that market buildings in all the sectors of Pushp Vihar, New Delhi are ready for allotment but are not being allotted; if so, the date of completion of market buildings in each sector and reasons for not getting the markets opened ;

(b) whether due to the non-opening of these markets jhuggi-markets are being developed like a wild fire and creating all type of nuisance in that area and thereby spoiling the environment of entire locality; and

(c) if so, the time by which Government propose to remove those jhuggi-markets as well as other unauthorised shops from that locality to make the ecological balance by making this area free from pollution and free from unhygienic conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR):

(a) The shops and stalls in the Convenient Shopping Centres of Sector-I, Sector-III and Sector-V, Pushp Vihar, New Delhi were constructed by the

CPWD and the L&DO was informed for their disposal in Feb '81, Feb '82 and April '83 respectively. Some of the shops were put to auction but for want of bidders these could not be disposed of. The reserve price for the shops is under review and after the revised reserve price is fixed, the Land and Development Office will arrange for the auction of the shops again.

(b) and (c). There has been some unauthorised construction and the issue is under active consideration of the Govt.

Financial Assistance to the Allottees of Surplus Land

5308. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any allottees of ceiling surplus land are getting financial assistance ;

(b) if so, the amount given to each allottee according to rules ;

(c) the number of persons who have not been given any financial assistance in Orissa during 1984-85 ; and

(d) whether steps are being taken to release the arrear to the State Government of Orissa to pay the dues to the affected persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) Yes, Sir, Allottees of ceiling surplus land are provided financial assistance under a centrally sponsored scheme of providing financial assistance to the allottees of ceiling surplus land.

(b) The scheme visualises a payment of a grant of Rs. 2,500/- per hectare to the allottees of ceiling surplus land with effect from 1-4-1984. Prior to 1-4-1984 the scale of assistance was Rs. 1,000/- per hectare.

(c) and (d). Amounts are released from year to year subject to availability of funds. Rs. 167.92 lakhs have been released to the State Government of Orissa as Central share since the inception of the scheme. During 1984-85, on a proposal from the State Government of Orissa, an amount of Rs. 45.53 lakhs was released towards Central share. There are no arrears to be paid to the State Government of Orissa as reimbursement of Central share of expenditure incurred by them.

Assessment of Integrated Rural Development Programme in Orissa

5309. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SEIHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Central team had visited Orissa to make an assessment of Integrated Rural Development Programme ;

(b) if so, the names of districts where the team met the villagers and farmers ; and

(c) the details regarding the report of this team in regard to the progress of rural development programmes in that State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A Central Team visited Puri District in June, 1983 and made the following comments about some of the important Rural Development Programmes :

1. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) :

- (i) Physical and financial targets in the State during 1982-83 were achieved.
- (ii) Sizeable assistance was provided in the irrigation sector.

- (iii) Milch cattle schemes suffered for want of infrastructural support.
- (iv) Instances of insistence on security by the bank were noticed.
- (v) Recovery of loan was not satisfactory. Most of the milch cattle beneficiaries were found to be defaulters.

II. Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)

- (i) The training was imparted in carpet-weaving, stone-carving, coir making, knitting and tailoring etc.
- (ii) There was inadequate follow up after training.
- (iii) The duration of training in respect of some trades was inadequate.

III. National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)

- (i) Contractors appeared to have been employed in the garb of village leaders for execution of works.
- (ii) Arrangements for distribution of foodgrains were not satisfactory.

IV. Land Reforms :

The beneficiaries stated that they were not provided assistance under any other rural development scheme and the land given to them was of poor quality.

Survey of TV Audience

5310. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey of TV audience conducted by the Directorate General, Doordarshan has revealed that most of the television viewers feel sick

of long duration commercial advertisements intervening the main programmes ;

(b) if so, the precise outcome of survey ; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). No such survey has been conducted by the Directorate General, Doordarshan recently. Popular programmes naturally attract the largest numbers of commercial advertisements. The total duration of such advertisements does not, however, exceed 5% of the total transmission time of any Kendra on any day.

Production of marine products from deep sea fishing

5311. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made assessment regarding the percentage production of marine products obtained as a result of deep sea fishing across India's coast ;

(b) the number of Indian vessels engaged in the deep sea fishing ;

(c) the number of vessels added to the fleet during the last three years ; and

(d) the number of vessels likely to be added during the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The contribution of deep fishing vessels to the total marine fish catch from Indian Exclusive Economic Zone is about 1 per cent.

(b) There are 76 commercial deep sea fishing vessels under operation in Indian waters as on date.

(c) During the last three years from January, 1982 to April, 1985, seventeen commercial deep sea fishing vessels have been added to the Indian fleet.

(d) The number of vessels to be added during the 7th Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

Research work on Cotton

5312. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI AMARSINH RATHA-
WA :

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

(a) the nature of research work on cotton being carried on at present ; and

(b) to what extent the small growers of cotton have been benefited by this research work and the extension facilities provided thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANRAKAR) : (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is supporting research on Cotton through the following Institutes, Projects and Schemes :—

(i) Central Institute of Cotton Research, Nagpur with a mandate to improve crop varieties, crop production and crop protection technologies ;

(ii) Cotton Technological Research Laboratory, Bombay for quality testing, processing technology and product and by-product utilisation ;

(iii) All India Coordinated Cotton Improvement Project with 33

centres located in various agricultural universities for national level testing of the improved varieties and technologies ;

- (iv) Integrated Cotton Development Project with 7 centres located in Punjab, Haryana and Maharashtra to integrate research development, extension and training to increase cotton production in farmers fields ;

- (v) A few time bound problem oriented ad hoc research schemes.

During the last two decades about 60 high yielding varieties in different staple categories and 15 hybrids in long staple category have been developed and popularised. Crop Protection rainfed farming and multiple cropping technologies have been developed. In crop protection technologies Integrated Pest Management was given high priority to economise on pesticide applications. On technology side, chemical finishing for flame retardant and easy care characteristics have been standardised. In by-product utilisation, bio-gas from willowdust, card board from cotton sticks, etc. were prepared.

(b) The improved varieties/hybrids and the technologies greatly helped in raising cotton yields both under rainfed and irrigated conditions. By the judicious application of improved technologies under Integrated Cotton Development Project, it was shown that it is possible to significantly increase the yield in rainfed areas of Maharashtra.

Similarly, under the Intensive Cotton Development Programme subsidies on certified seed, operational charges on aerial and ground spraying/dusting of pesticides, plant protection equipments, demonstrations and pheromone traps for controlling bollworms are provided to the cotton growers. These facilities are extended to all the cotton growers including small and marginal farmers.

Dry farming technology and integrated pest management systems are of special

benefit to small and marginal farmers. The hybrids which have greater resistance for adverse conditions have greatly benefitted different categories of farmers.

CPWD Enquiry Offices in Pushp Vihar

5313. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of quarters in all the sectors of Pushp Vihar, New Delhi are occupied by various divisions of CPWD for the purpose of Enquiry Offices of CPWD in spite of the fact that CPWD Enquiry buildings are ready and in use ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for occupation of such quarters and the time by which Government propose to issue necessary instructions to the CPWD authorities to vacate Government quarters ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(a) Yes, Sir. Three quarters in Sector III and four quarters in Sector V.

(b) There is no regular Enquiry Office constructed in Sector V and hence the Civil Enquiry Office is functioning in residential quarters. This is purely a temporary arrangement till a regular Enquiry Office building is constructed in that Sector.

In Sector III, three residential quarters are being temporarily utilised by the Construction Division for the quarters for which the maintenance is still with that Division. These will be vacated as soon as the maintenance of all the quarters in Sector III is handed over to the maintenance Division.

Recording of Interviews of Freedom Fighters

5314. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the AIR/Doordarshan have drawn up any programme for the recording of interviews of the well-known freedom fighters on the freedom struggle so as to record their experiences for the present and future generations;

(b) if so, the date from which the recording of interviews has commenced and the names of the freedom fighters, State-wise, whose experiences have been recorded;

(c) whether it is proposed to expand this programme and cover more freedom fighters in 1985;

(d) if so, a brief outline thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) A.R. Stations are recording the interviews with freedom fighters from time to time since 1972. A list of 301 freedom fighters whose recordings are preserved in archives of AIR is enclosed, (Statement I). Doordarshan Kendras are also recording interviews of freedom fighters. A statement-II is enclosed.

(c) and (d). Recording of interviews with freedom fighters and their broadcast/telecast is a continuous process and will continue during 1985 also.

(e) The question does not arise.

Statement I

Name of the Freedom fighters whose recordings have been preserved in Archives of All India Radio

S. No.	Name	Language
1	2	3
1.	Shri Munna Lal Pancholia	Hindi
2.	„ Munna Lal Pancholia	-do-
3.	„ Salig Ram	-do-
4.	„ Sita Ram	-do-
5.	„ Jadu Gopal Mukherjee	English
6.	Smt. Savitri Devi	Hindi
7.	Shri Surya Prasad Singh	-do-
8.	„ Mahamaya Prasad Singh	-do-
9.	„ Sureshwan Pathak	-do-
10.	„ Roopnarayan Singh	-do-
11.	„ Kailash Nath Divedi	-do-
12.	Smt. Jara Devi	-do-
13.	Shri Devi Dutt Kandpal	-do-

1	2	3
14.	Shri Shankar Rao Maldapurdar	Hindi
15.	„ Beri Dhur Kanungo	-do-
16.	„ Faqir Chand Shahu	-do-
17.	„ Jathedar Mota Singh	-do-
18.	Smt. Mamobai	-do-
19.	„ Savitri Sharma	-do-
20.	Shri Bhoppa Rao Keshar Rao Koyarehar	-do-
21.	„ Mali Reeva	-do-
22.	„ Anawaral Navi	-do-
23.	„ Sajjan Singh	-do-
24.	„ Choudhury Ranbir Singh	-do-
25.	Dr. Usha Mehra	English
26.	Shri Saligram Agarwal	Hindi
27.	„ Haripad Bhattacharji	Bengali
28.	„ Gurubax Rai	
29.	„ Laxmi Chand Mehra	
30.	Shri M.S. Shivaram Singh	
31.	„ K.A. Keraluyan	
32.	„ Kshitish Basu	Bengali
33.	„ Jaghal Choudhury	
34.	Sardar Hari Har Singh	
35.	Shri D.P. Keshava Menon	Malayalam
36.	„ Chhannu Beesmegare	Hindi
37.	„ Pran Lal Shah	Gujarati
38.	„ Khem Chand Sharma	Sindhi
39.	„ R.P. Purshottama Reddiar	
40.	„ Appaji Gandhi	Hindi

1	2	3
41.	Shri B.L. Thiru Gruda	Tamil
42.	Monder (R. Muthial)	,,
43.	Arun (K. Arunachalam)	English
44.	Shri P.S. Chinadorai	Tamil
45.	,, S.R.N. Shesha Bhagavathar	,,
46.	Dr. N. Chanderkant Mudaliar	,,
47.	Shri A.R. Sawai	,,
48.	,, Charan Das	Hindi
49.	,, Laxmi Chand Mehra	Punjabi
50.	Smt. Manno Bai	Hindi
51.	Shri D.N. Joshi	Gujarati
52.	, Gopalji Bhai	...
53.	,, Mada Deo Prasad	Hindi
54.	,, K.P. Chatterjee	English
55.	,, T.U. Kashirajah	Tamil
56.	,, K.N. Krishnan	Hindi
57.	Lala Har Dayal	English
58.	Shri Shivram Singh	...
59.	,, Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi	Hindi
60.	,, Gopal Lal Asawa	,,
61.	,, Ram Karan Joshi	,,
62.	,, Suresh Bhattacharjee	,,
63.	,, Mani Lal Gurudev	,,
64.	,, A.N. Iswali Sahib	English
65.	,, Sakhanand Mishra	Hindi
66.	,, Bishram Singh	...
67.	,, Nahar Singh	...
68.	,, R.S. Kumar Swami	...

1	2	3
69.	Shri R.S. Krishnan	...
70.	„ K.T. Ramalingam	...
71.	„ R. Savo	...
72.	„ Udam Singh	...
73.	„ Sakthanand Mishra	Hindi
74.	„ Prativadi Bhayamkrachari	English
75.	„ B. Ranga Nayakali Varangel	Telugu
76.	-do-	English
77.	„ Shah	„
78.	„ Uma Khan Pathan	Urdu
79.	Miss. Mari Bahan	Hindi
80.	Shri Shankar Narain Joshi	English
81.	„ Shri Kshivish Basu	Bengali
82.	Acharya K. Ramalingam	English
83.	Shri A.R. Savai	—
84.	„ Salig Ram	Hindi
85.	„ Sita Ram	—
86.	Master Adityandra	Hindi
87.	Shri Ram Gindoli	English
88.	Gyani Vir Singh	Punjabi
89.	Ram Vidya Devi	Hindi & English
90.	Sumiti Ghosh	Hindi & English
91.	Shri Ranbir Singh	Hindi
92.	„ Bal Krishna Vithal	„
93.	„ Hans Lema	English
94.	„ S.P. Alayas	—
95.	„ K.L. Sharma	Tamil
96.	„ T.N. Gopalacharya	„

1	2	3
97.	Dr. T. Mascarenhian	English
98.	Shri Laxman Dutt	Hindi
99.	„ Basunand Ray Gandhi	„
100.	„ Raghubans Narayan Singh	„
101.	„ Rangesh Sharma	„
102.	„ Shyam Krishan Agrawal	„
103.	„ Manoranjan Nandi Lasan	—
104.	„ Nibaran Dutt	—
105.	Smt. Sneh Iata Dev	—
106.	Shri V.M. Vishnubharatiyan	—
107.	„ Chandrama Singh	Hindi
108.	„ Ram Pandey	„
109.	„ Chhavinath Pandey	—
110.	Smt. Dev Rani	—
111.	Shri Karpoori Thakur	Hindi
112.	„ Surya Narayan Singh	„
113.	„ K.P. Kesava Menon	English
114.	„ N.G. Phuori	Hindi
115.	Smt. A.V. Kutlimalu Amma	„
116.	Shri Girdhari Singh Sainani	Hindi
117.	„ Krishna Swami	Kanada
118.	Smt. Narinjan Kaur	Punjabi
119.	Shri Ganga Charan Maurya	Hindi
120.	„ Kartar Singh	Punjabi
121.	„ R.S. Kumara Swami	Tamil
122.	„ Siza Ram	Hindi
123.	„ A. Bala Gopal	Malyalam
124.	„ Kamal Nath Tiwari	Hindi

1	2	3
125.	Dr. Usha Mehta	English
126.	Shri B.P. Sinha	Hindi
127.	„ Chandrika Sharma	..
128.	„ Jagan Nath Prasad Singh	„
129.	„ Kedar Mani Shuki	—
130.	„ M. Manjunatha Rao	Malayalam
131.	„ Gulab Chandra Gupta	Hindi
132.	„ Mahant Bhagwat Rao	„
133.	„ Taremel Krishnan	—
134.	Smt. Savitri Devi	Nepali
135.	Shri Akhori Narayan Singh	Hindi
136.	„ Laxmi Narain Sudhanshu	„
137.	„ Vaidyanatha Chaudhry	„
138.	„ Chavan Prasad Sahu	„
139.	„ Saryu Prasad Mishra	„
140.	„ Dev Saran	„
141.	„ Ram Bhajan Dutt	„
142.	„ Jai Nandan Jha	„
143.	„ Mahendra Shastri	Hindi
144.	„ Baldev Chaudhary	„
145.	Maulana Saiyad Faziur Rehman	Urdu
146.	Shri Gulzar Patel	„
147.	„ Indradeep Singh	Hindi
148.	„ Jarebwar Prasad Khalish	„
149.	„ Surag Nath Chaubey	„
150.	„ Prafull Ramjan Raha	Bengali
151.	„ Chappu Nair	„
152.	„ K. Sankaran Nair	„

1	2	3
153.	Shri Bhubhuti Bhushan Dey	... Bengali
154.	„ Makhan Lal Dey	... „
155.	„ V.K. Achuthan Vaidyar	... Malayalam
156.	Smt. Ammu Kuttyamma	... „
157.	Shri M.K. Raghvan	...
158.	„ Abinash Basu	... Bengali
159.	„ Brojendra Kumar Basu Roychoudhury	... „
160.	„ Baradekant Bhattacharjee	... „
161.	„ Saral Kumar Sengupta	... „
162.	„ Gaga Tshering	...
163.	„ Ramrishi Dev	...
164.	„ Jagannath Prasad	...
165.	„ Thakur Prasad Mandal	...
166.	„ Manik Chander Gupte	...
167.	„ Kashinath Malviya	...
168.	„ Ramprit Singh	...
169.	„ Pyare Lal Gupte	...
170.	„ Ramjatan Singh	...
171.	„ Kailash Prasad	...
172.	„ Laldas Gupte	...
173.	„ Ramcharitra Mehta	...
174.	„ Avadhnarain Singh	...
175.	„ Prevas Chandra Roy	... Bengali
176.	„ Shew Mangal Singh	... Nepali
177.	Smt. Koyapilli Devaki	... Malayalam
178.	Shri Jayadeva Rao	... „
179.	„ Mohammad Koya	... „
180.	„ Digendra Acharya	...

1	2	3
181.	Shri Harish Ranjan Das	...
182.	„ B. Dutt Roy	...
183.	„ Benoy Bhusan Chowdhury	...
184.	„ Upendranath Deb	...
185.	„ Chitaranjan Dass	...
186.	Smt. Charishilla Deb	...
187.	Shri Pranesh Chandra Dey	...
188.	„ Suresh Kumar Badra	...
189.	„ Hira Lal	Hindi
190.	„ Rati Bhagat Tana	„
191.	„ Ratan Lal Jain	„
192.	„ Sarvamand Mishra	„
193.	Smt. Radhika Krishan Prasad	„
194.	Shri Somara Tana Bhagat	„
195.	„ Pandey Vireshwarnath Rai	„
196.	„ Dev Raj Tiwari	„
197.	„ Mahendra Jha	„
198.	„ Nanjhi Singh	„
199.	„ Ramji Prasad	„
200.	„ Sukh Deo	„
201.	Shri Mukut Bhari	„
202.	„ Lal Tana Bhagat	„
203.	„ Sohrai Ram	„
204.	„ Sayad Ali Razia	„
205.	„ Gopal Ram	„
206.	„ Ram Prasad Dubey	„
207.	„ Rajendra Singh	„
208.	„ Narain Chander Lahiri	„

1	2	3
209.	Shri Mangal Singh Honhaga	Hindi
210.	„ Ganga Prasad	„
211.	„ Goverdhan Ram	„
212.	„ Sita Ram Dubey	„
213.	„ Upendra Prasad	„
214.	„ Rampujan Tiwari	„
215.	„ Shambhunath Tiwari	„
216.	„ Ram Devi Ram	„
217.	„ Rasi Bhagat Tana	„
218.	„ Sargandhar Singh	„
219.	„ Surya Prasad Gupte	„
220.	„ Saraswati Prasad Mishra	„
221.	„ Bhola Nath Verma	„
222.	„ Harpal Yadav	„
223.	„ Yogeshar Mishra	„
224.	„ Usmangani	„
225.	„ Krishanmohan Sahai	„
226.	„ Jagannath Prasad	„
227.	„ Nukul Prasad Ram	„
228.	„ Ram Prasad Ram	„
229.	„ Nikunju Goswami	„
230.	„ Satya Narain Khandwai	„
231.	„ Lalchand Chourisia	„
232.	„ Harsh Dev	English
233.	Smt. Kumud Rishi	Hindi
234.	Shri R.K. Sinha	English
235.	„ Kiran Das	„
236.	„ Hazare Singh	„

1	2	3
237.	Shri Nishitha Nath Kundu	Bengali
238.	„ Nageshwar Baraik	Hindi
239.	„ Bimal Kumar Dasgupta	„
240.	„ Randeo Tiwari	„
241.	„ Ramanugrah Prasad	„
242.	„ Sarju Prasad Poddar	Nepali
243.	„ Shanti Gopal Sen	Bengali
244.	„ Shyam Lal Prasad	Hindi
245.	Smt. Bhuvneshwari Devi	„
246.	Shri Pratul Chandra Mitra	„
247.	„ Jilu Ram Kisan	„
248.	„ Jagan Singh	„
249.	„ Harihar Singh Karmyogi	„
250.	„ Satyanarayan Singh	„
251.	„ Nisitha Nath Kundu	„
252.	„ S.G. Alias Bhausahab Ranade	Marathi
253.	„ Harihar Gurunath Salgarkarali Alias Kavi Kunjavihari	„
254.	„ Baburao Bhaurao Kachare	„
255.	„ Tatyarao Deoras Desai	„
256.	„ Dattajirao Balwant Patil	„
257.	„ Srinicasa Shankarrao Khot	„
258.	„ Vishnu Waman Nene	„
259.	Dr. Uttamrao Giridhar Patil	„
260.	„ Dattatraya Ganesh Kale	„
261.	„ Dada Appaji Barde	„
262.	„ K.L. Vaishampayan	„
263.	„ Shridhar Purshottam Limaye	„
264.	„ Shivram Raghu Maradane	„

1	2	3
265.	Dr. Surendra Nath Ghosh	Bengali
266.	„ Damodar Vishnu Ekbote	Marathi
267.	„ Ramchandra Vithal Nisal	„
268.	„ Srinivas Gavindachari Ahankari	„
269.	„ Nahar Laxmanrao Kulkarni	„
270.	„ Maruti Vishnu Kulkarni	„
271.	„ Alias Buburao Charankar	„
272.	„ Babumiya Dadumiya Bandwale	„
273.	„ D. Gaiinda Tamat	„
274.	„ Paraswami Proadhan	Nepali
275.	„ Gaya Prasad Chaudhary	Hindi
276.	„ Tanuk Lal Yadav	„
277.	„ Latan Sukla	„
278.	„ Singh Bhanwar Singh	„
279.	„ Raja Thakur	„
280.	„ Shyamnarayan Tiwari	„
281.	Interview with F.F. Sone	Nepali
282.	Shri Garib Das	Hinidi
283.	„ Sonelal Bhagat	„
284.	„ Rati Lal Mishra	„
285.	„ Kushashwar Jha	„
286.	„ Chandrika Mishra	„
287.	„ Jatan Ali Mastan	„
288.	Janab Abdul Reman Saheb	„
289.	Smt. Putali Devi	Nepali
290.	Shri Uttamrao Patil	Marathi
291.	„ Sita Ram Govind Alias Bhao Saheb Ranade	„
292.	„ Kriti Narayan Sharma	Hindi

1	2	3
293.	Shri Madan Mohan Singh	Hindi
294.	Major Abid Hassan Safarani	English
295.	Karamvir Babin Chandra Bordoloi	„
296.	Shri Vijay Narayan Sinha	Hindi
297.	Sardar Kultar Singh	„
298.	Smt. Durga Bhabi	„
299.	Shri Yashpal	„
300.	Manmath Nath Gupte	„
301.	Shri Habibur Rehman	Urdu

Statement-II

*List of Freedom Fighters with whom Interviews have been Recorded by
Doordarshan Kendras (15.8.84 to 15.1.1985)*

Name of the Kendra	Name of freedom fighter	Date of telecast
1	2	3
BOMBAY	Shri Manubhai Bhimani	27.8.1984
	Shri Vithal Jhaveri	
	Shri Y.V. Javadakar	29.8.1984
	Shri Rajaram Patkar	14.8.1984
	Shri Hindurao Patil	
	Smt. Hirabai Bhatwadikar	
	Smt. Leela Parekh	13.9.1984
	Shri N.N. Gurjar	
	Shri Popat Shah	19.9.1984
	Shri Mahadev Rao	13.9.1984
	Shri Maruti Pantalkar	
	Dr. B.D. Chitnis	
	Shri R.D. Sankpat	

1

2

3

	Smt. Nrinadini Desai	
	Shri Mohan Lal Mehta	2.10.1914
	Acharya Sridhar Hari Thatte	2.10.1984
	Smt. Malati Thatte	
	Shri Vasant Date	10.9.1984
	Smt. Lajyarani Goyal	
	Laxmi Narayan Mudra Bharati	14.8.1984
	Vimal Chandra Das	
	Dr. Usha Mehta	
CALCUTTA	Smt. Bina Devi	15.8.84
	Smt. Kalpana Das Gupta	15.8.84
	Smt. Maya Ghosh	
	Nikunja Sen	6.9.84
	Shri Dinesh Ghatak	
	Shri Purnendra Dasgupta	
MADRAS	Shri M. Bakthavatsalam	15.8.84
	Dr. N. Chandrakant	7.9.84
	Shri N.S. Varadachari	5.10.84
	Shri T. Kannan	23.11.1984
	Smt. Ranganayaki Ammal	7.12.84
	Shri A.N. Sivaraman	
	Shri K. Bashyam	
	Yogi Sudanandha Bharathy	
	Shri T. Sadashivam	
	Shri K. Rajaveli	
JALANDHAR	Srikant Apte	10.8.84
	Shri Uttam Chand.	24.8.84

1	2	3
	Shri Sohan Lal Oberoi	7.9.84
	Shri Baldev Mitter Bijlee	6.10.84
	Shri Kirpal Singh	20.10.83
	Shri Santokh Singh	3.11.84
	Shri Hans Raj Ghai	4.1.85
	Shri Sadhu Ram Sharma	5.1.85
CUTTACK	Shri Binod Kanongo	21.1.85
BANGALORE	Shri Thagadoor	8.10.84
	Ramachandra Rao	8.10.84
	Shri Adya Rangachar	17.10.84
AHMEDABAD	Shri Madhubai Patel	5.9.84
	Shri Rama Chaman Bawaji	16.1.85
	Shri Ramanlal Shah	23.1.85
HYDERABAD	Shri K. Venkataramanamma	15.9.84
DELHI	Comrade Ram Kishan	22.8.84
	Smt. & Shri K. Subramaniam	10.9.84
	Shri Binod Kanungo	21.1.85
	Shri Amrit Lal Nanavati	6.2.85

Programme Advisory Committee

5315. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Programme Advisory Committee attached to Simla Station of AIR/Doordarshan Kendra, Jalandhar has been constituted;

(b) if so, the exact date on which it was constituted, its composition as at Present and the tenure of the Committees; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the Committee would be constituted and the reasons for delay ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Committees for AIR, Simla and Doordarshan Kendra, Jalandhar will be constituted soon.

Performance of Indian Dairy Corporation

5316. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the performance of Indian Dairy Corporation;

(b) the details of expenditure incurred on the collection, distribution and production of milk by this Corporation State-wise and year-wise, during the last three years; and

(c) the details regarding the quantity of milk prepared from powder supplied in Delhi and other Metropolitan cities ?

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

(b) Indian Dairy Corporation (IDC) do not collect, distribute and Produce milk. It is the responsibility of district cooperative milk unions/state dairy federations to collect, process and market milk and milk products. IDC, however, provide financial assistance to States/union territories for this purpose under Operation Flood II. A statement indicating the status of funds disbursed under Operation Flood II to states/union territories during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 (provisional) is given an annexure.

(c) The metropolitan city dairies of Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras have prepared re-combined milk using milk powder and butter oil ranging from 0 to 39%, 25 to 78%, 62 to 85% and 16 to 55% respectively during the period January, 1982 to February, 1984.

Statement

S. No.	State/UT	1981-82	1982-83	(Provisional) (Rs. in lakhs)
				1983-84
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	—	14.18	2.96
2.	Andhra Pradesh	727.08	362.80	592.13
3.	Assam	77.92	22.07	53.13
4.	Bihar	4.31	62.34	222.70
5.	Delhi	86.05	132.56	2.13
6.	Goa	56.04	40.04	6.05
7.	Gujarat	475.27	1,427.40	562.65
8.	Haryana	0.37	105.03	151.44
9.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	10.67
10.	Karnataka	—	—	308.00
11.	Kashmir	—	—	8.56
12.	Kerala	66.10	139.20	235.64
13.	Madhya Pradesh	345.06	187.17	483.72
14.	Maharashtra	275.21	424.24	337.08
15.	Nagaland	—	1.83	(—) 0.83
16.	Orissa	79.94	178.57	195.95
17.	Pondicherry	2.88	10.74	12.17
18.	Punjab	360.58	353.04	711.22
19.	Rajasthan	36.99	87.71	1.10
20.	Sikkim	8.92	3.82	18.47
21.	Tamil Nadu	216.24	325.62	378.52
22.	Tripura	5.00	6.68	2.50
23.	Uttar Pradesh	2.00	121.96	158.41
24.	West Bengal	53.95	200.65	261.94

Implementation of Crop Insurance Scheme

5317. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been satisfactory progress regarding the implementation of Crop Insurance Scheme in various States during 1983-84;

(b) if so, the total hectares of land covered by the scheme against the targets of the plan; and

(c) steps Government have taken to achieve the targets of the plan ?

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

(b) and (c). A target of covering 5 lakh hectares during the Sixth Plan was projected. An area of 3,24,645 hectares was covered under the scheme upto Kharif 1984 season. The target of covering 5 lakh hectares during the Sixth Plan would be exceeded keeping in view the business booked during Rabi 1985 in respect of which firm figures are not yet available.

Improvement in the Working of F.C.I.

5318. SHRI JAI PARKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government would consider effecting improvements in the working of FCI in the light of suggestions sent to the Prime Minister of 22nd January, 1985 by the Federation of the All India Food Grains Dealers Association Delhi; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The perfor-

mance of the Food Corporation of India is constantly reviewed by the Government with a view to improving its operational efficiency. As the Food Corporation of India is an instrument for execution of Government policies, there cannot be any parity with the private trade.

Survey Regarding TV and Viewing Habits

5319. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any survey to assess the number of television ownership and viewing habits in the country and the level of viewership of different age, sex and income groups to know public opinion about TV; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). An all-India survey was conducted by Doordarshan in 1980 to ascertain demograph profile of TV owning house-holds, viewing habits, viewership of individual TV programmes, etc. The survey was based on samples drawn from 12 places, viz. Delhi, Dehradun, Chandigarh, Bombay, Pune, Jalandhar, Amritsar, Lucknow, Kanpur, Calcutta, Madras and Srinagar. Over 13,000 respondents at these places were interviewed through a questionnaire. The findings of the Survey were made use of by Doordarshan for its own programming. The Audience Research Units and Research Evaluation Cells attached to Doordarshan Kendras have conducted several specific surveys since 1980. This is a continuous process.

Verification of Membership of Unions in Food Corporation of India

5320. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received

a number of representations against the check off method arbitrarily applied by the management of Food Corporation of India for verification of membership of unions ignoring the mode of disciplines procedure;

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government against the management of Food Corporation of India alongwith the present position of the matter; and

(c) whether despite his assurance to Parliamentary Consultative Committee on 11 October, 1984 that this matter was subjudice the FCI management ignored Labour Ministry and took their own actions; if so, the action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The action of the Food Corporation of India management in introducing the check-off system for the purpose of varifying the membership of the unions has been challenged by the workers' unions through writ petitions filed in the High Courts of Kerala, Calcutta and Bombay as well as a Special Leave Petition filed before the Supreme Court. The matter is sub-judice.

Demands of the Indian Journalists Association

5321. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have information about the demands raised in the annual general meeting of Indian Journalists Association held at Calcutta on 23 March, 1985;

(b) if so, details of the demands, particularly the details of the demands relating to interim relief, upward classification of newspapers, increase in wages, rise in Dearness Allowance, house rent and Pension Scheme for all categories of newspaper employees;

(c) what is the present position; and

(d) the steps taken or contemplated by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) The Central Government (Ministry of Labour) has no such information.

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

[Translation]

Office Building of ESIC at Katihar
(Bihar)

5322. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Employees' State Insurance Corporation's own pucca building for its local office is ready in Katihar city in Bihar for the last few years;

(b) whether inspite of its own pucca building, the office is being located in a rented building in Katihar; and

(c) if so, the time by which Employees' State Insurance Corporation's local office will be shifted to its own building, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c). According to available information, the State PWD authorities had asked the ESI authorities to take over the possession of the local office building in January 1984. However, on inspection, the building was found to be situated on a low lying site which could get submerged with knee deep water during the rainy season. The ESI authorities are, therefore, now getting the site adjoining the building filled. The local office will be shifted to the new building as soon as the filling work is completed. Meanwhile, the local office continues to function in a rented building.

*[English]***Consumer Cooperative Societies/
Stores in Delhi**

5323. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND
CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number registered consumer cooperative societies/stores in the Union Territory of Delhi in 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 ; with their membership and annual sales and profits ;

(b) whether there are societies registered under the name and style of

Health Employees NAC Cooperative Stores Ltd., Krishna Nagar Cooperative Consumer Stores Ltd, and Priti Consumer and Cooperative Stores Ltd ; and

(c) the share capital, profits and reserve of these 3 societies and bank advances obtained by these societies during 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The details of registered Consumer Cooperative Societies/Stores in the Union Territory of Delhi with their membership, annual sales and profits in 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 are given below :

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (upto 30.4.1985)
(i) No. of Societies/ Stores,	634	648	676
(ii) Membership	219422	221894	224353
(iii) Annual sales (Rs. in lakhs)	22821.70	22821.93	22822.01
(iv) Profits (Rs. in lakhs)	466.23	466.24	466.22

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Information is given in the Statement.

Statement

(Amounts in Rupees)

Name of the Store	Year	Share capital	Reserve Fund	Profit	Bank advances obtained.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Health Employees NAC Consumer Cooperative Store Ltd.	1981-82 1982-83 1983-84	1,190.00 1,190.00 1,190.00	— 5,387.42 5,387.42	165.15 6,028.56 569.88	Nil. Nil. Nil.
2. Krishna Nagar Cooperative Consumers Store Ltd.	1981-82 1982-83 1983-84	31,050.00 31,050.00 31,050.00	Nil Nil Nil	2,730.29 1,653.09 8,869.89	Nil. Nil. Nil.
3. Preeti Consumer Cooperative Store Ltd.	1981-82 1982-83 1983-84	5,030.00 5,030.00 5,030.00	41.00 128.70 1,196.00	410.50 1,281.70 11,962.90	Nil. Nil. Nil.

**Issue of letter of Intent for
New Sugar Units**

5324. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether letter of intent issued for new units for sugar specifically state that the concessions of Sampath Committee will be available to the new units ; if the unit goes into production within 39 month ; and

(b) whether Government have made any assessment to find out whether the new units are really able to go into production in 39 months and how many such units are enjoying the Committee's concession and the number of units which could not avail of it ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The letters of intent/ industrial licences issued for new sugar projects do not especially state that the concessions of Revised Incentive Scheme will be available to such units if they go into production within 39 months.

(b) An assessment has been made in respect of new sugar projects licensed (from October, 1980 i.e. from the commencement of the Sixth Plan) and those that have been installed till date. The position is that of 19 project 10 have reported completion of the project within the stipulated period envisaged in the Revised Incentive Scheme. Of these 3 are already enjoying the benefits of the Revised Incentive Scheme, and the remaining 7 cases are under examination of Government with a view to determining their eligibility or otherwise, under the parameters of the Revised Incentive Scheme. The remaining cases of new sugar factories are those which could not complete their project within this stipulated period under the scheme, and have thus not been able to avail of the benefit of the scheme.

Construction of a dry dock at Vizhinjam

5325. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct a Dry Dock at Vizhinjam in Kerala ;

(b) whether this scheme has been included in the Seventh Plan ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c). The Central Government have received a proposal from Government of Kerala to construct a dry dock at Vizhinjam. According to the preliminary estimates received in October, 1983, the project is to cost Rs. 478.30 lakhs. It is designed to accommodate about 150 fishing vessels in a year requiring repair facilities. However, the Seventh Plan schemes of Fisheries Sector have not yet been finalised.

Newsprint Allocated to Publishers

5327. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total metric tonnes of newsprint allocated to the publishers in 1984-85 ;

(b) whether the publishers are facing shortage of newsprint ;

(c) if so, the steps taken to meet the growing demand of newsprint by the publishers ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) An allocation of

4,557.42 metric tonnes of newsprint was made by Registrar of Newsprint for India during 1984-85.

(b) to (d). No, Sir. The overall availability of newsprint remained satisfactory. Adequate steps have also been taken to ensure uninterrupted supply of newsprint pending the finalization of the Newsprint Allocation Policy for 1985-86.

**Import of Palm Oil from
different countries**

5328. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the year since where Government

have been importing Palm Oil from different countries ;

(b) the total tonnes of Palm Oil imported from different countries during the last three years ; and

(c) the total tonnes of Palm Oil proposed to be imported from those countries during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The import of edible oils including Palm Oil was canalised through State Trading Corporation with effect from 2.12.1978.

(b) The total quantity of Palm Oil imported during the last three years is as under :

Financial Year		Quantity imported (in lakh tonnes)
1982-83	...	5.16
1983-84	...	6.08
1984-85 (Provisional)	...	7.04

(c) The import of edible oils including Palm Oil during financial year 1985-86 will depend upon the actual availability of indigenous oils, likely demand for the edible oils, the availability of foreign exchange, price situation in the international market etc.

Supply of Foodgrains for NREP

5329. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has sought more foodgrains for NREP under which subsidised foodgrains are being supplied;

(b) if so, whether the present quantity of foodgrains is to be raised per manday ; and

(c) if so, the quantity to be raised per manday ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). Foodgrains under regular NREP are distributed as part of the wages at the rate of 1 kg. per manday to the workers engaged under the programme. Allocation of foodgrains for different States/UTs. for the year 1985-86 have been worked out on this norm only.

(c) Question does not arise.

**Committee by Maharashtra Government
to Study the Cost of Production of
Cereals and Pulses**

5330. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND

RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra had set up a Committee to study the cost of production of cereals and pulses produced in Maharashtra ;

(b) if so, whether Government of Maharashtra have submitted the findings of the Committee to Central Government and Agricultural Price Commission to fix the support prices of cereals and pulses in accordance with the findings of the Committee ;

(c) what were the cost of production per quintal of cereals and pulses according to the Committee during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 and the support prices fixed by Agricultural Price Commission for cereals and pulses for these years ;

(d) whether support prices fixed by Agricultural Price Commission were much lower than suggested by Government of Maharashtra ; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The Government of Maharashtra supplied the cost of Production data to Agricultural Prices Commission, now re-designated as Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) for paddy, jowar, bajra, wheat, gram, tur and moong for the years 1982-83,

1983-84 and 1984-85 for recommending the support prices to Government.

(c) The cost of production estimates for cereals and pulses furnished by the State Government for 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 along with the support prices recommended by the CACP are given in Statement I & II.

(d) and (e). The CACP examines the cost of production estimates furnished by the State Governments. However, while recommending a price policy, the Commission depends upon the estimates of cost of production thrown up by the Comprehensive Scheme for studying the Cost of Cultivation/Production of Principal Crops which is carried out in 16 States. The object is to evolve a balanced integrated price structure in the perspective of the overall needs of the economy of the country. This implies that the interest of both the producer and consumer are to be kept in mind in the price formulation process. Further, the Commission takes into consideration several other factors such as production and price trends, changes in input prices, terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, etc., while recommending the support/procurement prices. It will be noticed that the Government of Maharashtra suggested high prices for all commodities and particularly for essential cereals like paddy and wheat which were as high as Rs. 274.22 and Rs. 373.85 per qtl. respectively for 1984-85. The acceptance of those high prices would have a deleterious effect on the economy leading to unmitigated inflation, high cost of living and level of wages which are not conducive to the national economy.

Statement

Cost of Production as worked out by the State Government of Maharashtra

(Rs. per quintal)

Crop	1982-83 (crop)		1983-84 (crop)		1984-85 (crop)	
	Cost of Production	Cost of Prod. + Profit + Transport and marketing charges.	Cost of Production	Cost of Prod. + Profit + Transport & marketing charges.	Cost of Production	Cost of Production + Profit + Transport and marketing charges.
Paddy	159.47	196.22	193.97	252.53	211.86	274.22
Jowar	148.97	184.51	184.62	240.40	197.33	256.02
Bajra	252.40	300.89	301.95	381.47	324.69	408.80
Wheat	254.42	320.82	290.02	366.11	296.81	373.85
Gramff	416.40	516.38	446.95	554.35	486.20	603.20
Tur@@@	268.87	344.04	261.23	336.52	315.52	453.00
Moong@@@	364.40	N.A.	392.70	492.66	449.16	611.22

N.A. : Not available.

ff : Cost of production estimated on the basis of data collected under the permanent scheme on Cost of Cultivation survey during 1980-81 season by the Agricultural universities and by apportionary joint inputs used, proportionately to other crops on the basis of area in 1980-81 and up-dated.

@@ : The cost of production estimated on the basis of the studies carried out by the MPKV Rahuri in CADA-Girna Project in Jalgaon District in 1975-76 and updated.

@@@ : As no scientific survey has been conducted in the State on Cost of Cultivation of tur, use has been made of the data made available through the data collected for cotton crop by the Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola under the State Scheme for Kharif season 1980-81, as tur is grown mixed with cotton in Nagpur region and updated.

Statement II
Procurement/Minimum Support Prices of Cereals and Pulses

Crop/Variety	1982-83 (crop)		1983-84 (crop)		1984-86 (crop)	
	As recommended by A.P.C.	As announced by Government	As recommended by A.P.C.	As announced by Govt.	As recommended by C.A.C.P.	As announced by Government
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Paddy Common	122.00	122.00	132.00	132.20	137.00	137.00
Jowar, Bajra,						
Maize, Ragi FAQ	118.00	118.00	124.00	124.00	130.00	130.00
Wheat FAQ	151.00	151.00	155.00	152.00	157.00	157.00
Barley FAQ	116.00 (Huskless)	122.00	119.00	124.00	124.00	130.00
	127.00	(Huskless)	130.00			
Gram FAQ	235.00	235.00	240.00	240.00	245.00	—
Arhar FAQ (Tur)	215.00	215.00	245.00	245.00	275.00	275.00
Moong FAQ	240.00	240.00	250.00	250.00	275.00	275.00
Urd FAQ	230.00	230.00	245.00	245.00	275.00	275.00

FAQ : Fair Average Quality.

Constitution of Advisory Boards on Child Labour

5331. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given directives to all the State Governments to constitute advisory boards on child labour ;

(b) if so, when did Government issue such a directive ;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala have set up such an advisory board ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). In July, 1980, the Central Government had written to all State Governments/Union Territories Administrations requesting them to constitute State Advisory Boards on Child Labour.

(c) and (d). Information is awaited from the Government of Kerala.

Survey on Child Labour

5332. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Child Labour Cell has commissioned a survey on child labour by Operation Research Group, Baroda and Madras Institute of Development Studies about match industry in Sivakasi ; and

(b) if so, what are their conclusions and recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). The Ministry of Labour had commissioned two studies, viz. (1) working children in India by

Operation Research Group, Baroda, and (2) study of the match industry in Ramanathapuram district, by the Madras Institute of Development Studies, Madras.

A statement giving the main recommendations on Working Children in India by the Operations Research Group is attached. The report of the Madras Institute of Development Studies is awaited.

Statement

Main Recommendations Based on the All India Survey of Working Children

1. Irrespective of age of sex, if a child employed is given a labourous task, it needs to be prohibited, howsoever remunerative or of short duration or of urgent nature it may be to the society or to the family.
2. Along with age-restriction in assigning a job to a child, there has to be a restriction on the work duration as his involvement in any task normally should not be more than 3 hours per day.
3. Under the pretext of household work, no child should be deprived of his legitimate developmental rights and freedom to do things of his choice under parental care.
4. Child labour laws should have a focus on the care and welfare of children in general and the implementation be done faithfully.
5. The stress on family welfare be enhanced to attain necessary child care and arresting the incidence of child labour.
6. The working children be given such work which helps them to understand the dignity of labour with full regards to their innocence and simplicity.

7. Working children should not be given any risk-involving jobs and they should be covered under risk insurance for sizeable amount.
8. Every handicapped and destitute child should be protected against any form of child abuse. They should never be made sellable commodity such as child prostitutes, exhibitors of acrobatic feats on streets, beggars on vantage spots or in running trains, etc.

9. In deciding the merits and demerits of working environment, a distinction has to be made between rural and urban working children as the children belonging to former category are normally with their parents. Whereas in the later case, parental care remain remote if not totally absent, thereby resulting higher incidence of juvenile delinquency.

Special Programme for Consolidation of Holdings

5333. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRI-
CULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal for launching a special programme for consolidation of holdings, soil conservation and water management ;

(b) whether the above programme is proposed to be implemented during Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(c) if so, the amount earmarked for the purpose ; and

(d) the amount allocated for implementing these programmes during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-
MENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHAND-
RAKAR) : (a) and (b). There is no

proposal for launching a special programme of consolidation of holdings. There is no special programme regarding water management besides the on-going Command Area Development Programme. Certain proposals relating to expansion of the scope of on-going soil conservation programme are under consideration but are yet to be financial for the Seventh Five Year Plan.

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

Export of Rice and Other Foodgrains

5334. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of FOOD
AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to
state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to export rice ;

(b) if so, to which countries it will be exported during 1985-86 ;

(c) what are the other foodgrains proposed to be exported in 1985-86 ; and

(d) the details of the programme to export rice, wheat and other foodgrains during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND
CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA
SINGH) : (a) No rice is proposed to
be exported on the Government account
by the Food Corporation of India.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Only wheat is proposed to be exported on the Government account by the Food Corporation of India.

About six lakh tonnes of wheat are already committed for export during the year 1985. Further exports will be undertaken to the extent feasible.

Rehabilitation of Poor under Fishery Programme

5335. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made by Government to provide economic rehabilitation to poorer sections of the society under fishery programme ;

(b) if so, the names of the States where economic rehabilitation has been provided to such people under brackish water fishery programme in Sixth Plan ; and

(c) the number of people who have been given economic rehabilitation under each of the above schemes in the above plan period ?

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

(b) and (c). During the Sixth Five Year Plan period, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Brackishwater Fish Farming on area development concept, approvals have been given to initiate such programmes in the maritime states of Maharashtra, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal. In addition, an experimental programme has been initiated in Haryana, to explore the possibilities of utilising high saline ground water areas in Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan.

On completion of the development of the area sanctioned under the Brackish Water Fish Farming Scheme during the Sixth Plan in the States mentioned above, it is estimated that more than 600 families of the poor fish farmers will get benefitted by way of economic rehabilitation.

Cattle Projects

5336. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of

AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the objectives with which AICRP Cattle Projects were established at lam (Andhra Pradesh), Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh), Rahuri, Izatnagar (U.P.) and Hissar (Haryana) ; and results achieved ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to withdraw the assistance by ICAR to the lam centre from 1 April, 1985 and if so, the reasons ; and

(c) whether Government propose to take necessary steps for continued assistance to lam centre as it is the only one of its kind in South India dealing with ongole-breed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The objectives with which the All India Coordinated Research Project on Cattle was established in the different Centres are as follows :—

- (i) To evolve a breed/strain of dairy cattle from local breeds by cross-breeding which will be suitable for specialized dairy farms, intensive milk production areas and other areas of commercial milk production. The cow to be evolved should have a minimum milk production of 2000 kg. of milk per lactation, with a herd average of 3200 kg of milk per lactation, with a fat test of not less than 3.5 per cent. The breed/strain to be evolved should have reasonable adaptability to environment and efficiency of breeding.
- (ii) For the above purpose to produce different kinds of crosses of selected Indian breeds with three exotic breeds of cattle and to test them for growth, production, reproduction efficiency and economics of milk production.
- (iii) To take up ancilliary studies on nutrition, physiology, management

and disease control to support the programme.

The results indicate that the Holstein crosses irrespective of agro-ecology and native breed involved perform the best followed by Brown Swiss and Jersey half breeds. There is little to gain by introducing exotic inheritance beyond 50 per cent from one or other exotic breeds.

(b) There is a proposal to take out the Lam Centre from the All India Coordinated Research Project on Cattle Breeding. The terminal report has been called for upto July, 1985 but a decision on the date from which it will be taken out of the project is yet to be taken. The reasons for this proposal are as follows :—

- (i) Inadequate supply of green fodder to the animal has adversely affected the technical programme of the project.
- (ii) During the last 3-4 years the performance of the cross-breeds has deteriorated.
- (iii) Mid Term Review Committee has pointed out that unless irrigation facilities are properly developed, it will not be possible to maintain the large herd.
- (iv) This situation was also discussed at the small review committee meeting held in January, 1985 at Izatnagar. The Chairman had agreed to give three months to improve the situation. However, no improvement has been noticed by the Project Coordinator (Animal Breeding).

(c) There is a proposal to include the Lam Centre in the Project entitled "Improvement of Indigenous Cattle" under the proposed Cattle Directorate to be established during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Establishment of LPT for Lakshadweep

5337. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to establish a low-power transmitter in Lakshadweep group of islands ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) At present, there is no approved scheme to set up a TV transmitter in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep.

(b) Does not arise.

Inclusion of Certain Farm Projects in Core Sector of Industries

5338. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a recently held seminar by the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industries suggested the inclusion of certain farm projects concerning the production of oilseeds, pulses etc. in the core sector of the industries;

(b) if so, whether Government have studied the suggestion; and

(c) if so, the decision thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a). The Association Chambers of Commerce and Industries of India (ASSOCHAM) had organised a Seminar in Madras on "Contribution of Corporate Sector to Agricultural Development" on 28th March, 1985. The seminar did not

make any recommendation regarding inclusion of farm projects in the core sector of industries. Broadly what emerged from the seminar was that there is need to induct modern management and technology in certain agricultural sectors such as exports of vegetables, fruit, flowers, meat products etc., oilseeds and pulses.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Mini Water Sheds Identified in Orissa

5339. SHRI JAGANATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of mini water sheds have been identified in different catchment areas in Orissa during 1982-83 and 1983-84;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether soil and water conservation measures have been taken up in some of these mini water sheds during the last two years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) About 341 micro watersheds covering an area of 648000 hec. have been taken up for comprehensive development to elevate and stabilise production in rainfed areas.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) About 5589 hec. have been taken up for land development including soil conservation measures and about 608 water harvesting/storage structures have been installed.

Supply of Wheat, Rice and Pulses to West Bengal

5340. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :

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

(a) the requirements of West Bengal for wheat, rice and pulses for the year 1984-85;

(b) whether Central Government propose to meet the demand entirely; and

(c) the quantity of each commodity to be supplied to that State ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Government of West Bengal were allotted 22.60 lakh tonnes of wheat and 13.20 lakh tonnes of rice against their total demand for 23.10 lakh tonnes and 18.50 lakh tonnes respectively during 1984-85. The allocations from the Central pool are only supplemental to open market availability. Pulses are not allotted from the Central Pool

Implementation of Sampath Committee Recommendations on Sugar Units

5341. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether even after 3 to 4 years of regular crushing, the concessions envisaged by the Sampath Committee have not accrued to the new sugar units;

(b) whether these new units are not able to pay off their loans to the financial institutions as a result of this;

(c) whether these units had taken loan keeping the concessions in view and any further delay in making the concession available them would have a crippling effect; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and by what time a decision will be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). New sugar factories have to establish their eligibility under the disciplines envisaged by the Sampath Committee and revised incentive schemes. To avoid unnecessary delay, concessions envisaged by the revised incentive scheme to new sugar factories are granted on a provisional basis at one or two slabs below their entitlement immediately after the project has been deemed to have been completed and its eligibility for grant of incentive established. Generally, the loans are granted to new sugar projects by Central Financial Institutions and others keeping in view their overall economic viability while taking into account the likely quantum of incentives which will be available to such a project under the revised incentive scheme. Subject to a new project satisfying all the criterion of eligibility there is no delay in the issue of provisional incentives being granted.

(d) Does not arise.

Tripartite Committee Meeting to Settle the Dispute of Stone Quarry Workers

5342. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Labour Minister had assured the House on 20 March, 1985 that a tripartite meeting would be held soon to settle the dispute of the stone quarry workers at Faridabad, most of whom were bonded migrant workers;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to settle the workers' dispute through the tripartite meeting; and

(c) by what time will the dispute be settled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c). Assurance about

holding a tripartite meeting was given. Tripartite meetings were convened on 30th March, 1985, 1st April, 1985, 16th April, 1985 and 25th April, 1985. In the meanwhile, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has given an order that a compliance report in respect of the directives issued by it in 1983 should be filed. The Supreme Court has also issued a directive about notification of minimum wages for quarry workers in accordance with the awards of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Chandigarh.

Autonomous Corporation for Doordarshan and Akashvani

5343. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :

SHRI B. B. RAMAIAH :

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

(a) whether in view of the criticism that Mass media like Doordarshan and Akashvani are being misused, Government will review their attitude to the recommendations of the Verghese Committee and entrust the management of Doordarshan and Akashvani to an autonomous corporation ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Clear guidelines have been given to the Media that they should be guided by objectivity and fair play and that representation of different view points should be their aim. The Media are complying with these guidelines. Moreover, both the Media enjoy freedom and functional autonomy in all professional aspects.

In view of the above, it is not considered necessary to review the decision that AIR and Doordarshan need not be converted as autonomous corporation.

**Indo Soviet Pact on Radio and
TV Exchanges**

5344. **SHRI RAM PRAKASH :**
Will the Minister of **INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to
state :

(a) whether Indo-Soviet pact on Radio
and TV exchanges has been signed
recently ; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GAD-
GIL) :** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Pro-
gramme on cooperation and exchanges in
the field of Radio and Television was
signed between India and the USSR in
New Delhi on 29th March, 1985. The
salient features on the Programme are
given below :

- (i) exchange of programmes on the
occasion of important historical
events ;
- (ii) observance of each other's Natio-
nal Days and coverage of Indo-
Soviet friendship months ;
- (iii) exchange of filming groups in
preparing materials in connection
with all important bilateral events;
- (iv) exchange of programmes on
matters relating to observance of
International Years designated by
the United Nations ;
- (v) exchange of radio and television
programmes reflecting various
aspects of the lives of the Soviet
and Indian peoples, various
aspects of progress in their coun-
tries and on the contacts and
cooperation between the USSR
and India in different fields ;
and
- (vi) exchange of radio and television
delegations or officials for parti-
cipating in different events relating

to TV and Radio, to exchange
experience, prepare programmes
and to discuss issues to coope-
rations.

Wheat Production in Haryana

5345. **SHRI RAM PRAKASH :**
Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be
pleased to state :

(a) the per hectare production of
wheat in Haryana at present ; and

(b) steps being taken to raise the
productivity of wheat in Haryana in the
near future ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-
MENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHAND-
RAKAR) :** (a) The per hectare pro-
duction of wheat in Haryana during the
crop year 1983-84 was 2499 kgs. Final
estimates of wheat for the year 1984-85
are not yet due from the State.

(b) Steps to increase the productivity
of wheat in Haryana in the near future,
inter alia, include :

- (i) timely, easy and adequate supply
of agricultural inputs like techno-
logy, seeds, fertilisers, implements,
plant production chemicals, credit
etc.
- (ii) increase in area under high yield-
ing varieties.
- (iii) adoption of integrated plant pro-
tection measures.
- (iv) intensification of research and
extension efforts so as to extend
the benefits of new technology to
more farmers.
- (v) adequate risk cover through crop
insurance etc., and
- (vi) price and market support.

**National Workshop on
Consumer Production**

5347. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the conclusions arrived at in the two-day National Workshop on Consumer Protection on March 11 and 12, 1985 organised by the Ministry ; and

(b) the action being taken to protect the consumers of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a). The two-day National Workshop on Consumer Protection on March 11 and 12, 1985 organised by the Ministry concluded that concerted efforts should be made by the Government, trade and industry and voluntary organisations to protect the interests of the consumers and generate consumer's awareness. Support of various mass-media may also be enlisted in this task.

(b) In addition to the enforcement of various laws on consumer protection and strengthening the Public Distribution System, Government is encouraging voluntary consumer organisations for creating awareness amongst consumers.

Production of Oil Seeds

5348. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are expecting another record crop of oilseeds during the current rabi crop surpassing the last season's production of 5.5 million tonnes ;

(b) if so, whether the lack of autumn/winter rains in the northern region caused anxiety about the oil-seeds production prospects ;

(c) if so, the extent to which rain scarcity affected the oilseeds production ;

(d) whether Government have received the latest reports from the States about the overall output of the oilseeds production despite some damage to the crop due to adverse weather ;

(e) the steps being taken to increase the oilseeds production ; and

(f) to what extent the oilseeds production will reduce the import of edible oil from foreign countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (d). Firm estimates of production of rabi oilseeds during 1984-85 have not yet become due from the States. However on the basis of preliminary reports received from the States etc., it is currently assessed that the production of rabi oilseeds during 1984-85 may exceed the last year's level of 5.5 million tonnes. Inadequacy of autumn/winter rains in the northern region, by and large, is not likely to have affected the oilseeds production prospects.

(e) During 1984-85, a Centrally sponsored National Oilseeds Development Project has been sanctioned reorienting and integrating the oilseeds development schemes in operation upto 1983-84. It is proposed to continue this project during Seventh Plan. The project aims at increasing the production and productivity of both traditional and non-traditional oilseeds through increased coverage under irrigation, adoption of improved package of practices, supply of basic inputs and free distribution of seeds and fertilizer minikits on a large scale etc. Besides, a remunerative price policy is also being pursued to encourage the farmers to take up the cultivation of oilseeds.

(f) The increased production of oilseeds is taken into consideration while deciding the imports of edible oils from foreign countries.

**Loss of wheat crop in Haryana due
to untimely rains**

5349. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will

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

(a) whether 10-15 percent loss in yield of wheat crop was feared in Haryana alone due to the untimely rains and winds ;

(b) if so, whether untimely rains and storms have greatly affected the wheat production ;

(c) if so, the total loss suffered by wheat producing States during the month of March/April 1985 ; and

(d) the loss of wheat production during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (d). Information has been called for from the State Governments and would be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Seed Plans by State Governments

5350. SHRI B.V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have asked the State Governments to immediately prepare seed plans for the next three years so as to enable Union Government to decide on the production of breeder, foundation and certified seeds through various agencies ;

(b) if so, how many States have so far intimated the Central Government about their seed plans ; and

(c) whether any concrete proposal have been formulated so that these could be included in the Seventh Plan targets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-

MENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) So far, a few States/UT's have intimated their seed plan. The remaining States/UT's are being reminded.

(c) The Government of India has prepared a tentative seed distribution programme for Seventh Five Year Plan based on proposed seed replacement rates. The State Governments/UT's have been requested to send their views/acceptance. The Seventh Five Year seed plan targets will be finalised after receipt of their views.

Improvements in Industrial Relations

5351. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps and are contemplating further steps to better the industrial relations climate and to check the alarming growth of industrial sickness which has adversely affected employment in the country ;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken/proposed to be taken ;

(c) suggestions of Government to the representatives of the workers and the employers ;

(d) response from the representatives of the Trade Unions and the representatives of the employers ; and

(e) success achieved in the matter so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (b). There is improvement in industrial relations situation in the country except for sickness in certain industries. In order to rehabilitate sick units concessions are offered such as waiver of penal interest, funding of interest, reduction in the rate

of interest and margin, rescheduling the overdue liabilities and grant of need based working capital and term loan facilities.

(c) to (e). Discussions held with the representatives of workers and employers on the 9th and 10th April, 1985, reflected a general appreciation of the efforts being made to improve further the industrial relations situation in the country.

Agricultural Universities in Karnataka

5352. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Agricultural Universities in Karnataka;

(b) whether there is any Agricultural University in Karnataka outside Bangalore City;

(c) whether to meet the needs of the Northern parts of Karnataka, Government propose to establish another Agricultural University at Dharwad; and

(d) whether Karnataka Government have sent any proposal to Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) There is only one agricultural University viz. "University of Agricultural Sciences" at Bangalore in Karnataka State.

(b) No, Sir. However, University of Agricultural Sciences Bangalore (Karnataka) has its two campuses at Dharwad and at Mangalore located outside the Bangalore city.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

Production and Distribution of Coconut Seedlings in Maharashtra

5353. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Government of Maharashtra with regard to the production of coconut seedlings in that State; and

(b) if so, what action Central Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). Government of Maharashtra sent proposal to Coconut Development Board, Cochin, for establishing Regional Nursery and a hybrid seed garden. The proposal for Regional Nursery has been sanctioned by Coconut Development Board for Rs. 19.38 lakh and Rs. 1 lakh has already been released in 1984-85. Proposal for hybrid seed garden is under consideration of the Board.

Crop Insurance Scheme

5354. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the machinery to determine the crop insurance by the peasants in the country and the criteria for selecting hundred districts to distribute compensation to a victim engaged in agricultural work with details thereof; and

(b) whether a meeting between Union Government and State Government is expected in this regard for the speedy implementation of the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) A Compreh-

sive Crop Insurance Scheme for covering wheat, paddy, millets, pulses and oilseeds has been finalised recently. The scheme will be extended to all States and U.Ts. which signify their consent. The scheme will cover all loanee farmers taking loans either from Cooperative Banks or Commercial Banks in respect of these crops. The scheme will come into operation from Kharif 1985 and will be implemented by the General Insurance Corporation of India in collaboration with the State Governments/U.Ts.

(b) A meeting between the Union Government and the State Governments/U.Ts. was held on 1.5.1985 in which the modalities of the implementation of the scheme from Kharif 1985 were fully gone into

**Price of Rice Sold at Fair Price
Shops in West Bengal**

5355. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the price at which rice was sold to West Bengal (per kg.) by the Centre in 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 and the quantity thereof during each of those years ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): Rice is sold to all State Governments including West Bengal at a uniform issue price, which was Rs. 188/-, Rs. 200/- and Rs. 215/- per quintal for common, fine and superfine varieties respectively, w.e.f. 1-10-1982, and Rs. 208/-, Rs. 220/- and Rs. 235/- per quintal for these varieties, respectively w.e.f. 16-1-1984.

The off-take of rice in West Bengal during the last three years has been :

(In '000 tonnes)

1982-83	...	1592.5
1983-84	...	1290.5
1984-85	...	869.6
		(Provisional)

Fixing Procurement Points for Sugarcane

5356. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have fixed three different points in Uttar Pradesh to procure sugarcane;

(b) whether the farmers of Maharashtra have also requested Central Government to fix up three different points in Maharashtra as in U.P. to procure sugarcane; and

(c) if so, by when the same system is likely to be introduced in Maharashtra ?

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

(c) Does not arise.

Diversification of Food Processing Industry

5357. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has urged the food processing industry to diversify into new fields;

(b) if so details of guidelines issued by the Government in this regard; and

(c) to what extent the food processing industry will be benefited ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies has not issued any instructions/guidelines in this regard.

Decline in Groundnut Yield in Saurashtra

5358. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE

AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the average yield per acre of groundnut in Saurashtra region has been declining in the last five years;

(b) whether the Union Government have set up an enquiry under a research project to look into this problem; and

(c) if so, steps being taken to rectify this situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The average yield of groundnut per hectare in Saurashtra region has been fluctuating from year to year due to seasonal conditions during the groundnut growing period.

(b) and (c). Research on groundnut is being pursued vigorously at Junagarh under the aegis of Gujarat Agricultural University. In addition to the existing improved varieties like GAUG-10, J-11, JL-24 which are high yielding varieties in the spreading and bunch habit groups, two more varieties, GG-1 and GG-2, have been evolved. Besides, a National Research Centre for Groundnut has been established at Junagarh by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to generate new breeding material with built-in high yield to combined with disease and pest resistance, draught and cold tolerance etc.

[Translation]

Mismanagement During the Tenth I.F.F.

5359. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMED : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the mismanagement and disorder during the Tenth International Film Festival and whether they have got any enquiry conducted into the matter;

(b) if so, the name of the officer who conducted the enquiry and the details of the report submitted by him; and

(c) the action taken by Government against officers found responsible for mismanagement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) There was some confusion towards the end of the Inaugural Function of the 10th International Film Festival of India when an attempt was made to introduce the important film personalities present on the occasion to the audience. There were also press reports about mismanagement in certain respects. However, no enquiry has been ordered by the Government.

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

Schemes for the Sale of Asiad Flats

5360. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMED : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of schemes formulated for the sale of flats in Asiad Village by the Delhi Development Authority indicating the dates of their formulation as also the dates on which applications were invited therefor;

(b) the number of applications received under each schemes and the total amount of money of the applicants deposited with DDA;

(c) the time by which flats are likely to be allotted to the applicants and if it is not proposed to allot the flats the reasons therefor; and

(d) the reasons for changing the schemes every time ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) :

(a) 853 flats constructed in the Asian

Games Village Complex were to be disposed of as follows :—

- (i) 599 flats were to be sold to non-resident Indians against foreign exchange as per Govt. decision dated 6.6.1983. Applications were invited by DDA in November, 1983. The last date for receipt of applications fixed as 31st December, 1983 was extended twice upto end of January and February, 1984 respectively.
 - (ii) 254 flats were to be disposed of to the Nationalised Banks/Public Sector Undertakings/other Public Financial Institutions, as per Govt. decision dated 6.12.1983.
- (b) (i) In all 95 applications were received from non-resident Indians and a sum of US Dollars 4,75,000 was received as earnest money. 67 applications have since been withdrawn. Against the remaining 28 applicants who have been allotted flats, possession of 8 flats has been given after receiving full payment in foreign exchange.
- (ii) Out of 254 flats to be sold to Nationalised Banks/Public Sector Undertakings/other Public Financial Institutions, 190 flats have been allotted to various Nationalised Banks/Public Sector Undertakings/other Public Financial Institutions and a total amount of 21.32 crores has been recovered. Remaining 64 flats are likely to be disposed of shortly. About 277 applications of Nationalised Banks/Public Sector Undertakings/other Public Financial Institutions are still pending.
- (c) The remaining flats will be disposed of shortly.
- (d) Change only once is envisaged on account of poor response from non-resident Indians.

Target for Construction of Houses by DDA

5361. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority will construct one lakh houses every year

(b) if so, the out-lines thereof and the steps taken so far by Delhi Development Authority to achieve this target and the time by which this target is likely to be achieved ; and

(c) whether raw material has been procured for achieving this target ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(a) DDA is planning to construct 1 lakh houses per year.

(b) 59019 houses are at various stages of construction and likely to be completed during 1985-86. 30,219 houses are under process, the construction of which is likely to be started during 1985-86. In addition, several new housing pockets have been identified recently which would cover about 70 houses to be taken up during 1985-86.

(c) Basically DDA is getting the works executed through contractors and raw-materials for houses are to be arranged by the contractors themselves except for a few items like cement steel, pipes etc, which are stipulated for issue by DDA. DDA expects to procure all this material in the requisite quantities with the cooperation of concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government of India subject to unforeseen contingencies.

[English]

Reorganisation of Rat Control Advisory Board

5362. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE

AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to reorganise the Rat Control Advisory Board ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ; and

(c) the mode of coordination with the Agricultural Food and supplies departments of State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). A Central Advisory Board had been set up in May, 1974, under the Chairmanship of Minister of State for Agriculture. It was replaced by an official level committee in December, 1979, under the Chairmanship of Secretary (A&RD). This Committee was re-constituted in March, 1982, and its Chairman is Secretary, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation. This Committee consists of 17 members representing the concerned central Ministries, State Governments, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Central Food Technological Research Institute and Central Arid Zone Research Institute. The functions of the Committee are as under :—

- (i) To plan concerted and cooperative efforts to eradicate the rodent menace ;
- (ii) To advise Central and State Governments on matters relating to administration, finance etc., in the organisation of Rodent Control Programmes ;
- (iii) To advise the Central and State Governments on policies to be adopted for rodent control ; and
- (iv) To coordinate the efforts of the State Rodent Control Committees.

(c) The State Governments have been given representation on this Committee on regional basis. Implementation of rodent control programmes of the State Departments of Agriculture and Food and Supplies, is coordinated by the said committee at Central level ; and by the State level rodent control committees within the States.

Rectifying the defects in Construction and Maintenance of MIG flats by DDA

5363. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the common complaints of the Resident Welfare Associations of different MIG (flat) Colonies constructed by DDA in New Delhi ;

(b) whether there is any special wing of the engineering department to rectify the defects in construction and maintenance problems mentioned in the complaints ; and

(c) the amount spent by DDA during the year 1983-84 for the upkeep of the colonies as per the complaints of Resident Welfare Associations ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(a) The common complaints are as follows :—

1. Seepages, leakages and dampness in various parts of the houses.
2. Blockage and leakage in pipes and drains.
3. Defective plaster.
4. Defective overhead water tank covers.
5. Defective floor finishing.
6. Apprehension about structural safety of Buildings.

7. Quality of electrical wirings.

8. Defective wood works.

(b) No, Sir. The defects in construction and maintenance problems are attended to by the concerned Division of the Engineering Wing in DDA.

(c) The expenditure on rectification of defects is charged generally to the schemes and as such no separate account is maintained for the expenditure incurred for rectification of defects.

Intensive Rice and Wheat Cultivation

5364. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :

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

(a) whether Government have launched pilot projects in some States for intensive rice and wheat cultivation ;

(b) if so, the names of the States where such pilot projects have been implemented ;

(c) since when such projects have been started in Orissa ;

(d) the amount given to Orissa for implementing the above proposal ; and

(e) the total areas in Orissa brought under intensive rice and wheat cultivation under the above programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). Government of India have launched a pilot project for intensive rice cultivation in 1984-85 in the Eastern States of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Eastern Parts of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

(c) and (d). The rice Pilot Project was started in Orissa during 1984-85 and an amount of Rs. 66.01 lakh was sanctioned for implementing the project in seven blocks.

(e) An area of about 1.13 lakh hectares was covered under the scheme of Rice Pilot Project in the selected blocks of Orissa, during 1984-85.

Handling Cost of Foodgrains in FCI

5365. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether FCI's handling cost of foodgrains has been increasing from year to year ;

(b) the per tonne handling cost between 1980 and 1984, year-wise ; and

(c) how does it compare with handling cost of private traders ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) There has been some marginal increase in the handling cost of FCI incurred in connection with storage, movement and distribution of foodgrains from year to year.

(b) The per tonne handling cost of FCI is given below :

(Rate per tonne)		
1.	1980-81	290.50
2.	1981-82	378.70
3.	1982-83	439.10
4.	1983-84	393.50*

* (without transit and storage losses)

(c) The Government of India are not aware of the handling cost of foodgrains of private trade. As such, it is not possible to compare the handling cost of FCI with that of private trade.

**Financial Assistance to Agro-Engineers
and Agro-Technicians**

5366. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether during 1982-83 Government recommended financial assistance for Agro-engineers and Agro-technicians ;

(b) whether a scheme was drawn up for their rehabilitation ;

(c) if so, the details of the scheme drawn up in this regard and the number of engineers/technicians who have been given assistance during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 ;

(d) if the scheme has not been taken in hand, the reasons for delay in its implementation ; and

(e) when Government propose to implement the above scheme or introduce a new one ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) No scheme for financial assistance to the Agro-Engineers and Agro-Technicians was taken up during 1982-83.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As no scheme was drawn up in this regard the question of financial assistance does not arise.

(d) As no scheme was taken up the question of delay in implementation of the scheme does not arise.

(e) The Government of India launched Agro-Service Centres Scheme in 1971-72. The scheme was implemented through 17 Agro-Industries Corporations established in various states of the country. The scheme was transferred to

the State sector w.e.f. 1st April, 1979. No new scheme in this regard is under consideration of the Government.

**Report of Central Study Team for
Scarcity Relief in Karnataka**

5367. SHRI NARASINGRAO SURYAWANSHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report of the six member Central study team for scarcity relief i.e. assessing the scarcity conditions in various States, has been prepared and submitted to Government ;

(b) if so, details thereof, particularly with reference to Karnataka ; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be submitted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The Central Teams that are sent to different States for assessing the damage due to natural calamities, like, drought, flood, cyclone, earthquake, etc. and the Central assistance required for tackling these calamities. The number of the Members of each Team varies with the nature of assistance sought by the State Government concerned. For each calamity a Central Team is set up on receipt of the Memorandum after the Government decides to send a Team to the State concerned. Each Team submits its report after visit of the State concerned and the same is considered by the High Level Committee on Relief.

(b) and (c). In the case of Karnataka a Memorandum was received from the State Government in September, 1984. A six member central Study Team was deputed to that State in October, 1984. On the basis of their report and recommendation of the High Level Committee on Relief, a ceiling of Central assistance of Rs. 32.73 crores was sanctioned on

22-11-1984 for meeting the drought situation in the State. During April 1985, another Central Team went to the State on receipt of a Memorandum from the State Government. The Team's report is being processed.

**Revised Scale of Payment for Ceiling
Surplus Land in Orissa**

5368. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether revised scale of payment for ceiling surplus land in Orissa and its arrear liability has been delayed due to non-release of funds by Central Government ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to expedite the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c). The revised scale of assistance under the Centrally sponsored scheme of providing financial assistance to the assignees of land came into force from 1-4-1984. Under the scheme, releases of Central share subject to availability of funds depends upon (i) a corresponding provision as counterpart share being made by the State Government in the State budget out of their own resources and (ii) furnishing of utilisation certificates by the State Government in respect of funds released during previous

years. During 1984-85, the State Government of Orissa made a provision of Rs. 45.539 lakhs towards their share. The Government of India also released to the State Government Rs. 45.53 lakhs towards its share. There are no arrears of Central share to be paid to the Orissa State Government towards expenditure incurred by them.

**IDA Credit for Agricultural and
Rural Projects**

5369, KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether International Development Association has approved credits to help India to carry out its agricultural and rural projects ;

(b) if so, the total amount of IDA credit likely to be made available for Indian Farm projects and also for rural development projects ; and

(c) the names of the States where such projects are proposed to be implemented with IDA credit ?

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

(b) and (c). Statement giving details of on-going IDA assisted Projects and States covered is attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	States covered	IDA Credit in US \$ million
1	2	3	4
1.	National Dairy Project	All States	150.0
2.	Madhya Pradesh Agricultural Extension and Research Project-II	Madhya Pradesh	37.0
3.	Composite Agricultural Extension Project	Karnataka, Gujarat, and Haryana	25.0
4.	Kerala Agricultural Extension Project	Kerala	10.0
5.	Maharashtra Agricultural Extension Project	Maharashtra	23.0
6.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural Extension Project	Tamil Nadu	28.0
7.	Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Extension Project	Andhra Pradesh	6.0
8.	Inland Fisheries Project	Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal	20.0
9.	Second National Co-operative Development Corporation Project	West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Haryana, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh	125.0
10.	Second National Seed Project	Bihar, Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh	16.0
11.	Kerala Agricultural Development Project	Kerala	30.0
12.	Cashewnut Project	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Orissa	22.0

1	2	3	4
13.	National Cooperative Development Corporation III Project	Orissa, U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Haryana, Maharashtra & A.P.	220.0
14.	A Pilot Project for watershed Development in Rainfed areas	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh & Maharashtra	31.0
15.	National Agricultural Extension Project	Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan	39.1
16.	National Agricultural Research Project	All States	27.0
17.	Jammu & Kashmir Horticulture	Jammu & Kashmir	14.0

**Constraints in Foodgrains Production
in Madhya Pradesh**

5370. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of
the main constraints in foodgrains pro-
duction in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the strategy proposed to
be adopted in the Seventh Plan to remove
those constraints and to increase the areas
under foodgrains production ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-**

**MENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHAND-
RAKAR) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The major constraints to increase
foodgrains production in Madhya Pradesh
include low coverage of area under high
yielding varieties of cereals and millets,
lower consumption of chemical fertilisers,
non-adoption of adequate plant protection
measures by the farmers, less percentage
of irrigated area under various crops, etc.
The strategy during the 7th Plan would
be to remove these constraints and
increase area and production of food-
grains in the State.

(c) The gross cropped area is pro-
jected to increase from the anticipated
level of 222.15 lakh hectares during
1984-85 to 232.00 lakh hectares by the
end of 7th Five Year Plan in Madhya
Pradesh. Most of this increase in area
would be under food crops. This will be
supported with the implementation of the

following selected programmes :

Programmes	Unit	1984-85 (Anti)	7th Plan
1. Consumption of fertiliser (NPK)	(lakh tonnes)	3.80	9.45
2. Area under HYV	(lakh ha.)	50.50	60.89
3. Production of improved seed	(thousand tonnes)	2.78	4.08
4. Distribution of improved seeds	(thousand tonnes)	2.20	15.10
5. Plant protection pesticide technical grade material	(thousand tonnes)	3.0	4.0

[Translation]

Cases Pending in Labour Tribunal
against Elgin Textile Mills, Kanpur

5371. SHRI SATYANARAYAN PAWAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases pending in Labour Tribunal against Elgin Textile Mill, Kanpur ; and

(b) the nature of these cases and the time by which these are likely to be settled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). The required information has been called from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, the appropriate authority. It will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

[English]

Housing Co-operative Society for
Members of Parliament

5372. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether housing Co-operative of the Members of Parliament was formed ;

(b) whether the member of this body have been given land and if so, the particulars thereof ;

(c) how many Co-operative Societies remain to be given land, with particulars ; and

(d) by what time this will be done ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) and (b). The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has reported that there is no Co-operative Society in Delhi restricting its membership to Members of Parliament.

(c) The DDA has reported that out of the Group Housing Societies registered prior to 1982, 14 Societies remained to be allotted land for reasons like default in payment and non-fulfilment of formalities. These Societies have been recently offered land in Rohini Projects. Registration of new Societies was started in 1983. It is estimated that about 1500 new Societies have been registered under the new Registration.

(d) The DDA has reported that land for allotment to the new Societies can be identified only after the lists of Members of all new Societies are verified and the requirement of land assessed.

Inclusion of Cotton and Sugarcane crops under Crop Insurance Scheme

5373. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for excluding cotton and sugarcane from crop insurance scheme adopted by Government of India ;

(b) whether Government propose to reconsider the inclusion of cotton and sugarcane crops in the crop insurance scheme ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c). Initially key cereals viz. Paddy, Wheat, Millets and dryland crops like Pulses and Oilseeds would be covered under the comprehensive crop Insurance Scheme. Inclusion of other crops, like Cotton and Sugarcane etc. would be considered in stages after reviewing the progress of the scheme in respect of the above crops.

Mother-ship project of fishery in Bombay

5374. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give permission to launch a mother-ship project of fishery in high seas of Bombay ;

(b) the details of this project ; and

(c) whether Government propose to encourage the proposal with a view to accelerate the pace development of fisheries on the West Coast of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) No such proposal has been received.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The proposal will be examined on merit if received.

Mirkarwada fisheries port in Ratnagiri district

5375. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in Mirkarwada fisheries port in Ratnagiri district, which has been financially aided by Union Government ;

(b) the total cost of the project ; and

(c) the contribution of Government of India in this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The main components of the Mirkarwada Fisheries Port consist of breakwaters and quays/jetties. By the end of March, 1985, about 40% of the work on breakwaters and 70% of the work relating to quays/jetties have completed. Other items of work like dredging, slipway, auction hall, internal roads etc. can be taken up after completing the break-waters and reclamation.

(b) The fishing harbour at Mirkarwada was originally approved for Rs. 344.25 lakhs in April, 1977, which needs revision.

(c) A total sum of Rs. 164 lakhs has so far been released to the State Government on the basis of approved pattern of assistance under the Centrally

Sponsored Scheme on the construction of fishing harbours at minor ports.

Modernization of Bullock Cart

5376. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had proposed to provide bullock carts with rubber tyres ;

(b) the progress made in regard to the scheme originally sponsored by the Planning Commission to replace age-old bullock cart wheels by discarded rubber tyres ; and

(c) whether keeping in view the significance of bullock cart in village economy, Government propose to take any effective steps to modernize age-old bullock carts ?

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

(b) In view of the reply to part (a) above, the question does not arise.

(c) The Government in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport has been funding research on improved bullock cart design through :—

- (i) Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore.
- (ii) Central Road Research Institute (C.R.R.I.) Research Institute under Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. In addition Indian Council of Agricultural Research (I.C.A.R.) is also engaged in research through All India Coordinated Project and through Central Institute of agricultural Engineering. Improved bullock carts manufactured by Public and Private Organisations

are available in the country.

Stagnation of Doctors working under E.S.I. Scheme

5377. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the Employees State Insurance Scheme, Medical Doctors with service of more than seven years are stagnating in the same scale of Rs. 700-1300 while in CGHS, Doctors get promotion much earlier ;

(b) whether the Supreme Court in their judgement given in 1982 in a Writ Petition by ESI Doctors had observed that ESI Doctors should be promoted to be next higher scale automatically after five years ;

(c) if so, the reasons for non-implementation thereof ; and

(d) the particulars of Doctors of more than five years of service in ESIC, and when they would be promoted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) The administration of medical care under the ESI Scheme is the statutory responsibility of the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administration, except in Delhi where the ESI Corporation is directly administering medical care. According to the ESI Corporation, there are several Insurance Medical Officer with more than seven years service in Delhi but none of them is stagnating at the maximum of the scale of pay.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A Statement giving the particulars of Insurance Medical Officers with more

than five years of service is attached, 46 of these officers were promoted to next higher grade on ad-hoc basis in July, 1984 but only 22 of them have accepted the

promotion. Action to regularise the ad-hoc appointment and to fill up the remaining vacancies is likely to be completed shortly.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Medical Officer	Date of regular appointment
1	2	3
1.	Dr. G.P. Sarabhai	20.9.1972
2.	Dr. A.K. Duggal	21.9.1972
3.	Dr. (Mrs.) S.P. Chadha	13.10.1972
4.	Dr. P.N. Hans	18.10.1972
5.	Dr. S.K. Anand	1.1.1983
6.	Dr. I.M. Gulati	9.1.1983
7.	Dr. N.D. Khurana	27.8.1973
8.	Dr. (Mrs.) Nasreen Khan	8.4.1974
9.	Dr. (Mrs.) A. Martins Mathew	30.5.1974
10.	Dr. (Mrs.) Sharda Sharma	1.6.1974
11.	Dr. A.K. Kathuria	27.6.1974
12.	Dr. (Mrs.) Hemangani Nath	9.8.1974
13.	Dr. (Mrs.) Urmil Maltare	16.9.1974
14.	Dr. (Mrs.) Harjeet Kaur	18.4.1975
15.	Dr. (Mrs.) P.L. Bidani	6.5.1975
16.	Dr. Amar Das Mani Ram Patil	9.5.1975
17.	Dr. (Mrs.) Nirmal Singh	23.5.1975
18.	Dr. (Mrs.) Karuna Bohra	9.6.1975
19.	Dr. Shantimoy Chakraborty	9.6.1975
20.	Dr. (Mrs.) Kaushalya Tyagi	18.7.1975
21.	Dr. R.K. Mathur	5.8.1975
22.	Dr. J.N. Mohanty	23.10.1975
23.	Dr. (Miss) Sneha Lata Rajput	5.11.1975
24.	Dr. V.K. Talwar	7.11.1975
25.	Dr. (Mrs.) Abha Garg	24.11.1975
26.	Dr. (Mrs.) Nalini Tandon	15.12.1975

1	2	3
27.	Dr. Kaki Ramanaiah	1.1.1976
28.	Dr. (Mrs.) Suman Mehrotra	18.3.1976
29.	Dr. Bhupendra Kumar	28.5.1976
30.	Dr. (Mrs.) Usha Rana	1.6.1976
31.	Dr. (Mrs.) Chand Sethi	2.6.1976
32.	Dr. A.K. Khokhar	3.6.1976
33.	Dr. (Mrs.) Abha Bhawal	29.6.1976
34.	Dr. S.K. Kukreja	1.7.1976
35.	Dr. T.K. Goel	5.7.1976
36.	Dr. C.M. Jain	5.7.1976
37.	Dr. Surendra Kumar	17.7.1976
38.	Dr. Hardial Singh	21.7.1976
39.	Dr. (Mrs.) Sunita Wadhwa	26.7.1976
40.	Dr. (Mrs.) Bina Bansal	31.7.1976
41.	Dr. (Mrs.) Kiran	16.8.1976
42.	Dr. (Mrs.) Purnima Loomba	19.8.1976
43.	Dr. (Mrs.) Vijay Laxmi Arya	21.8.1976
44.	Dr. S.C. Wadhwa	7.9.1976
45.	Dr. (Mrs.) S.K. Ghadha	23.9.1976
46.	Dr. (Mrs.) Nirmala Devi	28.9.1976
47.	Dr. (Mrs.) Veena Dua	4.10.1976
48.	Dr. J.P.S. Verma	4.10.1976
49.	Dr. Ashok Kumar	6.10.1976
50.	Dr. (Mrs.) Rashmi Arora	17.12.1976
51.	Dr. (Mrs.) Neelam Rana	21.3.1977
52.	Dr. Aryander Kumar	14.4.1977
53.	Dr. Jogendra Lal	22.4.1977
54.	Dr. Naresh Khanna	25.4.1977
55.	Dr. Gurdeep Singh	30.4.1977
56.	Dr. Madhu Sudan Aggarwal	5.5.1977
57.	Dr. (Mrs.) Usha Verma	11.5.1977
58.	Dr. (Mrs.) Sharda Sethi	1.6.1977
59.	Dr. Prem Chandra	2.6.1977

1	2	3
60.	Dr. (Mrs.) Rama Sharma	13.7.1977
61.	Dr. (Mrs.) Pushpa Arora	14.7.1977
62.	Dr. Rameshwar Shah	22.7.1977
63.	Dr. R.K. Verma	27.7.1977
64.	Dr. A.K. Jain	10.8.1977
65.	Dr. (Mrs.) Veena Sachdeva	7.10.1977
66.	Dr. (Mrs.) Sudha Sehgal	3.2.1978
67.	Dr. Harish Kumar Satia	3.2.1978
68.	Dr. Narendra Nath	24.2.1978
69.	Dr. R.K. Padhi	1.3.1978
70.	Dr. Narendra Kumar	4.3.1978
71.	Dr. Pramod Gandhi	4.3.1978
72.	Dr. (Mrs.) S.L. Khetrapal	6.3.1978
73.	Dr. (Mrs.) Mukul Jain	6.3.1978
74.	Dr. R.S. Sobti	8.3.1978
75.	Dr. R.K. Chandhok	8.3.1978
76.	Dr. R.C. Sharma	13.3.1978
77.	Dr. Umesh Kumar Jain	23.3.1978
78.	Dr. S.K. Garg	1.4.1978
79.	Dr. (Mrs.) Indra Rani Tayal	1.4.1978
80.	Dr. (Mrs.) Asha Aggarwal	3.4.1978
81.	Dr. (Mrs.) Satishbala Aroa	5.4.1978
82.	Dr. (Mrs.) Deepika Khanna	5.4.1978
83.	Dr. S.N. Das	10.4.1978
84.	Dr. (Mrs.) Nandini Shevede	10.4.1978
85.	Dr. (Mrs.) Shyama Goyal	11.4.1978
86.	Dr. (Mrs.) Anita Srivastava	11.4.1978
87.	Dr. (Mrs.) Lata Rani	15.4.1978
88.	Dr. B.J.S. Sarang	15.4.1978
89.	Dr. Suman Mukherjee	17.4.1978
90.	Dr. (Mrs.) Kamla Rani	20.4.1978
91.	Dr. (Mrs.) Rashmi Sharma	22.4.1978
92.	Dr. (Mrs.) Satya Bansal	29.4.1978

1	2	3
93.	Dr. (Mrs.) Sudesh Aggarwal	1.5.1978
94.	Dr. (Mrs.) Chitra Mehta	20.5.1978
95.	Dr. V. Rangaswamy	15.6.1978
96.	Dr. (Mrs.) Veera Gupta	22.6.1978
97.	Dr. Sita Ram	6.7.1978
98.	Dr. Ganga Prasad	19.9.1978
99.	Dr. (Mrs.) Suman Seth	28.10.1978
100.	Dr. (Mrs.) Bimla Rani	2.11.1978
101.	Dr. S.C. Sharma	4.11.1978
102.	Dr. S.K. Taneja	6.11.1978
103.	Dr. (Mrs.) Renuka Kaul Nigam	8.11.1978
104.	Dr. (Mrs.) Padma Khokhar	15.11.1978
105.	Dr. N.K. Jaitely	20.11.1978
106.	Dr. (Mrs.) Sarita Dogra	29.11.1978
107.	Dr. (Miss) Susan Mary Passah	4.12.1978
108.	Dr. V.P. Sinha	12.12.1978
109.	Dr. Dinesh Prasad Gupta	4.1.1979
110.	Dr. Rakesh Garg	16.1.1979
111.	Dr. (Miss) Indu Kaushik	24.1.1979
112.	Dr. Jasmeet Singh	25.1.1979
113.	Dr. S.P. Singh	29.1.1979
114.	Dr. V.P. Thakral	1.2.1979
115.	Dr. S.A. Mustafa	2.2.1979
116.	Dr. V.K. Aggarwal	15.2.1979
117.	Dr. (Mrs.) Lalita Midha	17.2.1979
118.	Dr. (Mrs.) K. Latha	17.2.1979
119.	Dr. Ravi Bhushan Gupta	24.2.1979
120.	Dr. S.K. Bandyopadhyay	7.3.1979
121.	Dr. (Mrs.) Nisha Dhingra	6.4.1979
122.	Dr. (Mrs.) Sunil Bala	30.6.1979
123.	Dr. S.K. Hans	30.6.1979
124.	Dr. Naresh Puri	2.7.1979
125.	Dr. Purshotam Mamtani	6.7.1979

1	2	3
126.	Dr. Sunil Kumar Jain	6.7.1979
127.	Dr. (Miss) Manju Kumari Kumar	7.7.1979
128.	Dr. Anil Kumar Aggarwal	7.7.1979
129.	Dr. (Mrs.) Rita Aggarwal	21.8.1979
130.	Dr. Kamlesh Chaudhary	27.3.1980

Accommodation lying Vacant above ESIC Dispensary, Kishanganj-II, Delhi

5378. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large accommodation comprising two big rooms and very big hall above ESI Kishanganj-II dispensary is lying vacant for over two decades;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any plan to utilise this accommodation for dispensary expansion, such as Maternity Centre, Diagnostic centre etc. or for allotment to Doctors who are awaiting in a long queue for residence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c). One big hall in the 1st floor of ESI dispensary has been lying vacant for last seven years. This accommodation was kept vacant for the use of diagnostic centre which has been temporarily located in the ground floor. Certain additions and alterations are being carried out for shifting the diagnostic centre to the first floor.

Medical Equipment lying idle at ESIC Dispensary, Kishanganj-II, Delhi

5379. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether medical equipment viz Cataract Surgery and refraction, ECG

machine, air-conditioner and other minor surgical and operational instruments purchased three years ago worth several lakhs of rupees, are lying idle in Kishanganj-II, ESIC dispensary, Delhi.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and who is responsible for this waste;

(c) whether these equipment were purchased with a plan to start a Diagnostic Centre for ESI beneficiaries; and

(d) if so, whether the plan was abandoned and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). According to the ESI authorities, all the equipments except ECG machine and air-conditioner have been constantly in use. The ECG machine could not be put to use because the part time Medical Specialist selected earlier did not join. Another part-time Medical Specialist has been recently selected. After he joins, the machine will be put into operation. The air-conditioner is awaiting installation in the X-Ray Room which required certain alterations and provisions of necessary electrical load. The Corporation is pursuing these matters with the owner of the building and the DESU;

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. A diagnostic centre is already functioning with effect from 8.3.1983.

**Government Assistance to Traders
for Building Godowns**

5380. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether, keeping in view the storage crises caused by the unprecedented wheat glut in grain markets, foodgrain traders will be allotted plots at nominal rates to build godowns.

(b) if so, whether Government propose to advance loans at the nominal rate of interest to the traders who are interested to build godowns; and

(c) if not, what type of concessions Government propose to extend to the traders as the construction of godowns and warehouses involved huge amounts ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). There is no such proposal at present.

ISI Code of Hygiene for Hawkers

5382. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Standards Institution (ISI) has prepared a code which provides for hawkers to maintain hygienic conditions of foodstuff sold by them;

(b) if so, the details of the new code;

(c) by when the said code will be implemented; and

(d) in what way the ISI will check the proper use of the code ?

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

(b) This code provides basic guide-

lines for food hawkers for maintaining optimum hygienic conditions.

(c) and (d). The Code is voluntary.

Crop Yield Data

5384. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have State-wise data on potential and actual yield of different crops in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the gap between the actual and potential yields of different crops in different States;

(d) the constraints in bridging the gap expeditiously; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for bridging the gap in different States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c). The yield potential of the new varieties developed by the scientists is determined in the national demonstrations conducted by the ICAR all over the country. The latest data of these demonstrations pertains to the year 1981-82. Accordingly, Statements I-V give the average yield of paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra and maize in national demonstrations in comparison to state average yields under irrigated conditions and the gap in the yields during 1981-82.

(d) The gaps between the actual yields and the yield potentials of different varieties of crops is due to various factors, mentioned below;

(i) in many areas the functioning of the extension system required to

be toned up; visits of extension workers to farmers' fields are reported to be not regular in many districts;

- (ii) there are many farm level constraints which determine the level of technology adoption by farmers. Farmers are not able to apply the full package recommended, due to these constraints;

(e) The steps taken proposed to be taken to bridge the gap between the yield

potential and the actual yields of food-grains crop in different States include:- (i) re-organised system of agricultural extension in almost all the states; (ii) timely, easy and adequate supply of agricultural inputs like technology, seeds, fertilisers, implements, plant protection chemicals, credit, etc. (iii) increase in area under high-yielding varieties; (iv) adoption of integrated plant protection measures; and (v) intensification of research efforts so as to develop low cost technology; tailor made research recommendations to meet farmers requirements, etc.

Statement-I

Average Yield of Paddy in National Demonstrations in Comparison to State Average, Under Irrigated Conditions (1981-82)

(Yield in q/ha)			
State	Yield in National demonstrations	State average yield under irrigated conditions	Gap
1. Andhra Pradesh	60.9	33.3	27.6
2. Assam	46.5	19.4	27.1
3. Bihar	44.6	N.A.	—
4. Haryana	63.7	N.A.	—
5. Himachal Pradesh	32.9	21.8	11.1
6. Karnataka	44.6	28.2	16.4
7. Kerala	40.6	24.8	15.2
8. Madhya Pradesh	46.6	16.8	29.8
9. Maharashtra	38.5	23.1	15.4
10. Orissa	42.2	N.A.	—
11. Punjab	78.7	44.9	33.8
12. Tamil Nadu	30.3	N.A.	—
13. Uttar Pradesh	46.1	21.9	24.2
14. West Bengal	32.6	22.1	10.5

N.A. — Not Available.

Statement-II***Average Yield of Wheat Crop in National Demonstrations in Comparison to State Average Under Irrigated Conditions***

(Yield in q/ha)

	State	Yield in National demonstrations	State average yield under irrigation conditions	Gap
1.	Bihar	37.5	N.A.	—
2.	Gujarat	39.0	24.2	14.8
3.	Haryana	38.7	24.0	14.7
4.	Himachal Pradesh	28.1	16.7	11.4
5.	Madhya Pradesh	30.4	16.1	14.3
6.	Maharashtra	26.6	11.6	15.0
7.	Punjab	43.7	30.2	15.5
8.	Rajasthan	41.6	18.9	22.7
9.	Uttar Pradesh	49.7	17.5	32.2
10.	West Bengal	20.8	14.2	6.6

N.A.—Not Available.

Statement-III***Average Yields of Jowar Crop in the National Demonstrations in Comparison to State Average Yield Under Irrigated Conditions***

(Yield in q/ha)

	State	Yield in National demonstrations	State average yield under irrigated conditions	Gap
1.	Karnataka	35.1	11.0	24.1
2.	Madhya Pradesh	31.4	9.3	22.1
3.	Maharashtra	31.1	N.A.	—
4.	Rajasthan	35.3	N.A.	—
5.	Tamil Nadu	16.5	N.A.	—

N.A.—Not Available.

Statement IV

Average Yields of Bajra Crop in the National Demonstrations in Comparison to State Average Under Irrigated Conditions

(Yield in q/ha)

	State	Yield in National Demonstrations	State average yield under irrigated conditions	Gap
1.	Andhra Pradesh	N.A.	13.5	—
2.	Gujarat	32.3	12.5	19.8
3.	Haryana	33.4	9.0	24.4
4.	Maharashtra	31.6	8.4	23.2
5.	Rajasthan	19.5	10.4	9.1
6.	Tamil Nadu *	26.6	N.A.	—
7.	Uttar Pradesh	23.0	N.A.	—

N.A. — Not Available.

Statement-V

Average Yield of Maize in National Demonstrations in Comparison to State Average Under Irrigated Conditions

(Yield in q/ha)

	State	Yield in National Demonstrations	State average yield under irrigated conditions	Gap
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50.9	26.1	24.8
2.	Bihar	38.0	N.A.	—
3.	Gujarat	21.6	21.1	0.5
4.	Himachal Pradesh	31.0	16.0	15.0
5.	Karnataka	51.2	N.A.	—
6.	Maharashtra	16.3	11.8	4.5
7.	Punjab	32.5	19.0	13.5
8.	Rajasthan	40.8	11.3	29.5

N.A. — Not Available.

Allotment of Industrial Plots to Handicapped Persons

5385. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the DDA scheme of 1976 with regard to allotment of industrial plots;

(b) whether in exceptional cases physically handicapped persons have been given an industrial plot each under the scheme;

(c) if so, the details;

(d) whether the DDA received applications in 1984 for allotment of industrial plots from handicapped persons;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether such requests of applicants have been considered for allotment; and

(g) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR):

(a) DDA invited applications in 1976 for allotment of industrial plots under the scheme of shifting of industries from the non-conforming to the conforming areas in accordance with the provisions contained in the scheme of Large Scale Acquisition, Development and Disposal of land in Delhi 1961. The applicants were asked to deposit earnest money ranging from Rs 250/- to 2000/- depending upon the size of the plot alongwith the applications. The applicants were further asked to pay 30% of the premium at the rate of Rs. 200/- per sq. mtr upto 500 sq. mtr., Rs. 180/- per sq. mtr. for the plots with areas from 500 sq. mtrs. to 1000 sq. mtrs. and Rs. 160/- per sq. mtr. for plots ranging from 1000 sq. mtrs. to 2000 sq. mtrs.

(b) and (c). There was no reservation of plots for the physically handi-

capped persons. If any handicapped person had been allotted industrial plot in the said scheme, the allotment was decided on the basis of his/her eligibility under the scheme and not on the basis of his/her being a physically handicapped person.

(d) to (g). Since no applications were invited specifically from the physically handicapped persons in the year 1984, DDA has no information readily available regarding the number of applications otherwise received from physically handicapped persons.

Sewer Line Behind Gandhi Square Malkaganj, Delhi

5386. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2691 on 9 March, 1981 regarding sewer line behind Gandhi Square Malkaganj, Delhi and State :

(a) whether the sewer line behind Gandhi Square Malkaganj, Delhi still gets frequently blocked and there are large number of complaints to this effect;

(b) whether Government's contention that the existing sewer is adequate and there is no need to replace it with higher capacity pipes has proved to be incorrect;

(c) whether the frequent blockage occurs due to the silt and other greasy material coming from the car service station for which no remedial measures have been taken so far;

(d) whether Government would consider to provide a separate sewer line for car service station and dhobi ghat to solve this problem on a permanent basis; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The management of the Petrol Pump has since agreed to construct a catch-pit before allowing the flow into the Municipal sewer.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) With the construction of catch-pit the greasy material and silt would get trapped.

[Translation]

**Non-Availability of Basic Amenities
in the colonies Registered by DDA**

5387. DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether drinking water and other facilities are not available in the colonies regularised by the Delhi Development Authority ;

(b) if so, the number of such colonies and the time by which Government would be able to provide all the facilities to them ;

(c) whether Government have realised development charges from the residents of these colonies; and

(d) if so, the amount thereof and the names of colonies from which development charges have been realised ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHABBOOR): (a) and (b). The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has reported that of the 155 unauthorised colonies indentified by the DDA for regularisation, 91 colonies are fully electrified, 48 are partly electrified and 6 have not yet been got electrified by the colonizing agency/residents' associations.

2. As regards other facilities, viz. water supply, sewerage, roads, drains, etc., the DDA has reported that though even part development charges in the case of many colonies have not been deposited by the beneficiaries so far, some development works are being carried out in the regularised unauthorised colonies.

3. It is not feasible to lay down any time limit for provision of all the facilities in the regularised unauthorised colonies for this depends upon payment of development charges by the beneficiaries.

(c) and (d). Residents of some of these colonies have deposited the development charges with the DDA. Details of the amounts realised and the names of these colonies are given in Statement I to III.

Statement-I

Statement showing the amount of development charges in respect of various unauthorised Colonies received by DDA up to February 1984

Colonies	Total Amount
Transferred to M.C.D.	4,92,652.80
South Zone	40,32,498.74
Various Zones	1,49,687.21
Trans Yamuna Area	9,51,385.36
Miscellaneous	1,45,995.47
Grand total	57,72,219.58

Statement-II

Statement showing colonywise collection of devp. charges in respect of regularised unauthorised colonies upto February, 84 which were transferred to MCD

Colonies Transferred to MCD

S. No.	Name of colony	Amount
1.	Amrit Nagar ...	85,225.10
2.	Prakash Mohalla ...	835.00
3.	Amritpuri ...	840.00
4.	Govind Puri ...	2,88,828.32
5.	Hari Nagar ...	4,612.00
6.	Lajwanti Garden ...	18,211.00
7.	Shiv Nagar ...	5,921.15
8.	Virender Nagar ...	500.00
9.	Rani Bagh ...	725.68
10.	Mohindra Park ...	86,154.55
11.	Rishi Nagar ...	800.00
Total		4,92,652.80

Statement-III

Colonies falling under the jurisdiction of DDA

Details of collection of development charges

S. No.	Name of colony	Amount
SOUTH ZONE		
1.	Arjun Nagar ...	8,93,910.12
2.	Krishna Nagar ...	5,20,483.03
3.	Gautam Nagar ...	1,2,81,885.19
4.	Sanwal Nagar ...	53,959.30
5.	Sant Nagar ...	1,04,36,08.04
6.	Bharat Nagar ...	19,687.02
7.	Joga Bai Extn. ...	3,152.80
8.	Batla House ...	9,401.50
9.	Zakir Nagar ...	1,05,126.39
10.	Gafoor Nagar ...	10,992.45
11.	Jamia Nagar ...	5,352.70
12.	Shyam Nagar ...	51,268.15
13.	Singhalpur Extn. ...	33,691.75
Total		40,32,498.74

S. No. Name of Colony

Amount

SOUTH ZONE

14. Gaffar Manzil ... 1016.55

15. Kartar Market ... 650.00

WEST ZONE

16. Kailash Park ... 16227.00

17. Khajan Basti ... 35659.25

18. Vill. Nangal Rai Extn. ... 29685.00

19. Monohar Nagar ... 36582.00

CENTRAL ZONE

20. Prem Nagar ... 12153.00

NORTH ZONE

21. Vill. Azadpur Ext. ... 278.70

22. Gujjar Dairy ... 1702.39

23. Sanjay Nagar ... 15783.32

LAXMI NAGAR COMPLEX

24. Kundan Nagar ... 2840.00

25. Guru Nanak Pura ... 5809.45

26. Krishna Kunj ... 45672.75

27. Daya Nank Block ... 250.00

28. Guru Angad Nagar Extn. ... 60482.15

29. Guru Ram Dass Ngr. ... 23641.55

30. Laxmi Nagar ... 143480.41

31. Vijay Block ... 2201.10

32. Ramesh Park ... 17775.90

33. Lalita Park ... 21978.35

34. Guru Amar Dass Ngr. ... 4349.60

3,28,481.26

S. No.	Name of Colony	Amount
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PANDAV NAGAR COMPLEX

35.	Pandav Nagar	241431.46
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MADAVLI FAZALPUR COMPLEX

36.	Vill, Mandavali Fazalpur	3350.00
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37.	Vinod Nagar	54539.45
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SHAKARPUR COMPLEX

38.	Vill, Shakarpur	7894.00
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39.	Shakarpur	72581.07
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40.	School Block	13719.35
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41.	Ganesh Nagar	64203.63
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42.	Veer Savarkar Block	9105.00
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43.	Sunder Block	4084.00
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44.	Upadhyay Block	835.40
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45.	Aruna Park	12885.88
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PATPAR GANJ COMPLEX

46.	Partap Nagar	22051.70
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47.	Shashi Garden	4426.90
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48.	Acharya Niketan	77465.53
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49.	Janta Garden	34380.73
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Total		951385.36
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Misc. Colonies

50.	Anar Kali	850.00
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51.	Bhajan Pura	19017.40
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52.	Chandra Lok	1380.00
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53.	Chander Nagar	385.00
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54.	Durga Puri	315.00
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55.	Dilshad Garden	2780.00
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56.	Deepak Enclave	3960.00
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S. No.	Name of Colony	Amount
57.	East Arjun Nagar	25306.17
58.	Golden Park	500.00
59.	Indra Park	861.00
60.	Jagat Puri Ext.	3060.00
61.	Jyoti Colony	690.00
62.	Kanti Nagar	210.00
63.	Laxman Park	295.00
64.	Mansarover Park	1260.00
65.	Maujpur Ghonda	36461.60
66.	Manohar Park	3397.00
67.	Nathu Colony	836.00
68.	Punjabi Mohalla	810.00
69.	Radhey Puri	1340.00
70.	Ram Nagar Extn.	1531.75
71.	Ram Nagar Colony	910.00
72.	Rani Garden	850.00
73.	Rangpuri (Mohalla)	1065.00
74.	Shalimar Park	4298.20
75.	Shankar Puri	14206.95
76.	Sarojini Park	627.10
77.	Sunder Garden	2800.00
78.	Shastri Park	920.00
79.	Vishwas Nagar	10728.00
80.	Ziauddinpur	4344.20
		1,45,995.47

*[English]***Assistance by CLUSA and Canadian Cooperatives in Oilseeds Production**

5388. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE**: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3989 on 22 April, 1985 regarding assistance by CLUSA and Canadian Cooperatives in Oilseeds production and state :

(a) whether area and production each of Soyabean in Uttar Pradesh remained identical during 1982-83 and 1983-84 as given in reply to part (c) whereas in Madhya Pradesh correspondingly productivity had increased ;

(b) source of gifted refined rapeseed oil during 1983-84 and 1984-85 and quantity thereof supplied year-wise and expected gifted quantity of refined rapeseed oil agreed for supply in 1985-86 ;

(c) how State level oilseed growers co-operative federations utilized gift oil sold to them, year-wise, in Sixth Plan, details thereof, State-wise ; and

(d) what other proposals for gift oil, Government are exploring for 1985-86 and 1986-87 and quantity of oil expected from each ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) The area and produc-

tion figures for 1983-84 in respect of Uttar Pradesh as given in reply to part (c) of Unstarred Question No. 3989 on 22-4-1985 are provisional and have been referred to the State Government for verification. The productivity of soyabean has increased in Madhya Pradesh during 1983-84 as against in 1982-83.

(b) The source of the gifted rapeseed oil for National Dairy Development Board's (NDDB) Project "Restructuring of Edible Oils and Oilseeds Production and Marketing", is the Cooperative Union of Canada (CUC). As per Memorandum of Understanding signed between Government of Canada and Government of India, Canada will provide NDDB through CUC with rapeseed oil worth Canadian \$ 65 million during the period 1-4-83 to 31-3-1987.

(c) The Oilseed Growers Cooperative Federation formed in the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Maharashtra have utilised the funds generated by sale of gift oil for development of oilseeds by undertaking production, procurement, processing and marketing of oilseeds and vegetable oil through a two-tier cooperative structure consisting of oilseeds growers cooperative societies at village level and cooperative federations at State level.

The Statewise disbursement of funds by NDDB to State Level Oilseeds Growers Federations upto 31-1-1985 is as under :

(Rs. in crores)

State	Total funds disbursed*
Gujarat	34.22
Madhya Pradesh	7.23
Tamil Nadu	1.18
Andhra Pradesh	2.36
Orissa	2.61
Maharashtra	1.17
Karnataka	0.09
Central action items	10.51
	59.37

*Excludes procurement support loan, working capital advances etc. amounting to Rs. 52.40 crores making the total disbursement to Rs. 111.77 crores.

(d) There are at present no other proposals for import of gift oil before the Government in regard to oilseeds development.

Fair Price for and Export of Onion

5389. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the measures taken by Government to ensure fair price for onion cultivators and to increase the export of onions ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to monitor the total acreage of onions that may be put under cultivation season-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) On the request of a State Government, the Central Government approves of market intervention for onions and authorises the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) and the State Cooperative organisations to enter the market for purchase of onions from farmers at agreed prices. The losses arising from market intervention operations are to be borne by the Central and the State Government on 50:50 basis. This scheme is now in operation in Maharashtra and will be extended to other States, if necessary, to protect the interest of farmers. Export of onions is canalised through NAFED. Apart from the traditional markets, new markets are also being explored for Indian onions.

(b) Presently, there is no proposal under the consideration of the Central Government to regulate the acreage of onions.

Coconut Plantation in Orissa

5390. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRI-

CULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coconut Development Board has been giving subsidy to Orissa Government for undertaking canal embankment plantation ;

(b) whether Coconut Development Board propose to make available such subsidy to Orissa Maritime and Chilka Area Development Corporation Ltd. (OMCAD) for undertaking the coastal compact area plantation ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. Financial assistance is being provided to the Government of Orissa by the Coconut Development Board for coconut plantation on canal embankment.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Coconut Development Board.

(c) Does not arise.

D.M.S. Milk Booths in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi

5391. SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of DMS milk Booths reduced to ground in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi-23 ;

(b) when were these milk booths reduced to ground ;

(c) the reasons for delay in constructing these booths ; and

(d) when these are likely to be reconstructed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). One milk booth in Sarojini Nagar was demolished on 28-5-1984.

(c) and (d). The delay has been caused due to objections and obstructions from the shop-keepers in the adjoining area as reported by Central Public Works Department who were entrusted with the work of construction of the Milk Booth. In view of this, it is difficult to indicate a target date by which the construction would be completed. However, milk is being distributed to the public at the site.

Import of Cows by NDDB

5392. **SHRI M. RAGHUMA REEDY:**

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

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

(a) whether despite White Revolution brought about by imports of milk powder and butter oil, Government have now decided to import 20,000 foreign female cattle;

(b) whether NDDB will coordinate and handle the whole operation in respect of import of cows;

(c) whether this decision is based on projected human population explosion or deficiencies in Operation Flood I and II projects;

(d) whether imports of cattle are being made under Operation Flood-III project worked out as per Jha Committee findings; and

(e) the breeds being imported and their minimum and maximum age and value in foreign exchange including cost of transportation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) No Sir. Government of India has decided to accept the offer of Her Highness Princess Irene of Greece in donate milch cows.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) No Sir.

(d) No Sir. Jha Committee in its report has not recommended for initiation of Operation Flood III Project.

(e) The various requirements which the gifted cows should comply with have been furnished to Princess Irene. However, no intimation has been received from her regarding the breeds of milch cows to be donated, their minimum and maximum age. Since the milch cows are to be donated, no foreign exchange expenditure is involved including cost of transportation.

Consumption of Fertilizer in India and other Asian Countries

5393. **SHRI BIMAL KANTI GHOSH:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken to boost fertiliser consumption in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which success has been achieved in the matter during the last five years; and

(d) the present level of fertiliser consumption in India as compared to the fertilizer consumption per hectare in Republic of Korea, Japan, China, Bangladesh, Thailand, Pakistan and other developing countries of Asia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). The various

steps taken to increase consumption of fertilizer are indicated in the *Statement* enclosed.

(c) Consumption of fertilizers in the country has increased from 55.16 lakh

tonnes in 1980-81 to about 83.74 lakh tonnes in 1984-85.

(d) As per the latest available information, the per hectare consumption in 1982-83 in India and other countries referred to, is indicated below :

Country		Kg. per hectare of arable land
India	...	36.9
Republic of Korea	...	281.7
Japan	...	412.1
China	...	157.5
Bangladesh	...	51.2
Thailand	...	Not available
Pakistan	...	61.6
Philippines	...	28.8

Statement

Steps Taken to Increase Fertilizer Consumption

- (i) Adequate and timely availability of fertilizers through domestic production and import has been ensured.
- (ii) An Intensive Fertilizer Promotion Campaign in selected districts where consumption potential exists and at present the consumption is low, has been launched. The number of districts covered under the scheme has been raised from 67 in 1981 to 104 at present.
- (iii) Delivery of fertilizers is made on Government account upto Block level all over the country, instead of upto Rail head destination as hitherto.
- (iv) The distribution margin to the distributing agencies was increased by about 22% w.e.f. 15-8-1981. This has been further increased w.e.f. 20-5-1983.

(v) The quantum of short term loans to the States for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs, including fertilizers has been raised from Rs. 36 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 200 crores in 1980-81 and 1981-82, to Rs. 250 crores in 1982-83 and to Rs. 260 crores in 1983-84 and also 1984-85.

(vi) In order to ensure easy availability of fertilizers near the Consuming Centres, the number of sale points were raised from 1.11 lakh on 30-11-1981 to 1.47 lakh on 31-3-1984.

(vii) The prices of all varieties of fertilizers have been reduced by about 7.5% w.e.f. 29-6-1983.

(viii) Favourable cost-benefit ratio has been ensured by increasing the support prices of crops to reflect the increase in fertilizer prices. Whereas in 1982-83 4.19 kg. of Paddy were needed to buy one kg. of nitrogen nutrient, at present only 3.41 kg. will be needed as a result of reduction in price of

fertilizer w.e.f. 29-6-1983 and enhancement of the support price of Paddy.

- (ix) A scheme at a cost of Rs. 250 crores has been sanctioned to assist the small and marginal farmers, of which distribution of fertilizer minikits constitutes an important component.
- (x) It was decided to sell over two year old stock of FCI to the farmer on a 10% rebate. This would be in addition to 7.5% reduction in prices of all varieties of fertilizers allowed by the Government on 29-6-1983.
- (xi) Inputs fortnights were observed before the two main cropping seasons for making fertilizers and other inputs and credit available to the farmers adequately and timely.

**Draws held under HUDCO
Scheme of 1979**

5394. SHRI Y.P. YOGESH ;
SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether applicants declared successful in the draws held so far under the New Pattern of HUDCO Scheme, 1979 have been permitted to change the localities ;

(b) if so, the particulars of such applicants ;

(c) whether 4 draws have been held so far under HUDCO Scheme 1979 ;

(d) if so, the details thereof, draw-wise ;

(e) whether no specific draws have been held so far which follow the general draws as in (c) above ; and

(f) if so, the detailed reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Disconnection of Telephone at the
Press Information Bureau**

5395. SHRI S.M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether several telephones at the Press Information Bureau have been disconnected ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether these disconnections were due to non-payment of dues or due to inefficiency of the department in not making the payment in time ;

(d) if so, whether any officials have been held responsible ; and

(e) the number of press briefings and press conferences by the Reporters during the period of telephone disconnection ?

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

(b) Twenty-three telephones remained disconnected during the period 19th March, 85 to 23rd March, 1985.

(c) and (d) . The phones were disconnected by Post and Telegraph for non-payment of dues. The bills could not be paid in time because of certain unavoidable reasons. Hence the question of fixing responsibility did not arise.

(e) . No press Conference/briefing was held by the reporters.

Product-Mix for Vanaspati Units

5396. SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently announced a new policy of product-mix for vanaspati units ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether some vanaspati units were reported to have sold RBD palm oil as vanaspati in the past and made substantial profits ; if so, the names of these units and action taken against them ;

(d) whether there is any mechanism to conduct surprise sampling to ensure that not only palm oil is used in vanaspati production but also the finished product does not contain any harmful ingredient ; and

(e) whether there is any Central Laboratory to test it and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Oil-mix for vanaspati units is subject to wide variations depending upon the type of imported oil available with the State Trading Corporation.

(c) No Vanaspati unit was reported to have packed RBD palm oil as vanaspati.

(d) and (e). Regular surprise inspections are conducted for collection of samples which are analysed by both conventional and modern techniques in the laboratory of Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils & Fats, to see if they confirm to the prescribed specifications.

Collapse of Boundary Wall of Central Warehousing Corporation in East Delhi

5397. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the boundary wall around Central Warehousing Corporation in East Delhi collapsed in the squalls which lashed the Capital on 9 April, 1985 killing two villagers ;

(b) whether the construction material used in the wall has been found sub-standard and the Central Forensic Research Laboratory has taken the sample thereof ; and

(c) if so, details thereof and action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) A portion of the boundary wall at the Patparganj warehouse of the Central Warehousing Corporation collapsed on 9-4- 5 when the squall lashed the city. Two persons who had taken shelter outside the wall were killed.

(b) and (c). Samples of the construction materials of the wall have been sent to two laboratories for a report on the quality of materials used. On receipt of the report, such action as may be warranted would be taken by the Corporation.

Publicity to the Activities of the Press Council

5398. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Press Council regretted that adequate publicity has not been given to the activities of the Council ;

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

(c) the steps proposed to ameliorate their grievances ?

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

(b) and (c). The steps taken by the Council are considered to be adequate by them and they do not have any grievance against the Government in this matter.

[*Translation*]

Appointment of Counsellors for Provident Fund Cases

5399. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH :
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MISHRA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether counsellors are appointed by the Department for looking after the cases pertaining to Provident Fund of the employees, if so, their number, Statewise ;

(b) whether the counsellors are paid

less fees because of which they do not take much interest in the cases ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to increase their fees and also give them dearness allowance like other salaried classes, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) A panel of advocates has been drawn up in each State to look after the cases relating to the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation. State-wise information with regard to the number of advocates is given in the statement attached.

(b) and (c). The advocates are paid fees as prescribed by the Ministry of Law for conducting cases in the High Courts and as prescribed by the State Governments in the cases of Lower Courts.

Statement

State-wise information with regard to the number of advocates appointed to look after the cases of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of empanelled advocates		Total
		Lower Court	High Court	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	2	4
2.	Bihar	Services of Assistant Public Prosecutors are taken.	4	4
3.	Delhi	4	2	6
4.	Gujarat	No panel. Cases are being Conducted by Central Government Standing Counsels and State Government Pleaders.		
5.	Punjab and Haryana	19	1	20
6.	Karnataka	6	Services of Central Govt. Standing Counsels are taken.	6

1	2	3	4	5
7. Kerala		67	Services of Central Govt. Standing Councils are taken	67
8. Madhya Pradesh		Looked after by empanelled advocates as shown under Col. 4	9	9
9. Maharashtra		15	3	18
10. North Eastern Region		12	3	15
11. Orissa		13	3	16
12. Rajasthan		Services of Public Prosecutors are taken.	2	2
13. Tamil Nadu		Looked after by empanelled advocates as shown under col. 4.	5	5
14. Uttar Pradesh		12	2	14
15. West Bengal		20	22	42
Total :		170	58	228

[English]

Drought Prone Areas

5400. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the fact that drought prone areas of India are in acute hardship for not having irrigation ;

(b) if so, the total drought prone area in India, particularly in West Bengal, Eastern U.P., and Orissa ; and

(c) specific programme taken up during the Seventh Plan for drought prone districts of Purulia, Bankura and West Dinajpur of West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) Besides a degraded eco-system, the drought prone areas suffer from lack of irrigation facilities. Vagaries of monsoons create drought situations and in order to mitigate the rigorous of drought the Drought Prone Areas Programme has been formulated with emphasis on development of minor irrigation, soil and water conservation, forestry and pasture as well as animal husbandry. The programme is under implementation since 1970-71 in blocks selected on the basis of average rainfall and percentage of irrigated area. It now covers an area of about 5.53 lakh Sq. Kms. of 615 blocks in 88 districts of 13 States. Specific information regarding coverage of the programme in West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa is as under :

State	Name of District	No. of blocks covered
1. West Bengal	1. Bankura	7
	2. Purulia	20
	3. Midnapore	7
	Total :	34
2. Uttar Pradesh	1. Jalaun	3
	2. Hamirpur	5
	3. Mirzapur	10
	4. Allahabad	1
	5. Banda	10
	6. Jhansi	3
	7. Lalitpur	2
	8. Baharaich	14
	9. Gonda	4
	10. Lakimpur Kheri	2
	11. Sitapur	3
	12. Chamoli	4
	13. Pauri-Garhwal	10
	14. Tehri-Garhwal	3
	15. Almora	8
	16. Pithoragarh	5
	Total :	87
3. Orissa	1. Phulbani	14
	2. Kalahandi	11
	3. Bolangir	8
	4. Sambalpur	6
	Total :	39

(c) The main objectives of the programme being restoration of ecological balance and increasing the income of the people by improving the productivity of land, water, livestock and human resources as an integrated area development programme, the activities generally taken up under the programme relate to soil and water conservation, afforestation and pasture development, minor irrigation, dryland farming and livestock development. This approach will continue to be followed during the Seventh Plan also. As regards specific schemes for the programme in West Bengal, the plans for the programme districts are still to be received from the State Government.

West Dinajpur district in West Bengal is not covered under the programme.

Additional water supply scheme under CSARWSP for Bihar

5401. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Bihar have submitted some Additional water supply schemes for approval and inclusion in Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during 1984-85 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) how many of them have been approved upto 31 March, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). During 1984-85, Rural Water Supply Schemes submitted by the Govt. of Bihar covering 10.87 lakhs population 2929 problem villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 1041.89 lakhs have been accorded technical clearance by the CPHEED in this Ministry.

Production and Consumption of Fertilizers

5402. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total consumption of fertilizers for agriculture in the country in 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively ;

(b) the State which consumed the highest ;

(c) the total production of fertilizers in the said years ; and

(d) the total subsidy given during those years for fertilizers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The total consumption of fertilizers is indicated below yearwise :—

(Lakh tonnes of nutrients)

1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (Est)
60.04	63.88	77.10	83.74

(b) The highest consumption of fertilizer has been in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) and (d). The total indigenous production and subsidy on fertilizers has

been as follows :

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Indigenous Production (lakh tonnes of nutrients)	40.93	44.04	45.33	51.80
Subsidy (Rupees in crores)	375	605	1042	1932

Administration of justices in tribal areas

5403. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of LAW, AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by his Ministry to provide administration of justice in tribal areas of the country ;

(b) whether the States having tribal areas have taken any steps to provide administration of justice in these areas ;

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

(d) whether the Seventh and Eighth Finance Commission recommended for upgradation of the standard of administration under article 275 (1) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c) It is not possible to furnish any information under "steps for administration of Justice in Tribal Areas" in the absence of any specific details. Justice is administered through the various Courts of the country which cover the Tribal Areas also Administration of Justice in District and Subordinate Courts primarily concerns the State Government. Under Article 235 of the Constitution the control over the District Courts and Courts Subordinate thereto rests with the High Courts.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Law and Justice is concerned with the

recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission and the Eighth Finance Commission relating to the upgradation of standards of Judicial Administration only.

Development of rural industries by private sector

5404. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to chalk out a scheme for development of rural industries by the private sector ;

(b) whether any initiative has been taken with the industrialists in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). The Central Government through its Various agencies such as the Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Coir Board National Small Industries Corporation, Development Commissioner for Handlooms, All India Handicrafts Board, Central Silk Board and the Small Industries Development Organisation assists the entrepreneurs in setting up small scale and cottage industries all over the country particularly in the rural and backward areas. Several incentives/concessions are being provided to those entrepreneurs who set up industries in backward areas.

Subsidy for 12 spindle new model Charkha

5405. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : will the Minister of INDUSTRY & COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of 12 spindle new model Charkha for hand spinning recently developed by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the estimated cost of one unit;

(b) the steps taken by KVIC to propagate about this new model among the handloom weavers;

(c) whether Government propose to give subsidy in the sale of this 12 spindle new model charkha to help the artisans; and

(d) if so, the extent thereof and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The salient features of 12-spindle New Model Charkha are :-

- (i) The stand of the Charkha is made of angles and frame is made of sheet metal of 10 guage.
- (ii) Being sturdy these Charkhas have very long life.
- (iii) It is a pedal operated Charkha and treadles are made of cast iron.
- (iv) The 10 ball bearing points make it very light in operation.
- (v) These Charkhas are tested for load under B.S.I. standard to maintain the load at less than 1/10 H.P.

The Charkha is sanctioned to implementing agencies in units consisting of 25 Charkhas and four fly frames which supply the necessary rovings for spinning on the Charkha. One unit

consisting of 25 Charkhas with 12 spindles each and four fly frames costs Rs. 1.20 lakhs.

(b) The 12 spindle New Model Charkha units are sanctioned to institutions engaged in production of khadi. These institutions are provided 100% loan towards the cost of the Charkha. The institutions implementing the khadi programme also have the necessary support for weaving through handloom weavers registered with the institutions.

(c) and (d). The Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) provide 100% loan to the institutions implementing khadi programme towards the cost of the 12 spindle New Model Charkha units. There is no proposal at present under the consideration of the Government or the Commission for giving any subsidy on the new model charkha units.

Production of Cashew nut shell liquid

5406. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY & COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the annual production of Cashew nut shell liquid ; and

(b) how much of it is utilized as raw material within the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). No firm figure of actual production of Cashew Nut Shell Liquid is available. However, the estimated production of Cashew Nut Shell Liquid is 23,000 tonnes per annum, which is used in the manufacture of special types of paints, in insulating varnishes (for electrical industry), special types of adhesives, break lining for automobiles, phenolic resins etc.

[Translation]

Taluka Kerosene Depots

5407. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the names of oil companies which have opened Taluka Kerosene Depots (T.K.D.), State-wise, and the number of

the depots out of them, working smoothly ; and

(b) whether these companies are earning any profit or incurring loss from these depots, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) IOCL, HPCL, BPCL and IBP Co. have opened Taluka Kerosene Depots (TKDs) in the various States as indicated below :

	IOCL	HPCL	BPCL	IBP Co.
U.P.	11	1	1	—
Orissa	2	2	—	—
M.P.	4	—	2	—
Gujarat	1	—	—	—
Tamilnadu	1	—	—	—
Kerala	1	—	—	—
Karnataka	1	—	—	—
Maharashtra	—	4	—	—
H.P.	3	—	1	1
J & K	1	—	—	—
	25	7	4	1

All the TKDs are operating smoothly.

(b) the TKDs are being operated by these oil companies themselves or through contractors to supply kerosene oil at a reasonable price in hilly & remote areas. The TKDs are not operated on profit/loss basis. Their operations are subsidised by Govt., with the oil companies getting a fixed return on the capital invested and through the operating expenses being met by a flat rate payment.

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Government to issue postal stamps using the great significant and glorious episodes like 'Jalianwala Bagh holocaust', Firing on captive Freedom Fighters, Azad Hind Revolutionary Movement, etc.; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard ?

[English]

Issue of Commemorative Postal Stamps about Significant and Glorious Episodes

5408. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS/ (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Postage stamps have already been issued to commemorate the Jalianwala Bagh incident and Azad Hind Movement. Presently there is no pro-

posal to bring out any more stamps on these themes. The Government has, however, undertaken a series of stamps depicting landmarks in India's struggle for freedom. This series will continue till 1997 and will depict various facets of India's struggle for freedom.

Dismantling of Demarcation Stones on Defence Property at Anand Parbat, Delhi

5409. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints received by the Survey of India regarding dismantling of the demarcation stones put by them in 1972 on defence property at Anand Barbat, Delhi; and

(b) the details thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). Complaints have been received by this Ministry regarding the dismantling of demarcation stones on the Defence property located at Anand Parbat, Delhi. It is reported that two demarcation pillars were found uprooted, and 16 pillars were found to have been removed.

The Army authorities as well as the Director General, Defence Lands and Cantonments have been directed to undertake an immediate resurvey of the area.

[*Translation*]

Postal Services in Bikaner and Jaisalmer Districts in Rajasthan

5410. SHRI MOHAR SINGH RATHORE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme to provide postal service at a distance of every 5 kilometres in the villages or chaks which fall in the area being irrigated from Indira Canal in

Bikaner and Jaisalmer districts in Rajasthan;

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

(c) whether there is any scheme to provide postal service in the said area on priority basis; and

(d) if so, the time by which post offices will be opened there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The present yard-sticks for opening of post offices in normal, tribal and backward areas are given in the attached Statement.

(c) and (d). Such villages which satisfy the norms are proposed to be provided with a post office in a phased manner subject to the availability of funds in the normal way.

Statement

Post Offices to be opened in rural areas have now been classified into two main categories :—

1. Post offices in normal rural areas; and
2. Post offices in tribal or backward areas.

(1) *Post Offices in normal rural areas :*

- (i) Post offices in gram-panchayat Villages may be opened subject to the following conditions.

- (a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 kms. from the proposed post office; and

(b) The proposed Post Office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 25 per cent of its estimated post.

(ii) Post Offices in non gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions :—

(a) The population of the village should be 2,000 or more;

(b) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 kms. from the proposed office; and

(c) The post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 25% of its estimated cost.

(2) *Post Offices in tribal and backward areas :*

(i) Post Offices in gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions :

(a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 kms. from the proposed post office; and

(b) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 10 per cent of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post Offices in non gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions :—

(a) The village or (an integrated cluster of villages within a radius of 1.5 kms.) should have a population of 1,000 or more;

(b) There should not be another post office within the radius

of 3 kms. from the proposed post office; and

(c) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 10% of its estimated cost.

(3) Notwithstanding the above, the Postmasters General are hereby empowered to relax (in consultation with the Internal Finance Adviser) any of the above cited norms in 10 per cent of the cases in opening of post offices every year.

[English]

Improvement in Telephone Service in Metropolitan Cities

5411. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the infrastructure sub-committee has issued instructions recently to the P & T Department to take strict measures for improving the services of telephones of some metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, details in this regard;

(c) the details regarding the amount of funds earmarked for this purpose; and

(d) whether there is a time-bound programme to improve the services for the subscribers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. There is no such directive recently from the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure to the Department.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) An upgradation programme to improve the telephone services in the 4

metro cities has been prepared by the department, this programme to be implemented over three years period forms a part of the Seventh Five Year Plan of the department, which is still under consideration in the Planning Commission.

Drilling Work in Bombay High

5412. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed by Government for production of petroleum crude from Bombay High during the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) the number of new oil wells drilled in the area during this period; and

(c) whether some additional drilling work is still likely to be done through indigenous technology or in collaboration with foreign technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) The target for production of crude oil from offshore during the Sixth Five Year Plan period was 51.3 million tonnes.

(b) 253 (provisional)

(c) Further drilling would be continued using indigenous and foreign technology.

Absorption of Ex-servicemen in the Public Sector Undertakings

5413. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of ex-servicemen re-employed in public sector undertakings cadre-wise and sector-wise;

(b) whether the required percentage of ex-servicemen are not being absorbed in the public sector undertakings; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure absorption of ex-servicemen in public sector undertakings as laid down in Government policy?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Complete information about the total strength of ex-servicemen re-employed in Public Sector Undertakings is not available. However, the annual placement of ex-servicemen in Central Public Sector Undertakings from 1978 to 1984 is contained in the statement enclosed.

(b) It is generally true that the appointments in many Central Public Sector Undertakings are below the stipulated percentages.

(c) Some of the steps taken by Government to remedy the short-fall have been :-

(i) Relaxation in eligibility criteria relating to the upper age limit, and of educational qualifications in favour of ex-servicemen.

(ii) Vesting of sponsorship powers with Rajya Sainik Boards/Zila Sainik Boards/DGR, instead of the Employment Exchanges being the sole sponsoring agency.

(iii) Intensified monitoring of the placement of ex-servicemen in Public Sector Undertakings/Government Departments through the Liaison officer placed in the organisation of the Director General of Employment and Training.

(iv) Efforts made to identify posts particularly suitable for the re-employment ex-Servicemen.

(v) The organisation of relevant training, inter alia to equip ex-Servicemen to effectively compete for salaried employment.

Some suggestions made by the High Level Committee for Special placement

drives are also being considered.

Statement

Year-wise Placement of Ex-servicemen in Central Public Sector Undertakings

Year	Group 'C'	Group 'D'	Total
1984	1441	1511	2952
1983	969	1198	2167
1982	1480	1394	2874
1981	1229	1436	2665
1980	Break up not available		1446
1979	Break up not available		1541
1978	Break up not available		1985

Renovation of the machinery of Bharat Brakes and Valves Limited

5414. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to modernise updatment of technology and renovation of the plant and machinery of Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd.; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof and when it will be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) M/s. Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd. have already initiated action for renovating plant, updating technology and improving methods of production. The Company has also commenced trial production of

certain diversified products such as LPG cylinders, industrial valves, slack adjusters and air brakes.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of LPG

5415. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantum of LPG produced during the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 ; and

(b) the target fixed for its production during the year 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) LPG Production (000' Tonnes).

Year	From Crude Oil	From natural gas	Total
1982-83	406	169	= 375
1983-84	514	224	= 738
1984-85*	596	276	= 872

*Provisional.

(b) The production of LPG during 1985-86 is estimated at 1,247 million tonnes as per the preliminary oil Economy Budget Proposal.

Ratio of Women Staff in I.O.C. and other units

5416. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the women staff ratio, category wise in the Indian Oil Corporation and other units under his Ministry ; and

(b) the details of the action being taken by the Indian Oil Corporation and other units to have parity between men and women staff in the units, unit wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(b) Parity between men and women is maintained as regards status, emoluments and promotional opportunities in employment.

[Translation]

Cars manufactured by Maruti Udyog after takeover and their distribution

5417. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cars manufactured by the Maruti Udyog after its takeover ;

(b) the number of cars, out of them, reserved for distribution under the VIP quota ;

(c) how many of the allottees have transferred these cars in the name of other persons ; and

(d) whether Government have ordered any investigation in regard to the sources

of income of the persons who have purchased these cars with benami transactions and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Maruti Udyog Ltd. had manufactured 21197 cars till 31-3-1985.

(b) The Company has so far delivered 165 cars under the manufacturers' discretionary quota.

(c) No information regarding this is available with Government or Maruti Udyog Ltd.

(d) Ministry of Finance are looking into it.

[English]

Misuse of brand names by M/s. I.T.C. Ltd. by getting products manufactured in small scale units

5418. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY & COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that M/s. I.T.C. Ltd. is violating the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act by setting up small units without permission under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act/Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act and getting their brands manufactured by various small units which are indirectly controlled by ITC Ltd. ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government have permitted M/s. ITC Ltd to get their brands produced in different small units thereby indirectly increasing sanctioned capacity of their units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). According to the report on Small Scale Sector and Big Business brought out by the Indian Institute of Public Administration M/s. ITC were reported to have promoted certain units in small scale sector. However, Government have no specific information which may lead to the conclusion that M/s. ITC Ltd. have violated the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act and Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act. Further, Government have also not permitted M/s. I.T.C. Ltd. to get their brands produced in different small scale units.

**Industrial Licence for Excess Capacity
Regularisation**

5420. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Industrial Licences granted and given excess capacity regu-

larisation with/without fresh investment during the last three years ; and

(b) the names of these units, the products produced by them, the original sanctioned capacities and excess capacities regularised, detailed reasons for regularisation of excess capacity in the absence of complete production data of small scale unit ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) Details of industrial licences issued to companies are published in the Monthly News Letter of Indian Investment Centre which is available in the Parliament Library. Industrial Licences are issued as per the provisions of general licencing policy read with the Drug Policy 1978.

Details of cases where capacity was recognised under the scheme announced by Government in August, 1980 are given in the attached statement. These cases were decided as per policy parameters.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Name of the item	Capacity endorsed
1.	M/s. Alkali & Chemical Corpn. of India Ltd., Calcutta.	Cetrimide	65 tonnes
2.	-do-	Propranolol	2 tonnes
3.	M/s. Associated Capsules Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	Empty Hard Gelatin Capsules	1400 million Nos.
4.	M/s. Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd., Calcutta.	Three Formulations	Capacities have been allowed in terms of bulk drug requirements for eligible production levels under 1980 Policy.
5.	M/s. J.L. Morrison, Son & Jones (I) Ltd., Karnataka.	1. Plaster of Paris products 2. Surgical Adhesive products	19.17 lakh units. 106.72 lakh units.
6.	M/s. Raptakos Brett. & Co. Ltd., Bombay.	5 formulations	Capacities allowed in terms of bulk drug requirements for eligible production levels under 1980 Policy.
7.	M/s. East India Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Calcutta.	12 formulations	-do-
8.	M/s. Orient Pharma (Pvt.) Ltd.	9 formulations	-do-
9.	M/s. Dabur Limited	18 formulations	-do-
10.	M/s. Geoffrey Manners & Co. Ltd., Bombay	Medithase Ointment	-do-

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Name of the item	Capacity endorse
11.	M/s. Boehringer Knoll	27 formulations	Capacities allowed in terms of bulk drug requirements for eligible production levels under 1980 Policy.
12.	M/s. Deys Medical Stores (Mfg.) Ltd., Calcutta.	8 formulations	-do-
13.	M/s. Organon (I) Ltd.,	1. Oestradiol Phenyl Propionate 2. Oestradiol Benzeate 3. Testosterone Phenyl Propionate 4. Testosterone Isocaprate 5. Testosterone Deconeate	1.4 kgs. 8.00 kgs. 41.5 kgs. 37.5 kgs. 22.5 kgs.

**Non-availability of essential drugs
for heart patients in Patna**

5421. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Calcigard, Persantin, Disantol and Carediwell are essential drugs (medicines) for the heart patients ;

(b) if so, whether Persantin, Disantol and Carediwell are not available at Patna for the last several months due to which heart patients are facing difficulty in their treatment ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken to make available these essential medicines in Patna ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c). The Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers monitors the market availability of essential and life saving drugs based on the reports received from the State Drug Controllers, Central Drug Standard Control Organisation and public complaints. No report indicating non-availability at Patna during the last three months, of Calcigard, persantin, Disantol and Carediwell, used for treatment of heart ailments has been received.

As and when shortage of any essential drug at any place is reported to the Monitoring Cell of the Ministry, the concerned manufacturers are immediately and invariably advised to rush stocks to the affected place. Moreover, equivalent drugs like Dynacard and Dopeletol are reportedly available in the market.

[Translation]

Setting up of cement industry in Kota-Chittorgarh belt

5422. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of

**INDUSTRY & COMPANY AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :**

(a) whether Government are aware that there are rich deposits of lime stone in Kota-Chittorgarh belt of Rajasthan which can meet the cement requirement of entire Western and North India ; and

(b) whether Government propose to curtail cement imports by expanding cement industries in this area by opening public sector industries and providing incentives to the private sector there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). There are sizeable deposits of limestone in Kota-Chittorgarh belt of Rajasthan and a number of cement factories, in the private and public sectors have come up and are in the process of being expanded/set up in the area. Output from these factories are expected to help in meeting the requirements of cement of the Northern and Western regions of the country. With increasing production of cement in the country (both in the public and private sectors), import of cement has already come down and is expected to reduce further substantially.

[English]

Self-Employment-Scheme

5423. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY & COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that people are getting less advantage of self-employment scheme through District Industries Centres in rural areas ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to help them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

**Priority allotment to Bajaj scooters
to VIPs/MPs**

5424. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether in view of escalation of prices of petrol Government propose to restore the priority allotment quota for Bajaj two wheeler scooters, to VIPs/MPs, which was dispensed with a few years ago ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : No, Sir.

[Translation]

**Industries set up with foreign
collaboration**

5425. SHRI DALCHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industries set up with foreign collaboration during the past three years alongwith their location ;

(b) the names and nature of the industries so set up ; and

(c) the number of cases still pending with Government and the time by which these are likely to be decided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). Government have approved 2015 proposals for foreign collaboration during the last three years (i.e. 1982-84). Details i.e. name of the Indian Company, Foreign collaborator, Item of Manufacture, nature of collaboration, of all approved foreign collaborations are published on a quarterly basis by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its Monthly Newsletter. Copies of the publication are sent regularly to the Parliament Library. Follow-up of these approvals and monitoring their implementation is the responsibility of the

Administrative Ministries. No centralised information is maintained in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals about the number of foreign collaborations which have fructified.

(c) The number of cases pending consideration with Government are not revealed in Public interest, as a matter of Policy.

[English]

**Telephone Service between Calcutta
and Panskura and Balichak of
Midnapore District**

5426. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that telephone exchanges of Panskura and Balichak of Midnapore District of West Bengal are extremely difficult to contact from Calcutta and seldom any connection can be made with Calcutta from those exchanges ; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes Sir. Only 50% of the booked trunk calls mature every day, with heavy delays due to interruptions in Panskura-Kolaghat and Kharagpur-Balichak overhead lines.

(b) To improve the trunk services there is a prop to instal one T-43 type Trunk Board at Balichak with one direct trunk circuit to Calcutta, eliminating the transit station at Kharagpur. There is also a proposal for a second trunk junction between Panskura and Kolaghat.

[Translation]

Subsidy for Kerosene

5427. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether rural people are facing a lot of difficulties due to increase in the price of kerosene and it is not available in the rural areas of Bihar ; and

(b) whether keeping in view the difficulties faced by the people and increasing tendency of profiteering, Government propose to subsidise the increased price of kerosene so that consumers get kerosene at reasonable rates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Some reports have been received of shortages of kerosene in some parts of Bihar. Increased allocations have been made to Bihar on the request of the State Government. Retail distribution between rural and urban areas is made by the State Government.

(b) The selling price of kerosene oil is kept at a lower level than what it would be on the basis of costs. There is no proposal to reduce it further.

[English]

Telephone Services in Rajasthan

5428. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that telephone services in Rajasthan in general and desert areas of Rajasthan in particular, are deteriorating day by day ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps so far taken or proposed to be taken to improve the telephone services in the said region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Performance of telephone services in Rajasthan in general and desert areas of Rajasthan in particular, are generally satisfactory, except at Jodhpur where complaints rate is slightly on higher rate.

(c) Electronic exchanges in Jodhpur and Barmer areas are proposed to be installed during 7th Plan period.

Engaging Lawyers for conducting Government cases

5429. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the juniors of the Central Government standing counsels/panel counsels are permitted by Government to appear and conduct Government cases in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras High Courts ;

(b) whether any junior has so far appeared if so, the number of cases lost or won by such juniors ; and

(c) the number of lawyers, other than panel and standing counsels, engaged during the last three years and the amount of fees paid to them, giving year-wise figures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) No, Sir. When the case is entrusted to Central Government Standing Counsel/Panel Counsel, the Juniors of the Standing Counsel/Panel Counsel are not permitted to appear on behalf of the Central Government Standing Counsel/Panel Counsel.

(b) Does not arise.

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

Land Dispute cases pending in Calcutta High Court

5430. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Civil Rules and Civil Orders relating to Land

Disputes are pending in Calcutta High Court since 1978 and back ; and

(b) if so, the action being contemplated for their early disposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) and

(b). Information as furnished earlier by the Registry of the Calcutta High Court is given in attached Statement No. I. Steps taken to reduce pendency in High Courts in general which also include Calcutta High Court are given in attached Statement No. II.

Statement-I

Number of Writ petitions relating to Land reforms including land ceiling pending (main cases only) in Calcutta High court as on 30.6-1984

Total number of writ petitions pending	Number of writ petitions pending for								
	Less than one year	1—2 years	2—3 years	3—4 years	4—5 years	5—6 years	6—7 years	7—10 years	Over 10 years
39	23	5	6	3	2	—	—	—	—

Statement-II

Steps taken to Reduce Pendency in High Courts

The following steps have been taken to reduce pendency in High Courts :—

- (1) The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 to abolish Letters Patent Appeals from Judgement of Single Judge of the High Court in second appeal (vide Section 100A).
- (2) The Code of Criminal Procedure based on the recommendations of the Law Commission was enacted in 1973 and amended in 1978 and 1980.
- (3) The sanctioned strength of the High Court Judges has been increased from time to time.
- (4) Apart from the above certain High Courts are taking the following steps for ensuring better disposal of cases :

- (a) Cases involving common questions are being grouped by several High Courts.

- (b) Matters fixed for hearing by giving short returnable date.

- (c) Dispensing with printing of records.

- (d) Expediting and giving priority to matters under certain Acts.

- (5) The Government have also addressed the Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of High Courts in which there is a heavy pendency of civil cases over 5 years' old to consider appointment of retired judges under Article 224A of the Constitution.

- (6) The Government have also appointed Law Commission (10th Law Commission) to keep under review the system of judicial administration in the country. Among the terms of reference of the Law Commission are :

- (a) To keep under review the system of judicial administra-

tion to ensure that it is responsive to the reasonable demands of the times and in particular to secure :

- (i) elimination of delays, speedy clearance of arrears and reduction in costs so as to secure quick and economical disposal of cases without affecting the cardinal principle that decisions should be just and fair ;
 - (ii) simplification of procedure to reduce and eliminate technicalities and devices for delay so that it operates not as an end in itself but as a means of achieving justice ; and
 - (iii) improvement of standards of all concerned with the administration of justice.
- (b) To revise the Central Acts of general importance so as to simplify them and to remove anomalies, ambiguities and inequities.
- (c) To recommend to the Government measures for bringing the statute book up-to-date by repealing obsolete laws and enactments or parts thereof which have outlived their utility.

(7) The recommendations contained in the 79th report of the Law Commission have been examined. As action on majority of the recommendations is to be taken by the State Government and High Courts, these have been sent to them alongwith the views of the Union Government and they have been requested to take necessary action.

- (8) The Government have constituted an informal Committee of 3 Chief Justices to examine the problem of arrears in High Courts and suggest remedial measures.

Maharashtra request to change criteria for No Industry District

5431. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Government of Maharashtra have requested the Central Government to change the criteria for determining and declaring No Industry District;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have considered the request of the Government of Maharashtra;

(d) if so, the reaction thereto; and

(e) what are the present criteria to determine and declare a No Industry District ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). Government of Maharashtra had represented that District of Gadchiroli which was carved out of Chandrapur District on 15.8.82, may be included in the list of No Industry Districts.

(c) and (d). Gadchiroli District has been included in the list of No Industry Districts with effect from 1.4.85.

(e) The districts created upto 31.3.83 comprising areas which had no large or medium Scale industries as of 1979-80, are eligible for inclusion in the list of No Industry Districts.

Increase in prices of Maruti Cars

5432. SHRI K RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether price of Maruti Cars has been increased due to continued high percentage of imported components in the cars; and

(b) whether Government have any plans to introduce 100 per cent alcohol driven Marutis to help the country move to total dependence on renewable indigenous sources of energy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a). No, Sir,

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

Setting up of paper factories based on bagasse in Maharashtra

5433. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether many Cooperative Sugar factories in Maharashtra have prepared plan to set up paper factories out of their surplus bagasse;

(b) whether the public financial institutions like I.D.B.I. etc. are refusing to advance loans to such ventures;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to have a fresh study of the matter in order to keep the pace of industrialisation which is slackening because of wrong emphasis or incomplete/insufficient studies made earlier in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a). Some sugar factories in the cooperative sector in the State of Maharashtra propose to set up paper plants based on bagasse.

(b) and (c). Financial institutions have taken a policy decision to finance paper units based on surplus/release bagasse which meet the viability criteria. 4 sugar co-operatives which had approached the Institutions prior to June, 1984, have already been sanctioned financial assistance. Considering the number of units already assisted, the Institutions have taken a decision to watch the progress of the four projects already assisted and satisfy themselves regarding the success of technology and economics of operation before assisting further bagasse-based projects proposed by other sugar cooperatives.

(d) No, Sir.

[Translation]

S.T.D. Link between Gopalganj, Siwan and Eastern and Western Champaran (Bihar) with Delhi and Patna

5434. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the absence of S.T.D. facilities at Gopalganj, Siwan and Eastern and Western Champaran in (Bihar) the telephone subscribers in Delhi and Patna have to wait for 5 to 10 days to talk over telephones; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to link the above places with Delhi and Patna by S.T.D. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is, however, proposed to link Gopalganj, Siwan and West Champaran

(Bettiah) with Patna and Delhi by STD facility. East Champaran (Motihari) is already linked with Patna and Delhi by STD.

[English]

Amonut Earmarked for Various Programmes in Oil Sector in Seventh Five Year Plan

5435. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the amount provided for implementing various programmes in oil sector in Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the main programmes included for implementation in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(c) the amount likely to be made available through internal sources of those companies;

(d) the amount of external aid sought for oil exploration in the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The Seventh Five Year Plan of the Ministry of Petroleum has not yet been finalised.

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

Issue of Commemorative Stamp in Honour of Vir Surendra Sai

5436. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any proposal from the Orissa Government as well as the Vir Surendra Sai Death Centenary Committee to bring out a commemorative

stamp in honour of Vir Surendra Sai, one of the foremost freedom fighters of the Country;

(b) if, so the reasons for its non-compliance; and

(c) whether Government are considering to bring out the same this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Philatelic Advisory Committee function in the Department to advise the Government regarding the issue of commemorative and special postage stamps and other philatelic matters. The proposal regarding issue of a commemorative stamp on Vir Surendra Sai was placed before this committee but was not recommended. The working group constituted to advise the Government on personalities and themes to be portrayed in the series on India's struggle for freedom too did not recommend this issue.

(c) No, Sir. The programme for the issue of stamps for the year 1985 was finalised and announced in 1984. This programme does not include the name of Vir Surendra Sai. It is, however, proposed to place this proposal again before the Philatelic Advisory Committee for re-consideration.

S.T.D. Facility from Bombay to Vasai and Virar

5437. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any proposals to extend STD facility from Bombay to Vasai and Virar ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Virar is already an automatic exchange. Vasai is a manual exchange at present and automatic exchange has been planned to replace the manual exchange. A suitable transmission link for connecting Virar and Vasai to Bombay Trunk Automatic Exchange is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Constitution of Tyre Committee

5438. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY & COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a 'Tyre Committee' was constituted in May, 1984 to go into the problems being faced by tyre manufacturers and users and if so, the names of the members thereof and the time within which it was asked to submit its report ;

(b) whether Government have received its report and if so, the recommendations made in the report ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in this regard and the time by which its report is likely to be received ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). The Committee on Automobile Tyres and Tubes was set up in May 1984 with the composition of Shri M. Satyapal (formerly Secretary, Technical Development), as Chairman and Dr. S. Chandrashekhar, Member, BICP; Shri S. Chandrasekharan, Director, ISI; Shri M. Sivaguru, Additional Director General, Ministry of Shipping and Transport and Shri G.R. Inamdar, Industrial Adviser, DGTD. The Committee was

required to submit its report within three months' time. However, tenure of the Committee was extended upto January, 1985. The Committee has since submitted its final report to the Government. The main recommendations of the Committee are as under :

- (1) adoption of measures to stabilize the prices of raw materials including expansion of domestic production capacities in respect of raw materials ;
- (2) ISI certification of products and informative labelling of products indicating size, date of manufacture, maximum permissible load, minimum remaining skid depth ;
- (3) formulating of association standards covering tread patterns, categorisation of tyres and limitation of ply ratings ;
- (4) compulsory notification of dealers' and retail prices including discounts offered by industry voluntarily ;
- (5) continuance of production of low ply-rated tyres by the industry providing adequate choice to consumers to purchase such tyres ;
- (6) reduction of cost of production of tyres through better utilisation of capacity, particularly, by increased exports and incorporation of better management practices ;
- (7) encouragement of expansion of existing capacities ;
- (8) establishment of Central R & D Institute in the country for basic and applied research to be funded by a cesson the industry and the Government so as to achieve technological self-reliance in these fields ;
- (9) establishment of material testing facilities ;

- (10) adoption by the industry of better technologies involving replacement of carbon black by silica, use of new fabrics for tyre cord fabric and production of radial tyres ;
- (11) extension of fiscal incentives for expansion and modernisation ;
- (12) improvement and maintenance of roads ;
- (13) effective enforcements of statutory norms regarding maximum loads, operating and safety regulations etc. ;
- (14) introduction of multi-axled vehicles ;
- (15) indication of licensing capacities in terms of weight of material rather than number of tyres and allowing the industry the flexibility to change product mix or to diversify according to market requirement ;
- (16) review of the incidence of fiscal levies on tyres as well as raw materials ; and
- (17) non-intervention by Government in the prices or distribution of tyres.

[*English*]

Reserved Trained Pool Staff in P & T Department in Kerala Circle

5439. **PROF. K.V. THOMAS :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of reserved trained pool staff working in the P & T Department of Kerala Circle ; and

(b) the steps being taken to absorb them in the permanent vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a)

TELECOM

The number of Reserve Trained Pool staff in Kerala Telecommunication Circle is as follows :

- (i) Telephone Operators : 247
- (ii) Telegraphists : 42
- (iii) Telegraph Assistants : 41
- (iv) Technicians : 96

POSTAL

Information is being collected.

(b) Reserve Trained Pool candidates are absorbed against the future vacancies as and when they arise. At present, their absorption against regular vacancies has been delayed due to ban on creation/filling up of posts.

Grant of letter of intent for manufacture of heavy earth moving machinery to Andhra Pradesh

5440. **SHRI N. VENKATA PATNAM :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh had applied for letter of intent for manufacture of heavy earth moving equipment in any backward area of Andhra Pradesh in 1984 ;

(b) whether no firm in the Country is manufacturing heavy capacity earth moving equipment and whether in view of the above fact, Government will consider to grant letter of intent to Andhra Pradesh soon ; and

(c) whether demand for the same has been increasing considerable in view of the growth of industries in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The existing units are fully meeting the demand for earthmoving equipment. The application of Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation has therefore been rejected on capacity constraint.

(c) No, Sir.

[*Translation*]

Telex Service in Hill Areas of Uttar Pradesh

5441. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide telex service in certain district headquarters of the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh during current year ;

(b) if so, the names of places where it is likely to be provided ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the alternative arrangements proposed to be made by his Ministry with a view to removing inconveniences being experienced in the absence of telex service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) There are not adequate demands to justify provision of a Telex exchange.

(d) Long distance telex connections can be given from the nearest telex exchange to the intending parties.

[*English*]

Appointment of Telephone Operators in Srikakulam District of Andhara Pradesh

5442. SHRI H A. DORA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of small telephone exchanges in Andhara Pradesh ;

(b) the number of small telephone exchanges in Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh ;

(c) whether the strength of the operators in Srikakulam District is adequate ;

(d) whether there is any proposal to appoint new operators ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 1,542.

(b) 32

(c) All sanctioned posts are filled up.

(d) and (e). There is justification for more telephone operators. But the additional posts can not be created and filled due to the ban orders. When the ban is lifted action will be taken to post the additional justified staff.

Use of Bombay High Gas for Power Generation in Gujarat

5443. SHRI R.S. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 569 on 19 March 1985, regarding use of Bombay High gas for power generation in Gujarat and state :

(a) since when the associated natural gas is being supplied to Tata Electric Co.,

Maharashtra State Electricity Board and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. on a temporary basis;

(b) whether any agreement stipulating the period of supply of associated gas to these undertakings on a temporary basis has been entered into;

(c) if so, when the stipulated period is likely to be over;

(d) whether Government of Gujarat had in the past made any proposal to allow it to use the associated gas for units in Gujarat; and

(e) if so, the names of such units and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Associated natural gas is being supplied on a temporary basis to Tata Electric Company since July 1978, to Maharashtra State Electricity Board since July 1982 and to Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited since December 1982;

(b) An agreement stipulating the period of supply of associated gas to Tata Electric Company has been entered into. In the case of Maharashtra State Electricity Board and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited no such agreements have been entered into;

(c) In the case of Tata Electric Company, the contract expired on 31st March 1983;

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. The Government of Gujarat had requested supply of associated gas for Gujarat State Electricity Board, Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation, Gujarat State Fertilizer Corporation, and Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Corporation.

Natural Gas Resources

5444. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of PETRO-

LEUM be pleased to state the latest estimates of reserves of sources of natural gas in Southern, Western, Eastern and North-Eastern regions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : The balance recoverable reserves of natural gas in the country as on 1-1-84 were as under :

	(Billion cubic metres)
Southern region	—
Western region	19.14
Eastern and North-Eastern regions	81.30
Offshore	377.81

Restructuring the Cadres in P & T Administrative Offices

5445. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to restructure the cadres in Posts and Telegraphs Administrative Offices as it was done in the case of Railways; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. No concrete proposal to restructure the cadres in P & T Administrative Offices is under consideration at present.

(b) The question does not arise.

[Translation]

Licences issued for setting up mini cement plants

5446. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND

COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of licences issued for setting up mini-cement plants in the country;

(b) the reasons for not starting production by some plants as per the schedule, State-wise; and

(c) the total capital investment made in each mini-cement plant and the loan advanced by Industrial Development Bank of India to these plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). So far thirty three Industrial Licence have been issued for the setting up of mini-cement plants. Against these, twelve units have come on production. Eighteen units are within the two year gestation period allowed for coming on commercial production as per the terms of the Industrial Licence. Three units in respect of which Industrial Licences have been issued more than two years ago have not yet come on production. Two of these are in Karnataka while the third one is in Maharashtra. The slippage in the case of two Karnataka units is likely to be about three months only. In the case of Maharashtra unit the slippage is likely to be about twenty one months. The slippage according to the unit is due to delay in obtaining financial assistance and corresponding delay in placement of orders for the supply of core machinery.

(c) The information relating to capital investment made in each mini-cement plant and the loan advanced by the Industrial Development Bank of India to each of such units is not being maintained in this Ministry. However, the capital investment in mini-cement plants vary from plant to plant depending upon the technology employed, and other factors, such as, location of the factory, extent the nature of the raw-material, fuel etc. According to the present price levels, the total investment required in a mini-

cement plant of 200 tonnes per day capacity based on Vertical Shaft Kiln Technology is around Rs. 4½ crores. A plant of same capacity, employing Rotary Kiln Technology will involve an investment of around Rs. 9 to 11 crores.

[English]

Guidelines by Election Commission on revision of electoral rolls in Assam

5447. **DR. A K. PATEL :**

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of **LAW AND JUSTICE** be pleased to state :

(a) the guidelines issued by the Election Commission in January this year regarding revision of voters' lists being carried out there;

(b) whether these guidelines were changed, if so, the text of the original guidelines and the details of changes made therein afterwards; and

(c) whether there have been some protests in this regard, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) and (b). In January, 1985, the Commission issued only certain instructions to the Chief Electoral Officer, Assam regarding revision of electoral rolls in Assam. A copy of this letter is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T -1105/85] The Commission has informed that it had not made any material change in the instructions issued through this letter. The Commission sent a communication to the Chief Electoral Officer in March, 1985 by way of elaboration or clarification of these instructions with regard to scrutiny and registration of electoral cards and the procedure for dealing with claims and objections. A copy of this letter is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1105/85]. The Commission also issued instructions to

the Electoral Registration Officers in March, 1985 with regard to revision of electoral rolls in Assam. A copy of those instructions is laid on the table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1105/85]

(c) The Commission has stated that no protests were received by them regarding the said instructions. The Commission had however, received some representations regarding house-to-house enumeration and verification by the state Police, revenue and forest Departments. A statement containing details with respect to these representations, as furnished by the Commission, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1105/85]

Revision of salaries of judges

5448. SHRI NARASINGHRAO SURYAWANSHI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the salary of judges has not been revised during the past 35 years as compared to the employees of Government ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). The salaries of Supreme Court and High Court Judges are prescribed as per Articles 125(1) and 221(1) read with Part D of the Second Schedule of the Constitution. This matter, *inter alia*, is proposed to be considered in the Conference of Chief Justices of High Courts, Chief Ministers and Law Ministers to be held shortly.

Functioning of Service Telephones 198 and 199 in Calcutta

5449. SHRI BIMAL KANTI GHOSH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the widespread dissatisfaction with the functioning of service telephone number 198 and 199 in Calcutta City's Telephone system ;

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed by Government to improve the efficiency of 198 and 199 services in Calcutta ; and

(c) the average time taken by the operators to respond to the calls made to 198 and 199 in Calcutta as compared to the time taken in other cities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Occasional complaints have been received regarding functioning of 198 and 199 services.

(b) Following steps are being taken to improve the efficiency of 198 and 199 services :

(i) Traffic tests are being taken periodically and strict supervision as affected.

(ii) Faulty circuits are being restored without delay.

(iii) Circuits are being augmented as and when justified.

(c) In Calcutta the average time taken by the operators to respond to calls made on 198 and 199 is 17 secs. and 9 secs. respectively as compared to 10 secs. in other Metropolitan cities namely, Bombay, Delhi and Madras.

Survey of Kerosene Oil in Bhuvanagiri area of South Arcot District (Tamil Nadu)

5450. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has surveyed the Bhuvanagiri

areas of South Arcot District of Tamil Nadu for Kerosene Oil ;

(b) if so, the outcome of the survey ;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to have commercial production of kerosene found in that area ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) :

(a) ONGC have conducted surveys in Bhuvanagiri area for oil. Kerosene is a product obtained from refining of crude oil.

(b) to (d). Based on the surveys, two sites have been identified for

drilling. The question of commercial production of hydrocarbons will arise only if the drilling results in the discovery of hydrocarbons in commercial quantities.

Sanctioned strength of High Court Judges

5451. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state the sanctioned strength of Judges in every High Court in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) :
The requisite information as on 1.5.1985 is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	High Court	Sanctioned strength as on 1.5.1985		
		Pmt. Judges	Addl. Judges	Total
1.	Allahabad	54	6	60
2.	Andhra Pradesh	24	2	26
3.	Bombay	40	3	43
4.	Calcutta	39	—	39
5.	Delhi	25	2	27
6.	Gauhati	8	1	9
7.	Gujarat	18	3	21
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5	1	6
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	2	7
10.	Karnataka	24	—	24
11.	Kerala	15	3	18
12.	Madhya Pradesh	21	8	29
13.	Madras	25	—	25
14.	Orissa	11	—	11
15.	Patna	35	—	35
16.	Punjab & Haryana	23	—	23
17.	Rajasthan	18	—	18
18.	Sikkim	3	—	3
		393	31	424

**Basic Amenities at the Library of the
Institute of Company Secretaries
of India, New Delhi**

5452. SHRI AZIZ QURESHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Library being run by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India at Panchkuian Road, New Delhi does not have even basic amenities like wholesome drinking water, cold water during summer, canteen or suitable place for lunch and cooling/heating arrangements during summer/winter ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The Institute of Company Secretaries of India has reported that its Library at Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi, has all basic amenities such as wholesome drinking water, cold water and cooling arrangement during summer. However, no necessity has been felt for providing heating arrangements during winter. Due to paucity of space no canteen facilities have been made available. A suitable area has, however, been ear-marked with a table and sitting place where the students can take their own lunch.

(b) The Institute has already applied for a plot of land to the Delhi Development Authority for extending its library facilities.

**Setting up of Chemical Industries
based on coal in Bihar**

5453. SHRI C.P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to State :

(a) the names of the chemical industries which can be based on coal or its products ; and

(b) whether any survey has been done to locate some of these industries in Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Large number of chemicals are derived from coal by a variety of operations like carbonisation, gasification, hydrogenation, electro thermal reduction and carbon recovery etc. Operations like gasification, hydrogenation, oxidation, carbon recovery are not practised widely. Coal carbonisation is practised in Steel Plants to produce coke as a main product. The by-products are coal gas, ammoniacal liquor, crude light oil and crude tar. Chemicals manufactured from ammoniacal liquor are ammonia, ammonium sulphate and ammonium thiocyanate. Processing of light oil by fractional distillation produces aromatic hydrocarbons like benzene, xylene and toluene. Fractional distillation of crude tar yields naphthalene, anthracene, cresols, xyleneols, pyridine, picolines etc.

(b) No Sir, Government has not made any survey to locate the above industries in Bihar. However if applications are received for setting up of such units in Bihar they would be examined on merits.

Production of Tartaric Acid

5454. SHRI SUNDER LAL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of factories producing Tartaric Acid in the country and their charted and actual production ;

(b) the annual domestic requirement of Tartaric Acid in the country ;

(c) the names addresses of the parties which have been issued letters of intent/licences ;

(d) the quantity of tartaric acid

imported during the last three years, year-wise and the amount involved ; and

(e) the concessions Government propose to give to entrepreneurs who would like to set up the industry for this chemical as an import substitute ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) No unit for the manufacture of Tartaric Acid has been set up in the organised Sector. However two small scale units namely M/s. Okhla Chemicals Ltd, 25 Community Centre, East of Kailash,

New Delhi and M/s. Vimpey Dye Chem (P) Ltd., A-40/1, G.T. Karnal Road, Industrial Area, Delhi are reported to be manufacturing Tartaric Acid with an annual capacity of 450 MTs.

(b) The annual domestic requirement of Tartaric Acid is estimated at about 500 tonnes.

(c) No letters of intent/Industrial Licences for the manufacture of Tartaric Acid have been issued.

(d) The imports of Tartaric Acid during last three years are as under :—

Year	Oty. (tonnes)	Values (Rs in lacs)
1980-81	395	103.25
1981-82	297	97.15
1982-83 (upto Dec. 82)	320	74.64

(e) The manufacture of Tartaric Acid in the world is based on wine yard waste which is not available in India in commercial quantity. However research work is being undertaken in the country to manufacture Tartaric Acid by utilising acceptable raw materials like Tamarind. The normal incentives which are available for other industries are also available for the manufacture of Tartaric Acid. Any proposal received by the Government for manufacture of Tartaric Acid would be examined on merits.

Mutation cases Pending in Delhi Cantonment Board Office

5455. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMARAO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of cases of mutation/transfer of leases are pending in the Delhi Cantonment Board Office for long inspite of the fact that the transferees and the transferers have applied for the same ;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in this matter ; and

(c) the time by which the pending cases are likely to be disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) :

(a) to (c). 5 applications are pending with the Delhi Cantonment Board in which mutations are yet to be carried out. It has not been possible to carry out the mutation as the lessees/co-lessees and successors have indulged in subdivision of the site, change of purpose and unauthorised construction on the leased premises. The Director General, Defence Lands and Cantonments has been directed to finalise these cases expeditiously.

Proposals received from non-resident Indians

5456. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the proposals relating to industrial investments received from non-resident Indians during the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and upto 19 April, 1985 which have been cleared so far ;

(b) whether any industry is envisaged to be set up in Bihar, particularly in the backward tribal Districts ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Since the constitution of the Special Approval Committee (NBI), in November, 1983, which considers various industrial proposals (excluding proposals to set up 100% EOU's) received from non-residents of Indian nationality/origin covering grant of letter of intent/

permission/industrial licence, import of capital goods and foreign collaboration approval, 66 letters of intent/permission industrial licence have been issued to non-residents of Indian nationality/origin as per details given below :—

1983 (Nov-Dec)	...	6
1984	...	39
1985 (upto 31.3.85)	...	21

These figures do not include proposals from non-residents of Indian nationality/origin to set up 100% EOU's. Details of the proposals covered by these letters of intent/permission/industrial licence are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of proposals regarding grant of LOI/Industrial Licence/Permission received from NRIs and approved by Govt. of India since November, 1983 to 31-3-1985.

Sl. No.	Name of the applicant	Item of manufacture	Location
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri P.B. Bhardwaj	Mild & Alloy Steel Rolled Products.	Distt. Vidharba (Madhya Pradesh)
2.	Shri D.K. Misra	Newsprint & paper.	Paradeep, District Cuttack (Orissa)
3.	Shri Kuldeep Singh Bhuller	T.V. Picture Tubes.	Distt. Ludhiana State, Punjab
4.	M/s. Madras Hydraulic Hose Pvt. Ltd.	High pressure Hydraulic Hoses.	Gummidi-Poondi, Distt. Chinglepet Tamilnadu.
5.	Shri S.L. Chellaram	B & W TV Picture Tubes.	Teh : Gandhinagar, near Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
6.	M/s. Mabelec, France.	Equipment for Optimisation of energy conversion etc.	District Almora (Uttar Pradesh)

1	2	3	4
7.	Shri V.S.C. Kowtha	Cotton/synthetic blended yarn.	Distt. Medak (Andhra Pradesh)
8.	Shri L.N. Mittal	P.V.C. coated sheets	Backward District in Tamilnadu
9.	Shri Dharam Vir Gputa	Drugs	District Pune, Maharashtra.
10.	Shri Dilip Bhargava	Submerged Arc Welded steel pipes	District Mathura, Uttar Pradesh.
11.	Shri Shaik Kalesha	Detergent Powders.	District Bidar Karnataka.
12.	Shri Manmohan Chopra	Electronic typewriters.	District Gurgaon Haryan.
13.	Shri Gopal K. Kapoor	White Cement	District Dehra Dun, Uttar Pradesh.
14.	Shri Paresh S. Parekh	Hydroxypropyl Guar.	District Baroda, Gujarat.
15.	Shri K. Ramesam	Winchester Disc Drive.	District Medak, Andhra Pradesh.
16.	Shri Jai Ram Ram Chand Moorjani	Message preparation work stations and time sharing terminals.	Srinagar Jammu and Kashmir.
17.	Shri Lateef M. Khan	High Speed Audio-Cassette duplicating Systems.	District Medak Andhra Pradesh.
18.	Shri G. Satyanarayan Reddy	Poly Aluminium Laminate.	District Medak Andhra Pradesh.
19.	M/s. Binatone Electronics Pvt. Ltd.	Video display Monitor.	District Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh.
20.	Shri C.S. Rao	Printed Circuit Boards.	District Medak Andhra Pradesh.
21.	Shri T.K. Gandhi	Fruit products and juices etc.	District Nagpur, Maharashtra.
22.	Shri R N. Hathiramani	Drugs.	Distt. Chinglepet, Tamilnadu.
23.	Shri N. Dakshinamurthy	Colour T.V. Tuners.	Distt. Ponda, Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu.

1	2	3	4
24.	Shri M.M. Chopra	Plain Paper Copier.	District Gurgaon, Haryana.
25.	Shri R. Narayanan	Medical Disposable Syringes.	District Bidar, Karnataka.
26.	Shri K. Mohd. Farooq, Khan	Printed Circuit Boards.	Distt. Chinglepet, Tamilnadu.
27.	M/s. Thadani Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	HDPE/PP Woven Fabrics.	District Nanded, Maharashtra.
28.	Dr. Yoginder Singh	Cold drawn welded tubes.	Distt. Solan, Himachal Pradesh.
29.	Shri K.T. Thomas	Textured coating.	Distt. Ratangiri, Maharashtra.
30.	Shri N.K. Rawat	Structural Foam Thermoplastic products.	Distt. Pune, Maharashtra.
31.	Shri S. Mangharam	Video Cassettes.	Distt. Faridabad, Haryana.
32.	Shri C.L. Sisodia (M/s. Mepco Meta Powder Ltd.)	High speed alloy metal powders.	District Dhar (Madhya Pradesh)
33.	Prince C.R.V.R. Jadhav Khdkar	Agricultural Transportation Machines.	Distt. Ratangiri, Maharashtra
34.	Shri Pishu Ganglani	Video Cassettes.	Bangalore Karnataka.
35.	Shri Prem Khiatani	Video Cassettes.	Distt. Mohindergarh, Haryana.
36.	Shri R.R. Sood	Tin Containers	Distt. Sonapat, Haryana.
37.	Shri M.M. Majithia	Stainless Steel Watch Straps.	Distt. Bharuch, Gujarat.
38.	Shri Mofatraj P. Munot	Pressure sensitive adhesive tapes.	District Bulsar, Gujarat.
39.	Shri M.M. Majithia	Gold plating of watch straps.	Distt. Bharuch, Gujarat.
40.	Shri Raghav Bir Sawhney	AC/DC Drive.	Delhi.
41.	Shri Gulshan K. Arora	Video Tapes.	Haryana/U.P.

1	2	3	4
42.	M/s. Indo-US-Investment Inc.	Methanol	Distt. Raigad, Maharashtra.
43.	Sh. S.K. Hanumanth Rao	Methyl Dopa & other drugs.	Distt. Medak, Andhra Pradesh.
44.	" P.S. Sahni	Polyether polyol	Gujarat.
45.	" Ram Chandra N. Galla	Storage Batteries.	Distt. Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh.
46.	" Santosh S. Gopalani	Plastic moulded T.V. Cabinet.	Delhi.
47.	Dr. Dharam Vir Sood	Colour TV deflection components.	Distt. Ghaziabad, U.P.
48.	M/s. Kody Elcot Ltd.	Ultrasonic Scanners.	Distt. Chinglepet, (Tamilnadu).
49.	Sh. Malvinder Singh	Audio & Video tapes.	Distt. Dhar (MP).
50.	M/s. VimpeX Investment Ltd.	Fluorescent tubes etc.	Distt. Dang, Gujarat.
51.	-do-	Drugs.	Category 'C' Distt. (Gujarat).
52.	Sh. A.V.K. Reddy	Automobile coolants.	Distt : Nellore (A.P.)
53.	Sh. V. Panchapakesan	Process Control Equipments	Distt. Chinglepet (T.N.)
54.	Sh. B.M. Patel	Aluminium alloy Ingots etc.	Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
55.	" R.G. Narayana-Swamy & Associates	Ceramic tiles.	Distt. Ankleshwar, Gujarat.
56.	" K.K. Joshi	Telephone instruments.	Haryana.
57.	M/s. Manufacturing Technologies, Inc, USA.	-do-	H.P.
58.	Sh. Pradip Kumar Aggarwal	-do-	Haryana.

1	2	3	4
59.	M/s. Binatone Electronics Pvt. Ltd.	Telephone instruments	U.P.
60.	Sh. Giri D. Khatod	EPABX.	Maharashtra.
61.	" Bipin Kumar Aggarwal	Public telephones.	Rajasthan.
62.	Dr. Leela Prasad Madhav Reddy.	Telephone answering and recording machines.	A.P.
63.	Dr. Raghav Bir Sawhney	Proximity Sensor.	New Delhi.
64.	M/s. Fusion Polymers Ltd.	Rotationally moulded plastic products.	Union Territory of Dadar & Nagar Haveli.
65.	Sh. Prabhat K. Andleigh	Mini-computer/micro processor based Systems.	Teh. NOIDA. (U.P.)
66.	Sh. Avtar Singh Selhi	-do-	-do-

Renewal of Lease Deeds under Delhi Cantonment Board

5457. SHRI K. MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the lease deeds executed under the Delhi Cantonment Board have not been renewed in most of the cases even after the expiry of the terms of the lease ;

(b) whether many a lessees have applied for the renewal of their leases but action has not yet been taken for their renewal by the Delhi Cantonment Board ;

(c) the reasons for keeping the renewal action in abeyance ; and

(d) the time by which Delhi Cantonment Board propose to renew the lease deeds, the terms of which have already expired ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAU) : (a) to (d). There are 16 cases of expired leases where applications for renewal have been received. In one case the land is required for Defence purposes and termination notice has been issued. In another case, the Delhi Development Authority has objected. This case is under examination. The leases in the remaining 14 cases have not been renewed because the lessees have indulged in sub-dividing the sites, changing the use of the site, unauthorised constructions, litigation and have not submitted the documents called for by the Cantonment Board. Instructions have been issued to the Director General, Defence Lands & Cantonments to finalise these cases expeditiously.

Procurement of Rural Kits from Small Suppliers

5458. SHRI SIDHA LAL MURMU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the orders, State-wise, year-wise, during the last three years that have been received by Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited for supply of rural kits ;

(b) the names, quantities and price that has been paid to suppliers from whom they have procured/got rural kits supplied to the various State Governments ;

(c) the reasons why Government could not procure these rural kits directly from the small suppliers ; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) A statement is attached. (Statement-I)

(b) A statement is attached. (Statement-II)

(c) and (d). Orders for supply of rural kits were placed by State Governments at their discretion.

Statement-I

States	Total business procured during 1982-83	Total business procured during 1983-84	Total business procured 1984-85
Uttar Pradesh	62941 Kits	46940 Kits	76335 Kits
Rajasthan	—	1150 „	400 „
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	—	100 „	—
Sikkim	—	812 „	1092 „
Karnataka	—	8146 „	14070 „
Madhya Pradesh	—	33312 „	—
Himachal Pradesh	—	4000 „	9037 „
Delhi	1000 Kits	800 „	500 „
Haryana	—	—	20157 „
Bihar	—	240 „	600 „
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	28684 „
Tripura	—	—	470 „
Chandigarh	30140 „	—	—
Total :	94081 „	95500 „	151405 „

Statement-II

Name of firm	Qty.	Price paid (Rs /lakhs)
1982-83		
1. M/s. Shivalick Drug, Hardwar	62,953	56.03
2. M/s. Nestor Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd., Faridabad	29,057	25.21
	<u>92,010</u>	<u>81.24</u>
1983-84		
1. M/s. Shivalick Drug, Hardwar	55,999	56.33
	30,717	30.99
2. M/s. Nestor Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd., Faridabad	34,041	33.99
3. M/s. Arora Pharmaceuticals (P) Ltd., New Delhi	4,001	3.99
	<u>1,24,758</u>	<u>124.98</u>
1984-85		
1. M/s. Shivalick Drug, Hardwar	33,918	43.41
2. M/s. Nestor Pharmaceuticals (Pvt.) Ltd., Faridabad	58,378	74.72
3. M/s. Arora Pharmaceuticals (Pvt.) Ltd. New Delhi	15,662	20.05
	<u>107,958</u>	<u>138.18</u>

**Construction of Road Along International
Border in West Bengal by Border Roads
Organisation**

5459. SHRI DEBI GHOSAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether the Border Roads Organisation has any programme to construct roads and/or to improve the existing roads along international border in West Bengal to ensure greater mobility and easy access to all border posts ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Border Roads Organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE :
(SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a)
No, Sir.

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

Radio Communication Service in Orissa

5460. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-

TIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have undertaken the survey work for providing radio communication to the cyclone prone areas in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the areas of Orissa which have been surveyed for the above purpose ;

(c) whether the survey works have been completed ; and

(d) if so, when and the details of the radio communication facilities provided in those cyclone prone areas so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a)
No, Sir. However, we have surveyed

several routes in Orissa, including coastal places.

(b) and (c). The routes surveyed for UHF/MARR/are given in the attached statement. All these routes were surveyed for analogue systems. The routes from Serial Nos. 1-13 are being re-surveyed now for digital system.

(d) The above routes were surveyed for analogue system in 6th Five Year Plan period. The following radio systems along coastal areas are working/under installation in Orissa :

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| (i) Cuttack-Bhubaneswar M/W system. | } Working system. |
| (ii) Cuttack-Pradeep UHF system. | |
| (iii) Cuttack-Bhadrampur MW Systems | |

Statement

Route Surveyed

	UHF	Scheme
1. Cuttack-Athgarh		
2. Jeypore-Keonjhar	"	"
3. Balasore-Baripada	"	"
4. Balasore-Malgiri	"	"
5. Chandhali-Bhadrak	"	"
6. Cuttack-Jeypur	"	"
7. Cuttack-Kendrapara	"	"
8. Cuttack-Bankibari	"	"
9. Cuttack-Khurda	"	"
10. Khurda-Nayagarh	"	"
11. Keonjhar-Talchar	"	"
12. Talchar-Angul	"	"
13. Koraput-Sunabada	"	"
14. Udala-Base Station		
15. Sundergarh	MARR	"
16. Baripada		

Opening of Post Offices and Telegraph Offices in West Bengal

5461. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of post offices proposed to be opened in West Bengal during 1985-86 ;

(b) the total number of telegraph offices proposed to be opened in West Bengal during 1985-86 ; and

(c) of the above post offices and telegraph offices, how many are to be opened in the backward, tribal, hill and far-flung areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The total number of post offices proposed to be opened in West Bengal during 1985-86 is yet to be finalised.

(b) The total number of telegraph offices proposed to be opened in West Bengal during 1985-86 is yet to be finalised.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Setting up of Chemical Fertilizer Plant in Meerut Division

5462. SHRI DHARAMVIR SINGH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether keeping the production of foodgrains and the interests of farmers in view, Government propose to set up a chemical fertilizer plant in Meerut Division of Uttar Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The question of setting up new fertilizer plants and their locations, etc, can be considered only after the Seventh Five Year Plan has been finalised.

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

[English]

Connecting District Headquarters of Nagaland With Kohima

5463. SHRI CHINGWANG KON-YAK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to connect more district headquarters of Nagaland with the State capital Kohima and other important places with trunk service ; and

(b) if so, the time by which the trunk line will be connected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of the 6 District Headquarters (excluding the State Capital Kohima) only 3 viz. Mon, Zunaboto and Tuensong have no direct trunk circuits to the State Capital, namely Kohima. Direct trunk circuits from these places to Kohima will be provided during 1985-86.

Development of the Cochin Naval Base

5464. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any perspective plan for the development of the Cochin Naval Base ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Naval Headquarters have drawn up a perspective plan for the development of the Cochin Naval Base to support the operation of ships and aircraft. The augmentation of the existing Base Repair organisation to provide repair facilities for certain ships is also being considered. A 1200 ft. jetty is under construction which will provide additional berthing facilities. Cochin is also being developed as a major training base for the Navy.

[*Translation*]

Opening of Post Office at Zamin Hussainabad Village in Barabanki (Uttar Pradesh)

5465. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director, Posts Lucknow had issued the orders for opening a post office in Zamin Hussainabad village in Barabanki district of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) whether this post office has not yet been opened there ;

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

(d) the time by which it is likely to be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Due to the existance of economy orders banning the creation of new posts, this post office could not be opened.

[*English*]

Booking of Ordinary Telegrams between 1700 and 0700 Hrs.

5466. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the working hours of DTOs and CTOs have been reduced and express telegrams are booked only on payment of late fee after 1700 hrs. whereas earlier the offices were open to book even ordinary telegrams during working hours ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the step ;

(c) whether the working hours of telegraph offices were earlier determined keeping in view the flow of traffic/telegrams received for booking, received as transit and delivery ; and

(d) the number of offices in the country affected by the said orders for restricted booking ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No, Sir. The working hours of DTOs and CTOs have not been reduced. However, ordinary telegrams are not accepted between 1700 and 0700 hours except those containing information like death, serious sickness, arrivals, departures, interviews, examination results etc. pertaining to private personal category of telegrams. Between 1700 and 0700 hours, all express telegrams are accepted without late fee during the working hours of the telegraph offices.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. The working hours of the telegraph offices continue to be determined keeping in view the flow of traffic/telegrams received for booking, transit and delivery.

(d) The information regarding the number of offices in the country affected

by the restriction of booking of ordinary telegrams is being compiled and the same will be placed on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Registration for DBC

5467. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for which gas consumers, who are already registered are asked to get themselves registered for second cylinder (DBC) in all States ; and

(b) whether Government propose to give second cylinder on payment on the basis of previous registration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Since all the existing consumers may not like to incur expenditure on a second cylinder, the option has been given to the consumer to get themselves registered.

(b) No, Sir.

[*English*]

Exploration of Ganga Valley to find out Oil Reserves

5468. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision was taken by Government some back to explore parts of the Ganga Valley to find out oil reserves;

(b) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission had earmarked some amount, and directions were also issued regarding the area for the exploration work; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) ONGC has been conducting exploration in the Ganga basin and more or less the entire area has been covered by geological and geophysical surveys. On the basis of these surveys seven wells have been drilled but no commercial discoveries have been made so far.

Illegal Possession of M.E.S. Barracks by Civilians

5469. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints received by his Ministry/Defence Headquarters about the illegal possession of MES barracks by the civilians; and

(d) the details of each complaint and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected.

[*Translation*]

Telegraphs Service between Khajuwala and Mohangarh in Rajasthan

5470. SHRI MOHAR SINGH RATHORE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether telegraphs service will be made available after every twenty kilometres, between Khajuwala and Mohangarh in Rajasthan, the area irrigated by Indira Canal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The telephone/Telgraph ser-

vices will become accessible within 5 Kms, to most habitations of the country progressively by 1990 subject to availability of financial resources and material. This policy is also applicable to the area between Khajuwala and Mohangarh in Rajasthan, the area irrigated by Indira Canal.

[English]

Policy for Oil Exploration

5471. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government regarding the future policy in connection with oil exploration; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) and (b). For the Seventh Plan period, the proposed exploration strategy under consideration, of Government envisages

establishment of additional reserves of oil and gas by discovering new fields onshore and offshore. This will include intensification of exploration in less precisely known geological regions and logistically difficult areas.

Allotment of Bombay High Gas to Maharashtra

5472. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the quantity of Bombay High gas allotted to Maharashtra for its industrial complex;

(b) whether the supply of Bombay High gas to Maharashtra for its industrial complex is adequate; and

(c) if so, the extent of short supply ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) The quantity of Bombay High gas being supplied/committed to industrial units in Maharashtra is indicated below :

(Quantity in million cubic metres per day)

(i)	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers, Trombay	...	2.20
(ii)	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers, Thal	...	3.00
(iii)	Deepak Fertilizers & Petrochemicals Limited, Talaja	...	0.30
(iv)	Bharat Electronics Limited, Talaja	...	0.06
(v)	Heavy Water Plant, Thal	...	0.15
(vi)	Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex, Nagothane	...	0.90

(of C2, C3, fraction)

There are also "fall-back" consumers such as Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Tata Electric Company, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation, to whom natural gas is being supplied for the present.

(b) and (c). The supply of natural gas to the industrial units in Maharashtra is done from Urban, according to availability and upliftment by the consumers.

Profit Earned by ONGC in regard to LPG, Petrol etc.

5473. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the average price of the refined high speed diesel oil and petrol in the International Market for the year 1981-82,

1982-83 and 1983-84 and the price of the same in our country for the respective years;

(b) the price of LP Gas in Cylinders charged from the consumers in the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84; and

(c) the break-up of the turn-over and profit pre-tax earned by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the above three years in regard to cooking gas, gas for industrial purpose, high speed diesel, petrol and other petroleum products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) The average FOB price in \$/MT of refined HSD & Petrol in international market for the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 are as under :

	AG/PG \$/MT	SGP \$/MT	MED ITALY \$/MT
I. HSD			
1981-82	302.53	298.44	292.54
1982-83	286.76	289.42	279.18
1983-84	241.80	245.63	245.76
II. PETROL	...		\$/MT
1981-82	...		329.17
1982-83	...		298.16
1983-84	...		282.89
III. HSD & MS Price Ex-main MI at Bombay are as under :			(RS./MT)
With effect from	HSD		MS
13.1.1981	2818.76		6925.29
11.7.1981	3205.96		7673.12
15.2.1983	3447.96		7673.12
1.9.1983	3447.96		7814.22
1.4.1983	3447.96		7814.22
AG/PG — Arabian/Persian Gulf			
SGP — Singapore			
MED — Mediterranean			

(b) The retail selling prices of LPG in Delhi are as follows :

Date		Rs./per cylinder
13.1.1981	...	45.53 (15 KG)
11.7.1981	...	50.78 (15 KG)
1.4.1982	...	50.78 (15 KG)
1.9.1982	...	47.09 (15 KG)
6.9.1982	...	44.58 (14.2 KG)
1.4.1983	...	45.09 (14.2 KG)
1.4.1984	...	45.09 (14.2 KG)
1.6.1984	...	45.47 (14.2 KG)

(c) Besides crude oil, ONGC are producing LPG, gas (associated and non-associated), condensate, wax and NGL, and not HSD and Petrol. The turn-over in respect of these products during the period 1981-82 to 1983-84 is as under :

	(Rs./Crores)		
Product	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1. LPG	12.67	29.50	36.68
2. Gas	80.68	129.87	184.75
3. Condensate	1.53	1.84	1.28
4. Wax	0.19	0.17	0.07
5. NGL	—	6.40	9.77
Total	95.07	167.78	232.55

Profit before tax for ONGC as a whole for the years 1982-84 was as under :—

	(Rs./Crores)	
1981-82	...	573.04
1982-83	...	1182.87
1983-84	...	1607.66

Need to Instal More Lines in Telephone Exchange, Perecherla, Guntur District

5474. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a representation dated 28 March, 1985 was received by Government from the subscribers of the telephone exchange Perecherla, Guntur District regarding the need to instal exchange equipment with more lines as the exchange is situated in a rapidly increasing industrial area near Guntur town ; and

(b) the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). No Sir. The existing 100 lines MAX III exchange has been replaced by 200 lines exchange in March, 85. There are presently 85 working connections and none in the waiting list.

Disposal of elections petitions in High Courts

5475. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the details about the election petitions filed in the various High Courts challenging the election of the sitting Members of Lok Sabha in 1985 ;

(b) whether priority has been given by the High Courts to the speedy disposal of these petitions ; and

(c) what other steps are being taken by Government to help in expediting the disposal of these petitions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). A statement containing the information available with the Election Commission with regard to the election petitions relating to the general election to Lok Sabha held in 1984 is attached. Further information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Section 86 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 provides that election petitions should be tried as expeditiously as possible and endeavour shall be made to conclude the trial within six months from the date on which the petition is presented to the High Court for trial. Recently, the Election Commission had also urged that ad hoc judges could be appointed to ensure expeditious disposal of pending election petitions. Government have informed the Commission that under Article 224A of the Constitution proposals for appointment of ad hoc judges should emanate from the Chief Justices of the High Courts concerned having regard to the number and class of cases pending. Based on this, the Commission has addressed all the Registrars of High Courts to place the matter before the Chief Justices.

Statement

Number of election petitions filed before the various High Courts, relating to the General Election to the Lok Sabha held in 1984

(According to information available with Election Commission as on 3-5-85)

Name of the State/Union Territory	Number of Election Petitions
1. Andhra Pradesh	5
2. Bihar	5

1	2	3
3.	Gujarat	2
4.	Haryana	2
5.	Karnataka	1
6.	Kerala	1
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2
9.	Maharashtra	2
10.	Orissa	1
11.	Uttar Pradesh	15
12.	West Bengal	6
13.	Lakshdweep	1
14.	Dadra, Nagar and Haveli	1
15.	Delhi	4
Total		49

Note : In other States/Union territories, no election petition has been filed relating to Lok Sabha General Election, 1984.

Conference on Refinery Technology

5476. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference on Refinery Technology was held in New Delhi recently ;

(b) the details of the discussions held ; and

(c) the details of suggestions made for the betterment of this industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c). The Conference was held in Bombay and not in Delhi, on 10th to 12th April, 1985.

2. Senior Technical Personnel from all India Refineries representatives from Engineers India Limited, India Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun, Indian Oil Corporation (R&D), Oil Co-ordination Committee and representatives from UOP parti-

cipated and presented 21 technical papers. The 10 technical sessions were chaired by various General Managers of the Indian Refineries. Approximately 80 delegates from various Refineries and other organisations connected with Oil Industry actively participated in the discussions and exchanged information on operational problems, safety and design 'Answers through Analysis' was selected as the theme of the Conference *viz.* to exchange operational experience between the Refineries in the country. Accent of the technical papers presented was on operational safety and processing experiences from the various Refineries with particular reference to technological investigation and innovation effected in the Indian Refineries.

3. It was gathering of Refining Technologists, consultants etc. to exchange information and share their experiences.

Issue of Licence for Installing Wax Based Units in Rural Areas

577. SHRI AMARNATH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of PETRO-

LEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of small scale units based on wax functioning in the country ;

(b) their number, State-wise and the demand of wax annually by these units ;

(c) the details of quota supplied to each State annually to meet their demand ;

(d) whether Government propose to issue new licences for installing wax-based units only in rural areas ; and

(e) the steps being taken to produce more wax in the country to meet the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). As there is no ban on the setting up of new units based on wax, it is not possible to assess the exact number of units and their demand.

(c) This is given in the attached statement.

(d) As stated in answer to parts (a) and (b) above, there is no restriction on setting up units.

(e) The present demand for paraffin wax in the country is met by domestic production. Any increase in demand in the coming years, is expected to be met by increased domestic production.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation (M.Ts)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1520
2.	Assam	2120
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	84
4.	Bihar	1000
5.	Gujarat	2718
6.	Haryana	400
7.	Himachal Pradesh	120
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	320
9.	Karnataka	2400
10.	Kerala	3000
11.	Maharashtra	9600
12.	Madhya Pradesh	800
13.	Manipur	700
14.	Meghalay	180

1	2	3
15.	Nagaland	440
16.	Orissa	660
17.	Punjab	400
18.	Rajasthan	600
19.	Sikkim	32
20.	Tamil Nadu	8000
21.	Tripura	424
22.	Uttar Pradesh	4000
23.	West Bengal	9830
24.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	44
25.	Chandigarh Adm.	120
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	52
27.	Delhi	2400
28.	Goa Daman & Diu	360
29.	Mizoram	116
30.	Pondicherry	140
		<hr/> 52580

Misuse of brand names by M/s. Tata Oil Mills and other companies by getting products manufactured in small scale units

5478. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY & COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that M/s. Tata Oil Mills, Tata Chemicals and M/s. Glaxo Laboratories Ltd. are getting their brands manufactured by setting up indirectly small scale units and violating the provisions of MRTP Act and Companies Act ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). Government have no information that M/s. Tata Oil Mills and Tata Chemicals are getting their brands manufactured by setting up indirectly small scale units. However, in the case of M/s. Glaxo Laboratories (India) Limited, the MRTP Commission has received a complaint on 31-1-1985 from the Consumers Forum (Registered), New Delhi, regarding the alleged unfair trade practice that the word 'Glaxo' is printed prominently at different places of packing strip containing the medicine "Cephalexin Capsules" which is actually manufactured by M/s. Capsulation Services Limited, Bombay, and that the name of the latter company is not intentionally printed on the packing strip prominently thereby causing a belief among the dealers, chemists and con-

sumers that the said product is manufactured by the Glaxo Laboratories (India) Limited. The MRTP Commission is examining this complaint.

**Modernisation and Diversification of
National Fertilizers Limited**

5479. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether International bids are being evaluated for induction of new technology for the modernisation and diversification of National Fertilizers Ltd. which has been able to record a profit and production during 1984 ;

(b) if so, whether the National Fertilizers Ltd. was able to maintain its performance record despite the set-back that affected three of its units in the first six months ;

(c) whether any decision in regard to introducing a new technology for N.F.L. has been taken ;

(d) whether any agreement in this regard with foreign countries have been reached ; and

(e) if so, the details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) is evaluating international bids for consultancy & services for the proposed replacement of old electrolysis plant with Naphtha based Hydrogen Plant at Nangal.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Company improved its performance during 1984-85 by achieving a production of 500935 MT of Nitrogen against 497901 MT during 1983-84 despite the setback during the first six months.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

**Setting up of Soda Ash Plant in
Gujarat**

5480. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the soda ash plant with a capacity of one thousand tonnes a day is likely to be set up in Gujarat ;

(b) if so, whether it will be the largest joint sector project in India ;

(c) the total investment that will be made in setting up this soda ash plant ;

(d) whether any foreign assistance in this regard has been sought ; and

(e) the time by which the plant is likely to start production ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It would be the largest joint sector project to manufacture Soda Ash in India.

(c) According to the company, the capital outlay of the project is Rs. 160 crores.

(d) The company has entered into a foreign technical collaboration against a lumpsum payment.

(e) According to the company, the trial production is likely to commence in the 3rd quarter of 1987.

**Participation of Private Sector in
Search for On-Shore Oil**

5481. SHRI B.V. DESAI ;
SHRI G.G. SWELL ;
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact both the India Oil Limited and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have been asked to get private sector involved in the search for on-shore oil ;

(b) if so, whether India has already received applications from 16 companies with foreign tie-ups for drilling 10 exploration wells in Orissa ;

(c) whether these applications have been finalised ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ;

(e) the time by which these companies will be allowed for oil drilling in India ; and

(f) the conditions imposed on them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) With a view to developing indigenous capabilities, it was decided to encourage Indian companies setting up joint ventures with reputed foreign oil companies, for rendering oil field services on contract basis to ONGC and OIL.

(b) Oil India Limited have invited applications for prequalification from Indian Companies for a turnkey contract for drilling 4 on-shore wells in Orissa. 22 offers have been received.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). It would not be possible to indicate at this stage by when drilling will commence and the conditions that would be imposed under the contract.

[Translation]

Issue of Commemorate Postage Stamp
in the Memory of Sant Kan-
war Ram

5482. SHRIMATI USHA CHOU-
DHARI : Will the Minister of COM-
MUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation to issue a postage stamp to commemorate the memory of Kanwar Ram, an immortal martyr and great saint of Sindhi Community on the occasion of his birth centenary ; and

(b) if so, the time by which this stamp is likely to be issued ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Philatelic Advisory Committee functions in the Department to advise the Government about issue of commemorative/special stamps and other philatelic matters. The proposal in respect of Sant Kanwar Ram was placed before the Committee but was not recommended. It is now proposed to place this proposal before the Committee for reconsideration at the next meeting.

[English]

Quality of Bajaj Scooters

5483. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that day by day the quality of Bajaj Scooters is deteriorating and they are not maintaining the quality standard ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to maintain the quality control of scooters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Synthetic Rubber
Factories

5485. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be

pleased to state :

(a) the number and location of factories which are manufacturing synthetic rubber in the country and the annual production of synthetic rubber in those factories ;

(b) whether there is any multinational company which is manufacturing synthetic rubber ;

(c) if so, its name ;

(d) whether Government are considering to instal more such factories in the country ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Two units one in Baroda (Gujarat) and another in Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh) are at present manufacturing synthetic rubber. Their production during last three years was approximately as follows :

1982-83 — 30760 tonnes

1983-84 — 32580 tonnes

1984-85 — 38100 tonnes

(b) No multi-national company is manufacturing synthetic rubber in India.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Two letters of intents have been issued for setting up plants to manufacture synthetic rubber, one in Maharashtra and another in Uttar Pradesh.

[Translation]

Proposed Transfer of the Camping Ground to Town Area Beekapur, Distt. Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh

5486. SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the camping ground in Beekapur tehsil in Faizabad District (Uttar Pradesh) belongs to the Defence Ministry;

(b) whether this ground has been lying unutilised for years together; and

(c) whether Government are considering a proposal of the State Government to give it to the Town Area, Beekapur in District Faizabad through the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE : (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Out of a total area of 30.14 acres an area of 8.04 acres has been transferred to State Government in 1960. Government have not received any request from the State Government for the remaining area.

Setting up of Telegraph Office at Resulabad Bazar in Faizabad District (Uttar Pradesh)

5487. SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a telegraph office in Rasulabad Bazar in District Faizabad (Uttar Pradesh); and

(b) the distance from Resulabad Bazar to the place at which a telegraph office is presently located ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) There is no proposal to set up a telegraph office at Rasulabad at present.

(b) The nearest telegraph office from Rasulabad Bazar is located at Pura Bazar,

which is at a radial distance of 5-6 Kms from Rasulabad.

[English]

Closure of Union Carbide Plant in Bhopal

5488. SHRI G.G. SWELL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Carbide Corporation has notified its intention to close down its plant in Bhopal; and

(b) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have frozen the assets of the Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS : (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Allotment of Cooking Gas to West Bengal

5489. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of cooking gas allotted to West Bengal during 1984-85 and the quantity likely to be allotted in 1985-86;

(b) whether Government are aware of the difficulties being faced by people because of shortage of cooking gas;

(c) whether a time-bound programme is being chalked out by Government overcome shortage in near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) There is no system of making LPG allocations to States.

(b) Shortage of LPG in West Bengal was reported in the third quarter of 1984-85, because of inadequate availability from the producing centres in that area. Immediate steps were taken to augment supplies from alternate sources to meet the customers' requirement. Currently the supplies are normal in all the markets in West Bengal.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of (b) above.

Opening of Petrol Pumps in Rural Areas of West Bengal

5490. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open petrol pumps in rural areas of West Bengal;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). Periodical survey is conducted by the oil industry to identify locations in urban and rural areas for opening new retail outlets (petrol/diesel pumps) based on the prescribed volume-distance norms. The locations so identified are included in the Oil Industry's Marketing Plan for opening retail outlets on a year-to-year basis in a phased manner. According to norms, 40% of new outlets are to be opened in rural areas as low cost outlets. The Oil Industry had planned 7 low cost retail outlets in its 1984-85 Marketing Plan for which the selection for distributors is under way.

(c) Does not arise.

Procurement of field equipments by ONGC

5491. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : Will the

Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil and Natural Gas Commission has spent about Rs. 1000 crores in foreign exchange for procurement of field equipments and other services during the year 1983-84.

(b) the details of field equipments and other services bought during the period along with names of countries which exported the same to India for ONGC;

(c) the estimated value of the import made by ONGC during 1984-85 and plan of import for 1985-86;

(d) whether any purchases were made from firms/companies based in West Germany; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the

equipments imported from West Germany ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 815 crores was spent by ONGC during 1983-84 for procurement of material and services.

(b) The details are given in the attached statement.

(c) Foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 940 crores is estimated to have been spent by the ONGC during 1984-85 on import of equipment and services. The estimated amount for this purpose during 1985-86 is about Rs. 1439 crores.

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

Particulars		Country's Name
Lab Equipment	...	France, USA, W. Germany, Canada
Chemicals	...	UAE, Singapore, Japan, USA, France, Canada.
Rig Equipment	...	USSR, USA, Romania, Italy
BH Winches	...	USA
Pumps	...	USA
Well Heads	...	USA, Japan
Work over Rigs	...	USSR
Handling tools & floating equipment	...	USA, Singapore
Casting	...	Czech, Japan, Italy, Belgium, USSR, U.K., Romania
Perforation material	...	USA
Bits	...	USA, Japan, Singapore, Holland

Particulars		Country's Name
Reamer Stabilizer	...	USA, U.K., France
Mud Logging Units	...	Canada
Down Hole Tools	...	U.K., USA
BOP	...	USA, Singapore
Seismic Unit	...	USA
CDP Cables	...	UK, Holland
Drill pipe	...	France, Japan
Tubings	...	Argentina, Japan, W. Germany Singapore
Gas Lifting Equipments	...	USA
Vibrosis Unit	...	USA, France
C & K Manifold	...	France
Rigs	...	USSR
Work over Rigs	...	USA
Cementing Unit	...	USSR
Production logging	...	USA, France
Fabrication SH Platform	...	Japan
Cement	...	Japan
Reservoir Equipment	...	USA, Singapore, Germany
Line pipes	...	Italy, Japan
Gas generator	...	UK
Hoses	...	UK, Japan
Drillship	...	Japan
Dual completion Equipment	...	USA, UK
OSV	...	Korea, Singapore
Gas compressor	...	Japan
Jack-up rigs	...	Japan
Offshore platform	...	Korea, Japan

Particulars		Country's Name
Seismic Survey	...	France.
Hiring of Helicopters	...	USA, Canada, Netherland, UK
Logging and Perforating Services	...	UK
Management Contract	...	USA
APR Tool Hiring	...	USA
Production testing	...	Singapore
Offshore drilling rig hiring	...	USA
Cementing Services	...	USA, Canada
Mud Logging	...	UK, Singapore
Hiring land rig for KG	...	W. Germany, Italy
Laying of pipe Line	...	USA
Hiring of OSV	...	USA, Dubai,
Geological equipment	...	West Germany, Singapore

[Translation]

Financial assistance by National Small Scale Industries Corporation specially to Adivasis and Scheduled Castes during Sixth Plan period

5492. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons in the rural and tribal areas in the country who were provided financial assistance and other facilities/benefits by the National Small Scale Industries Corporation during the Sixth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the number of adivasis and Scheduled Castes among these beneficiaries ;

(c) whether Government consider these facilities adequate ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). No specific data is being maintained about the assistance provided by National Small Industries Corporation to persons in rural and tribal areas in the country. As per records, during the Sixth Plan period, NSIC has supplied machines worth Rs. 2,380.50 lakhs to 2,005 units in backward areas, and to those belonging to SC/ST. Out of the assistance was extended to 21 SC/ST units with machinery worth Rs. 14.50 lakhs. In their four Prototype Development & Training Centres at Okhla Rajkot, Howrah and Madras, training facilities have been provided to 793 trainees from rural and backward areas during the Sixth Plan period.

(c) and (d). The Corporation is making vigorous efforts continuously

in extending its various services in the growth of small scale industries especially in backward areas and those units promoted by entrepreneurs from the weaker sections of the society. Intensive campaigns are also being organised in rural and backward areas in the country to educate the people about the facilities being provided by National Small Industries Corporation.

[English]

Increase in Production of Oils and gas from Western off-shore regions

5493. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study made by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission confirms that production of oil and gas will substantially increase from the Western-off-shore regions ;

(b) if so, the available projections of the study made by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission ;

(c) whether Government of Maharashtra have estimated that production of 43.5 million cubic metres of gas and 39 million tonnes of crude per annum would be available ;

(d) if so, whether this by itself fully justifies the setting up of a second terminal for processing petroleum Products in Maharashtra ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) :
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The actual production of crude oil and gas in the Western offshore during the period 1980-85 and the projections for the

period 1985-90 are as under :—

	Production during 1980-85	Projection for 1985-90
Crude oil (Million tonnes)	63.4	102.3
Gas (billion cubic metres)	12	45

(c) to (e). Government of India is not aware of such estimates. However setting up of a second terminal at a suitable location, would be considered by the Government at an appropriate time, production of hydrocarbon so warrants.

Extension of Telecommunication facilities in hill and Remote areas.

5494. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of extending telecom facilities in a big way in hill and remote areas of the country ;

(b) whether Government propose to consider it as a welfare activity and suitably amend the norms laid down for extending such facilities to these areas ;

(c) whether use of wireless to achieve this objective is also being proposed ; and

(d) if so, the plans of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It is planned to open in the 7th Plan 955 numbers of small exchanges

amounting to 177421 lines, 63 UHF schemes, 2841 Long Distance PCOs, 2500 combined offices, 830 lines of telex subject to availability of material and resources.

Under the liberalised policy, a 25 line exchange can be opened if there is a minimum demand of 10 and revenue is 40% of annual expenditure. Similarly, 50 lines and 100 lines exchanges can be opened if the demand is 23 and 46 and revenue is 60% and 70% of expenditure respectively.

Production of Paper based as Bagasse

5495. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (c) Starred Question No. 82 on 19 March, 1985 regarding production of paper based on bagasse and state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item appeared in 'Navbharat Times' dated 13 April, 1985, wherein it has been stated that during 1985-86, 52,000 M.T. of newsprint will be imported ; and

(b) if so, how does it reconcile with reply given on 19 March, 1985 and the correct position in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While the information given in the reply to part (c) of Starred Question No. 82 on 19th March, 1985 relates to import of different varieties of paper, the newsitem in Navbharat Times refers to import of newsprint being made to meet the gap between the demand and indigenous production.

Tapping of Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Products in Seventh Five Year Plan

5496. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to locate new areas from which crude petroleum and natural gas products can be tapped during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the amount allocated to the Ministry of Petroleum during the Seventh Plan for the above purpose ;

(c) the amount earmarked and actually spent in this area during Sixth Plan ; and

(d) the details of the programme of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) :

(a) to (d). The details regarding the programme of exploration in new areas and allocation of funds for the same during the Seventh Plan period would be available only after the finalisation of the Seventh Plan.

During the Sixth Plan, the original outlay for exploration and production of oil and gas was Rs. 2873.58 crores. As against this the anticipated expenditure is expected to be about Rs. 6600 crores.

Target Fixed for Petroleum Products During the Seventh Plan

5497. DR KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State owned Oil India Limited has fixed a crude oil production target of 16.90 million tonnes from known oil fields during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the targets set for other petroleum products ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to achieve the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c). The details regarding the targets and programme for production of crude oil and natural gas by Oil India Ltd. during the Seventh Plan period would be available only after the finalisation of the Seventh Plan.

Issue of Commemorative Postal Stamp of Memory of Shri K.L. Saigal

5498. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been urged upon to issue a Stamp in memory of Shri K.L. Saigal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No proposals in this regard appears to have been received by the Government in the recent past.

(b) In view of answer to (a) above, does not arise.

Commissioning of Panambilly Nagar and Palarivattom Exchange under Ernakulam Telephones

5499. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal has been sent to Government to club together the Ernakulam secondary switch area and to bring it under the charge of a General Manager for talking the telecommunication problems of this vital part of Kerala;

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

(c) the number of applications for telephone connections pending in Ernakulam Telephones; and

(d) the steps taken to commission the Panambilly Nagar Exchange and Palarivattom Exchange under Ernakulam Telephones ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(c) 6664 applications are pending for Telephone connection in Ernakulam Telephone Exchange as on 1.4.1984.

(d) A project estimate for installation of 5000 lines E-10 B Exchange at Panampally Nagar has been sanctioned and the equipment allotted from the proposed second import of Electronic Equipment. Building construction is yet to start. For Palarivattom Exchange the proposal for installation of 6000 lines ICP Cross Bar is being processed. The equipment is included in the supply programme of I.T.I. for 1986-87. Installation will be taken up after building becomes ready.

Candle Industry

5500. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the candle manufacturing units are suffering due to a hike in the price of Paraffin Wax; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Union Government to help this small scale industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Government have received representations from Candle Manufacturers' Association of

some States about hike in the price of Paraffin Wax.

(b) Consequent upon Budget proposals for 1985-86, there was a general increase of 15% in the basic prices of all petroleum products (excluding HSD). Due to this, the basic prices (inclusive of excise duty) of the three grades of Paraffin Wax which also include match wax used for making candles were also increased.

Additional Incentives for Training of Prospective NCC Cadets

5501. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of NCC boys and girls so far trained in the country;

(b) whether Government are planning to give additional incentives for training of the prospective NCC cadets; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Statistics on the total number of boys and girls trained in the NCC since its inception are not maintained. However, the enrolled strength of NCC cadets as on 31.3.84 was as under :

Boys	...	8,68,596
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Girls	...	1,13,917
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(b) and (c). No specific proposal is presently under consideration.

Letter of intent for sheet Glass manufacture by Andhra Government

5502. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has applied for letter of intent for manufacture of sheet glass in Mahboob Nagar region, where raw material (quartz) is available in abundance; and

(b) the reasons for not granting letter of intent even though applied for on 16 March, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The application of M/s. Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. Hyderabad for grant Licence for setting up a new unit for the manufacture of sheet glass in Ranga Reddy Distt. was not approved on the grounds that (i) adequate capacity had already been licensed/approved in this industry; (ii) according to the existing policy, establishment of new capacity for manufacture of Sheet Glass by Undertakings is not being allowed.

Manufacture of Telephone Cables in Andhra Pradesh

5503. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh applied for letter of intent for manufacture of telephone cables at Guntakal;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Union Government granted letters of intent to various private parties for the same; if so, their names and when they were granted and whether they have started manufacturing the cables; and

(c) in view of the growing demand for the same and Guntakal in Ananthapur District of Andhra Pradesh being an ideal place, whether Union Government are considering to grant letter of intent to Andhra Pradesh soon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF
MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have issued licences/
letters of intent to the following parties
for a capacity of 5 lakh CKM each of
jelly filled cables :

Name of Company	Licence No. & date
1. M/s. Deltan Cables	CIL : 284 (83) dt. 11.8.83
2. M/s. Sterlite Cables	CIL : 382 (83) dt. 17.11.83
3. M/s. Finolex Cables	CIL : 187 (84) dt. 22.5.84 Letter of intent No. & date
4. M/s. Asian Cables Ltd.	LI : 982 (82) dt. 31.12.82
5. M/s. Aluminium Inds.	LI : 514 (82) dt. 20.7.82
6. M/s. Premier Cables Ltd.	*LI : 518 (82) dt. 22.7.82

*since lapsed.

None of these firms have reported commencement of commercial production.

(c) M/s. Hindustan Cables Limited, a public sector undertaking has been licensed to manufacture Telephone cables in the State of Andhra Pradesh. In view of the policy of dispersal of industries it is not possible to grant one more unit to the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Letter of intent asked for by Andhra Pradesh Government for hot metal Desulphurisation Compound

5504. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh applied for a letter of intent for manufacture of hot metal disulphurisation compound, in any backward area of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the product is required very much in Visakhapatnam Steel plant and other units also;

(c) whether it would save Rs. 14 crores of foreign exchange every year;

(d) the reasons for not granting the letter of intent so far; and

(e) whether Government are considering to grant the letter of intent soon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF
MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The company has stated that the product is required by the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and there would be foreign exchange saving.

(d) and (e). The application was *prima facie* rejected by Government as sufficient capacity had been licensed for production of desulphurisation compound. The company has represented against the rejection which is presently being examined.

Issue of Letter of Intent for coconut complex in West Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh)

5505. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation applied in 1981 for a letter of intent for coconut complex in West Godavari District;

(b) whether the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation also furnished further information as required by his Ministry; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in granting the letter of intent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). An application for grant of an industrial licence from Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation was registered in January, 1982 for its manufacture of refined edible coconut oil, etc., for location in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh. The application was *prima facie* rejected on grounds of capacity constraints. On a representation from Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation against rejection, the case was reviewed and a letter of intent has since been issued on 24.4.85.

Regularisation of Employees Working on Daily Wages in DGBR

5506. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees working in Directorate General of Border Roads on daily wages;

(b) since when these employees are working;

(c) the length of their service;

(d) whether they are being regularised in the Department; and

(e) if so, the time by which their services will be regularised ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) About 77,000.

(b) and (c). These casual employees have been working in the Border Roads Organisation for varying periods with a break after six months of service, in terms of Border Roads Regulations.

(d) and (e). Services of some semi-skilled and skilled casual labourers, who fulfilled the requisite trade qualifications and medical standard, have been regularised. As regards unskilled labourers, it is not possible to regularise their services in toto in view of lack of vacancy. Moreover, women are not eligible for recruitment to Border Roads Organisation on a regular basis. However, the issue of regularisation of casual employees in this Organisation is under examination in consultation with Department of Personnel & Training and the Ministry of Law.

Power Generating Sets by B.H.E.L.

5507. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited has taken up the programmes of manufacturing power generation sets;

(b) if so, since when and the number of power generation sets manufactured by BHEL so far;

(c) the target fixed for manufacturing power generation sets in 1984-85; and

(d) the number of power generation sets manufactured by BHEL in the above financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The first power generation set consisting of turbine and generator was manufactured by BHEL during 1967-68. Since then the Company has manufactured 346 turbines and 346 generators till March, 1985.

(c) and (d). The target fixed for manufacturing turbines and generators for thermal and hydro sets and the actual production in 1984-85 were as follows :

	Turbine		Generator	
	Thermal	Hydro	Thermal	Hydro
Target :	13	14	11	14
Actual Production :	12	15	8	16

Supply of Water to P & T Colony at Unit IV, Bhubaneswar

5508. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Post Master General, Orissa is paying regularly every month the bills for the supply of drinking water to the Public Health Department, Orissa for supply of water of P & T Colony located at Unit IV, Bhubaneswar;

(b) if so, the reasons why over the past several years, supply of water for which the bills are paid, is not being ensured according to the payment made;

(c) whether the Orissa Circle has taken up this matter with the Public Health Department for meeting the actual requirement of water in the P & T Colony; and

(d) the reasons why the direct pipeline to the P & T Colony has been disconnected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Payments were made based on quantum of water supplied.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Direct pipeline to P & T Colony has not been disconnected.

Pollution Control Research Projects approved by UNIDO

5509. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether United Nations Industrial Development Organisation has approved the establishment of some pollution control research projects in India ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the amount of United Nations Industrial Development Organisation's assistance likely to be made available for those projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). At the instance of the Government of India, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has approved the establishment of a Pollution Control Research Institute at Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL), Hardwar. The Project has been designed to carry out research on industrial pollution in areas of air, liquid, solid and noise and to provide technical support to industry related to industrial pollution. The

long term objective of the Project is to evolve industrial pollution control technologies. The project is spread over a period of three years and the total cost of the project is Rs. 497 lakhs, including UNDP contribution of US \$ 2.85 million which includes technical expertise, study tours, fellowships and equipment. The UNIDO is the Executing Agency of the Project on behalf of UNDP.

Fire Accidents in Cochin Refinery

5510. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Cochin Refinery, Kerala to prevent fire accidents in the Refinery after the major fire disaster in March 1984 ;

(b) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that frequent accidents have taken place in Cochin Refinery after the March, 1984 fire disaster ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to prevent major fire accidents in Cochin Refinery ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Cochin Refinery Limited are carrying out major modifications to safety and fire fighting facilities which are expected to be completed in 1986-87.

(b) There have been some minor accidents during recommissioning/construction work after 8th March, 1984.

(c) The implementation of programme at (a) above is expected to prevent the recurrence of major fire accidents.

Survey of Oil and LPG in Portonovo Area of South Arcot District (Tamil Nadu)

5511. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have surveyed the Portonovo area of South Arcot district in Tamil Nadu for Oil and LPG.

(b) if so, whether there is any commercial value of LPG found in that area ;

(c) whether the ONGC is further making any preparations for more crude research ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) ONGC have conducted surveys in this area for Oil. LPG is a refined product.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Siesmic surveys are being continued in Ariyalur—Pondicherry depression, of which the Portonovo area forms a part.

Profits earned by ONGC and Oil India Ltd. from Import of Petroleum Products

5512. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of petrol produced in the country ;

(b) the total quantity of crude imported ;

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange involved in the import of petroleum products ; and

(d) the profits earned by Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Limited annually ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) provisionally 2.10 million tonnes during 1984-85.

(b) 14.1 million tonnes during 1984-85.

(c) Rs. 2290 crores for import of petroleum products during 1984-85.

(d) Net profit after tax and interest in 1983-84.

ONGC : Rs. 805.66 crores.

OIL : Rs. 66.18 crores.

Unhygienic Conditions in institute of Company Secretaries of India Library, New Delhi

5513. SHRI AZIZ QURESHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations/complaints about unsatisfactory and unhygienic conditions in the Institute of Company Secretaries and its Library at Panchkuian Road, New Delhi and if so, action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ;

(b) whether the Library has highly insanitary conditions like stinking toilet, water clogging near water coolers, no cleaning of water tank etc. ;

(c) whether the water cooler provided in the Library is often out of order and when working it is not cleaned before pumping fresh water in it with the result that a number of times worms are found in drinking water ; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures taken on these representations/complaints ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). It has been reported by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India that the Sanitation conditions in the Institute of Company Secretaries and its library at Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi,

is very good and that there is no stinking toilet, water clogging near watercoolers. The water tank is cleaned regularly. The water cooler remains functional always except for minor repairs required rarely and fresh water is filled in it whenever it is repaired.

(d) In view of the above, does not arise.

Inadequate Space for Study at Institute of Company Secretaries Library, New Delhi

5514. SHRI AZIZ QURESHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of students enrolled in Delhi with the Institute of Company Secretaries of India ;

(b) whether the Institute has made available Library facilities and if so, the location of the Library and the capacity to accommodate students for study ; and

(c) if the accommodation is not adequate, whether Government propose to provide more spacious and centrally located accommodation for the Library ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). As per the information furnished by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India, the number of current students enrolled in Delhi with the Institute is 4100. The Institute has provided Library facilities at No. 1, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi, with a capacity to accommodate 50 students at a time for study. Since the Institute wants to expand the Library and other facilities for the students it has applied for a plot of land to the Delhi Development Authority.

Construction of Telephone Exchange Building at Paravoor, Cochin

5515. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction of the Telephone Exchange Building at Paravoor, Cochin has been completed ; and

(b) if so, whether the new equipment to be installed in the building is ready ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. The work of sanitary fittings, roads and drainage still to be done.

(b) The supply of equipment has started.

**Production of two wheeler Scooters/
Mopeds/Motor Cycles**

5516. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the annual production of two wheeler scooters/mopeds/motor cycles separately by different companies in the country ;

(b) whether the demand for two wheeler scooters/mopeds/motor cycles in the country is more than the production ;

(c) if so, the dealer-wise booking, delivery and pending cases upto 31st March, 1985 of two wheeler scooters/mopeds/motor cycles in the country ; and

(d) the steps being taken for the early delivery of these vehicles ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The figures of annual production in respect of

major manufacturers of two-wheelers are given in the attached statement.

(b) Production of two-wheelers is adequate to meet the demand. However, there are waiting lists for some popular of two-wheelers.

(c) Government does not maintain such detailed information. However the approximate number of pending order in respect of some popular brand of two-wheelers is as follows :

1. Bajaj Auto Ltd.	9 lakhs.
2. Maharashtra Scooters	17 ..
3. Lohia Machines	21 ..
4. Andhra Pradesh Scooters Ltd.	5 ..

(d) The following steps have been taken by Govt. to augment availability of two-wheelers :

- (i) Approvals granted for increasing manufacturing capacity to 37 lakh two-wheelers per annum. This includes schemes for setting up of new units as well as expansion of existing ones to achieve economies of scale ;
- (ii) Full flexibility has been given for manufacture of any type of two-wheeler within the overall licensed capacity ;
- (iii) Encouragement for modernisation of products through indigenous R & D and selective import of technology ;
- (iv) Grant of excise and customs duty concessions.

Statement

(Fig. in '000)

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Production		
		1982	1983	1984
TWO-WHEELER SCOOTERS				
1.	Automobile Products of India	24	15	9
2.	Bajaj Auto Ltd.	140	169	187
3.	Scooters India Ltd.	37	26	24
4.	Maharashtra Scooters Ltd.	32	53	56
5.	Andhra Pradesh Scooters Ltd.	10	5	10
6.	Lohia Machines Ltd.	—	0.2	11
MOPEDS				
1.	Kinetic Engg. Ltd.	57	132	157
2.	Majestic Auto	77	110	95
3.	Sundram Clayton	53	70	100
MOTORCYCLES				
1.	Enfield India Ltd.	29	28	42
2.	Ideal Jawa	29	33	27
3.	Bajaj Auto Ltd. (M-50)	9	25	27
4.	Ind-Suzuki Motorcycles Ltd.	—	—	10
5.	Escorts Ltd.	58	67	82

Discussion by top world business leaders

5517. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the discussion by the top world business leaders in Delhi 'Round Table' on India ; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). A Round Table was organised by European Management Forum based in Geneva on 15-16th April, 1985 in New Delhi primarily to acquaint foreign delegates with Indian priorities and policies. The delegates were able to obtain a first-hand idea of India's industrial development strategy. The discussions arranged were informal in nature.

**Allotment of Gas Agencies, Petroleum-
Cum-Diesel Outlets and Kerosene
Depots to Scheduled Castes/
Scheduled Tribes**

5518. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has earmarked the quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to provide gas agencies, petroleum-cum-diesel outlets and taluk kerosene depots ;

(b) if so, the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons so far allotted gas agencies, outlets and kerosene depots, State-wise ;

(c) the criteria adopted while reserving the said quotas ;

(d) the facilities, if any, provided by his Ministry to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons to get the quota ; and

(e) the instructions if any, issued to the concerned companies to provide these

agencies to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (e). Under the existing policy, 25% of all dealerships/distributorships of petroleum products viz., LPG, MS/HSD, and SKO/LDO to be awarded by the Oil Companies are reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. There is, however, no reservation for Taluka Kerosene Depots which are not awarded to any dealers by the oil companies.

(b) Since the introduction of the reservation policy, the dealerships/distributorships allotted to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes State-wise are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The criterion generally adopted is that the locations falling within reserved Assembly/Parliamentary constituencies or in areas predominantly populated by these communities are earmarked for them.

(d) The Reserve Bank of India has already introduced a scheme of financing 75% of the requirement of funds to the dealers selected under Social Objective categories including Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes with effect from January, 1984.

Statement

As on 1-1-1985

Sl. No.	State/UT	LPG		Retail Outlet		SKO/LDO	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Haryana	7	—	13	—	7	—
2.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	—	—	—	—
3.	J & K	—	—	—	—	1	—
4.	Punjab	16	—	15	—	1	—
5.	Rajasthan	7	4	15	6	6	1
6.	U.P.	24	—	25	—	5	—
7.	Delhi U.T.	11	—	2	—	4	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Chandigarh	3	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	1	1	10	—	5
10.	Assam	6	3	4	4	12	7
11.	Bihar	10	2	17	4	4	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5	7	4	3	9	1
13.	Manipur	—	3	—	3	—	6
14.	Meghalaya	—	3	—	7	1	8
15.	Mizoram	—	1	—	2	—	1
16.	Nagaland	—	3	—	1	—	2
17.	Orissa	2	3	3	2	3	—
18.	Tripura	—	1	—	2	—	—
19.	West Bengal	13	—	31	1	17	2
20.	Gujarat	10	9	11	4	6	2
21.	Maharashtra	13	16	22	9	31	9
22.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Andhra Pradesh	16	6	31	4	13	2
24.	Karnataka	19	1	11	3	8	—
25.	Kerala	10	—	7	—	1	—
26.	Tamil Nadu	27	1	49	1	11	—
27.	Pondicherry	1	—	2	—	—	—
Total :		203	65	263	65	140	47

[Translation]

Setting up of Fertilizer Plants in Bihar

5519. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Bihar have submitted any scheme to Union Government for the establishment of new fertilizer plants in the State ;

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

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Loadshedding and Power Failure affect the Efficiency of Telephone Exchanges in Calcutta

5520. SHRI DEBI GHOSAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether frequent loadshedding and power failure has affected the efficiency of Telephone Exchanges in West Bengal particularly in Calcutta City ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to minimise the effect of load shedding and power failures so that the exchanges may be kept at proper temperature and free from dust ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are as under :

- (i) Telephone exchanges especially crossbar and Trunk Automatic Exchange have a number of electronic components which start behaving erratically due to non-functioning of air-conditioning plants during the period of frequent and prolonged power failure.
- (ii) Small automatic exchanges are provided with window type air-conditions which also do not function for the duration of power failures.
- (iii) High temperature and dust adversely effect the performance of automatic exchanges due to non-functioning of airconditioning plants.

(c) To overcome the problems of load-shedding and frequent power failure

following steps are being/have been taken :

- (1) Separate feeders for telephone exchanges are being provided wherever possible.
- (2) Engine alternators or higher capacity are being provided.
- (3) In small automatic exchanges provision of higher capacity batteries and engine alternators are also being made progressively.

Misuse of S.T.D. calls by other Subscribers

5521. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints (s) of telephones being misused for S.T.D. calls by other subscribers in collusion with the telephone staff ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to minimise the chances of such misuse of S.T.D. facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At least 4 complaints from subscribers of Delhi Telephones regarding alleged misuse of S.T.D. facility unauthorisedly and suspected connivance of Telecom Staff were received. No collusion of Telecom staff could be established.

(c) Some of the steps already taken to prevent such misuse are :—

- (i) Raising of Distribution Points.
- (ii) Locking of Distribution Points.

- (iii) Restrictions to entry into the Main Distribution Frame Room of Telephone Exchange.
- (iv) Keeping watch over telephones of subscribers alleging misuse of the line for STD services by other unauthorised subscribers.
- (v) Formation of Vigilance Organisations who verify and investigate complaints including those allegations of unauthorised use of STD facility.

Investment/Paid up capital of foreign companies

5522. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any increase in the number of foreign

companies operating in the country and the paid up capital thereof during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the sectors/industries in which involvement/investment of such foreign companies has increased during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (b). 25 foreign companies having established places of business in India during the three years 1982-83 to 1984-85 have been registered under Section 592 of the Companies Act, 1956. A statement showing the names of these companies, countries of their incorporation, years of establishment of business in India and classification of their activities is attached. These companies do not have any capital base in India.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the foreign Company	Country of Incorporation	Year of establishment of place of business in India	Classification of activity of the branch in India
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. Ukepo Limited (since ceased to exist from 31-5-1984)	United Kingdom	1982-83	Liaison Office
2.	Western Company of North America (Since ceased to exist from 1.1.85)	United States of America	1982-83	Project Office
3.	Bank of Credit & Commerce International (Oversees) Ltd.	Cayman Islands	1982-83	Banking
4.	CGEE Alstham	France	1982-83	Industrial Applications of Electricity, electronics gas heat etc.
5.	Griffin Alexander Drilling Company	U.S.A.	1982-83	Execution of Drilling contract with ONGC & Allied activity for the execution of said contract.
6.	Overseas Gems Limited	United Kingdom	1982-83	Import and Export of Diamond and other precious metals.

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Dixilyn-Field International Drilling Company.	U.S.A.	1982-83	To conduct Drilling operations under a Contract with ONGC.
8.	Toyoda Tsusho Kaisha Ltd.	Japan	1982-83	Liaison Office
9.	Thomas Duff & Co. Ltd.	Scotland	1982-83	Liaison Office
10.	Nippon Express Co. Ltd.	Japan	1983-84	Liaison Office
11.	Sonat Drilling Inc. (since ceased to exist from 16.2.1984)	U.S.A.	1983-84	Execution of Drilling contract with ONGC & allied activity for the execution of said contract.
12.	Cable Belts Ltd.	Scotland	1983-84	Liaison Office
13.	Raymond International of Delaware, Inc.	U.S.A.	1983-84	General Construction and Civil Engineering
14.	Fujitsu Ltd.	Japan	1983-84	Liaison Office
15.	Barber Ship Management Ltd.	Hong-Kong	1983-84	Liaison Office
16.	Stein Industries	France	1984-85	Liaison Office
17.	The Bank of Nova Scotia	Canada	1984-85	Banking Service
18.	Dowell Schlumberger (Western S.A.	Panama	1984-85	Project Office
19.	Deutsche-Schachlban and Tiefbohrgeese-Pischeft mbH (DST)	Federal Republic of Germany	1984-85	Project work contracted with ONGC

20.	JGC Corporation	Japan	1984-85	Project work contracted with HPL Ltd.
21.	Global Marine Deepwater Drilling Inc.	U.S.A.	1984-85	Project work for ONGC through Chevron Oil Co. of India.
22.	Flopetrol International SA,	Panama	1984-85	Project Office for a contract with Oil India Limited
23.	Sulzer Brothers Public Ltd.	Switzerland	1984-85	Liaison Office
24.	Speedfam Company Limited.	Japan	1984-85	Liaison Office
25.	Doubrava Ges M.b.H & Co. K.G.	Austria	1984-85	Project Office

**Time taken to Repair Telephone
Faults in Calcutta**

5523. PROF. BIMAL KANTI GHOSH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the average time taken to rectify a defect/fault in Calcutta Telephones as compared to the national average and the average time taken to rectify faults in the telephone systems of other State Capitals; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed for reduction in the average time taken to repair a fault in Calcutta ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) In Calcutta telephones the average time taken to rectify a fault is 31 hours as compared to the national average of 11.4 hrs. and average of other State Capitals as 6.7. hours.

(b) Following steps are being taken to reduce the average time taken for repairs :

- (1) Progressive replacement of old cables.
- (2) Adoption of thermo shrink jointing technique.
- (3) Computerisation of cable records and fault repair service.
- (4) Use of portable testers for line staff.
- (5) Replacement of faulty telephone instruments instead of repairing them at site.
- (6) Monitoring of long duration faults by senior officers.

**Trunk Booking '180' Service of
Calcutta Telephones**

5524. PROF. BIMAL KANTI GHOSH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints about the difficulties which the telephone subscribers in Calcutta have to experience in getting trunk number '180' for booking a trunk call;

(b) the time taken for answering a '180' call in Calcutta as compared to the standards fixed by the Department;

(c) the proportion of telephone operators and trunk circuits in Calcutta as compared to the proportion in other cities in India; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to improve the '180' service of Calcutta Telephones ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 60% of the trunk calls are answered within 10 seconds against the departmental norm of 90%. In Calcutta 90% of the trunk calls are answered within 16 seconds.

(c) The proportion of Telephone Operators and trunk circuits in Calcutta are comparable to that in other cities in India. These are as per existing standards.

(d) Augmentation of local junctions for '180' service is being taken up based on the trunk traffic study. Installation of additional positions for '180' trunk booking is also being envisaged.

**Average Telephone Complaints in
Calcutta**

5525. PROF. BIMAL KANTI GHOSH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the average of complaints per 100 telephones per month in Calcutta as compared to the national average and average of such complaints in the Telephone systems of other cities in India; and

(b) the exchanges in Calcutta where the complaint rate is more than the average rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) In Calcutta the average number of complaints per 100 telephones per month is 39 as compared to the national average of 48.3. This average figure of other metropolitan cities, namely, Bombay, Delhi and Madras is 44.2

(b) The details of the exchanges where the complaint rate is more than the average rate is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Names of the telephone exchanges in Calcutta Telephone District where the complaint rate is more than the average rate.

1. Central
2. Tarratabazar
3. Jora Saka
4. Avenue
5. East
6. Circus
7. Russa
8. Cossipore
9. Dum Dum
10. Panihati
11. Srirampore
12. Salkia

13. Shippore

14. Jadavpur

15. Behala

16. Antola

17. Andul

18. Barrakpore

19. Barasat

20. Batpara

21. Chandan Nagar

22. Chinsura

23. Kalyani

24. Narendrapur

25. Tribani

Import of Electronic Telephone Exchanges

5526. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had decided to import Electronic Telephone Exchanges from abroad any time during the past three years after concluding the agreements in this regard;

(b) if so, the exact date on which this decision was taken and the number of Exchanges imported and installed so far;

(c) the details about these Exchanges including the names and addresses of the companies from whom these have been purchased their cost, etc. and other terms and conditions stipulated in the agreement for purchase;

(d) if not, the likely date by which these would be imported; and

(e) the reasons for delay and the terms and conditions of purchase as incorporated in the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) 200000 lines of E-10B local exchanges from France—24.7.1982. First 10000 lines exchange out of 23 exchanges has been commissioned. Others are in various phases of installation.

(ii) 22000 lines E-10B Trunk Automatic Exchanges (TAXs) from France—15.11.1983. Inspection and testing of equipment at the factory in France is being done by Indian Telecom. Departments staff before despatch. 5 TAXs out of 16 totalling

10000 lines are expected to be supplied by March 1986.

(iii) 85,000 lines of FETEX-100L local exchanges from JAPAN—31.8.1982. The exchanges are expected to be operational during 1986.

(iv) 60000 lines of PRX containerised exchanges from Holland—30.4.1983. 6 out of 25 exchanges have been commissioned. The remaining exchanges are expected to become progressively operational during 1986.

(v) 30000 lines of NEAX 61s small rural digital exchanges from Japan 2.4.85. Letter of intent only has been given.

(c) (i)	E-10B system (Local Exchanges)	...	—CIT-ALC ATEL France
	374.7 Million French Francs FOB + 7.45 Million Indian Rupees for 200,000 lines and related services.		
(ii)	E-10B system (TAXs)	...	—CIT-ALC ATEL France
	141.39 Million French Francs FOB + 1.978 Million Indian Rupees for 22000 lines and related services.		
(iii)	FETEX — 100L (Local exchanges)	...	NISSO IWAI Corporation, Japan
	4 Billion Japanese Yen for 85000 lines and related services.		
(iv)	PRX containerised	...	—PHILLIPS, HOLLAND
	41.2 Million Dutch Guilders FOB for 60000 lines and related services.		
(v)	NEAX-61s	...	Nippon Electric Corporation,
	18 Billion Japanese Yen for 30000 lines and related services.		

Main Terms and Conditions

- One year warranty
- Three year guarantee about adequacy of spare parts.
- Long term software and hardware support.

(d) Please refer to answers to question (c).

(e) There are no delays.

Main conditions of purchase are given in answers to (c) above.

Issue of Licences for Opening of Petrol Pumps in Keonjhar, Orissa

5527. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of petrol pumps for which licences have been given in different States during the last three years;

(b) whether Government have closed some petrol pump sale counter and cancelled the agencies in Orissa in those years;

(c) whether some petrol pump sale counters have also been cancelled in Keonjhar district of the above State;

(d) if so, the reasons for the closure of those sale countries; and

(e) the steps taken to issue fresh licences to open petrol pumps in Keonjhar district ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (e). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Late Payment of Licence Fee for Houses
Hired by the Ministry in Delhi and
Other Places**

5528. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the payment of licence fee to the house owners, whose houses have been hired by his Ministry in Delhi and other places are being paid very late even after two months whereas it is required to be paid the same month;

(b) the number of complaints received from the house owners who are affected by late payments; and

(c) the remedial steps taken to make the payment of licence fee in time ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) A number of complaints on the late payment of licences fees to house owners have been received. However, in many cases, the delay has occurred because of incorrect/late submission of pre-receipts of house owners.

(b) Information is being collected.

(c) The procedure for payment of rentals is being revised and streamlined to facilitate the payment of licence fees in time.

[Translation]

Setting up of Plastic Commission

5529. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the plastic industry organisations have urged Government to set up a plastic commission ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up such a commission ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is not considered necessary to set up such a commission.

[English]

Manufacture of L.P.G. cylinders

5530. SHRI SUNDER LAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the names of manufacturers of LPG cylinders in the country ; and

(b) their installed capacity and production during the last three years, month-wise and factory-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Import of molasses and export of alcohol

5531. SHRI SUNDER LAL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are granting permissions for import of molasses ;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions for the same ;

(c) whether alcohol products are exported from India ; and

(d) if so, the incentives granted for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). There is no specific provision for the item "molasses" in the import policy 1985-86. However, as a raw material, its import will be under OGL to Actual Users (Industrial) in terms of S. No. 1 of Appendix of the said policy subject to the conditions laid down therein.

(c) and (d). In terms of the provision made in the import policy for registered exporters in Appendix 17 of the Import-Export Policy, 1985-88, the export product 'Alcoholic beverages' is appearing at S. No. G.5.2 thereof. The export of 'Alcoholic beverages' by registered exporters registered with the concerned export promotion council is thus eligible for issue of import replenishment licences at the rate of 10% of the f.o.b. value of exports. The items allowed to be imported against such REP licences are as under :—

(i) Flavouring essences of rum, gin, whisky, brandy and vodka with alcoholic content not more than 18%.

(ii) Packing materials, viz. Cartons, Card board boxes, kraft papers, easy open flip ton ends,

(iii) Peat

(iv) Malt Spirit/Grape spirit, in bulk, with alcoholic content not more than 18%.

Setting up of Special Court for Trial of Smugglers

5532. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to set up special courts under the customs authority for the trial of persons involved in smuggling activities ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to set up special courts for the trial of persons involved in smuggling activities. However, on the request of the Union Government, the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of Delhi have established or earmarked separate courts exclusively for dealing with economic offences under twelve specified Central Acts viz. Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947, Wealth Tax Act, 1957, Income Tax Act, 1961, Customs Act, 1962, Gold (Control) Act, 1963, Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964, Gift Tax Act, 1958, Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, Companies Act and Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act. The State Government of Gujarat and West Bengal have also been requested to set up such courts.

[Translation]

**Collaboration with foreign Countries
in various Fields**

5533. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the foreign countries with which collaborations have been signed in various fields during 1984-85 so far by Government ; and

(b) the details of the collaborations made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). Government have approved 752 proposals for foreign collaborations in 1984. The particulars of foreign collaboration proposals approved, viz. name of the Indian Company, foreign collaborator, item of manufacture, nature of collaboration are published on a quarterly basis by the Indian Investment Centre as a Supplement to its Monthly News Letter. Copies of the publication for 1984 have been sent to the Parliament Library.

[English]

Import of Cement

5534 SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any set policy with regard to import of cement ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether there are any other agencies besides the State Trading Corporation ; and

(d) what are the norms for the price of imported cement—whether the inter-

national price or the price quoted by the country from which the cement imported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). Current Import Policy provides as Under :—

“In the case of cement including clinker but excluding Oil Well Cement required by ONGC/Oil India Ltd., the import will be made only by the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (STC under Open General Licence, on the basis of foreign exchange released by the Government in its favour. Imports, distribution and pricing will be made by STC as per the connected policy of Government in the Ministry of Industry & Company Affairs ”

(d) Import of cement against the current Import Policy has not been planned so far and, therefore, the question of norms regarding the price of imported cement does not arise at this stage.

**Setting up of Buffer Godowns at Agartala
by Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation**

5535. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up buffer godowns at Agartala by Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation for stocking of urea and complex grade rock phosphate ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEE-RENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). HFC has already opened a godown at Agartala to store fertilizer of capacity 500 tonnes. HFC does not handle rock-phosphate.

Shortage of raw material faced by Coir Industry

5536. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of raw material being faced by the coir industry in the country ; and

(b) if so, the steps, taken by Government to make the raw material available to the coir industry at reasonable prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Kerala have liberalised the movement of husk within the State and permits are being granted freely to move husk from surplus to deficit areas. Prices of husk for sale in different project areas have been revised with a view to ensure larger availability of coconut husk for coir industry.

Rise in budgetary subsidy on Fertilizers

5537. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the budgetary subsidy to fertilizers has risen steeply in recent years ;

(b) if so, the year-wise rise in the budgetary subsidy to fertilizers in the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(c) the provision of subsidy granted to fertilizers in 1985-86 financial year ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). The requisite details of subsidy borne by the Government on fertilizers are given below :

Year	Amount of subsidy (Rs. in crores)		
	Indigenous Fertilizers	Imported Fertilizers	Total
1980-81	170	335	505
1981-82	275	100	375
1982-83	550	55	605
1983-84	900	142	1042
1984-85	1200	728 (Estimated)	1928

(c) and (d). The Budget provision for subsidy on indigenous fertilizers during 1985-86 is Rs. 1200/- crores while the subsidy on imported fertilizers during 1985-86 is projected around Rs. 600/- crores.

Dowry Prohibition Act

5538. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Act prohibiting dowry is applicable to all States ; and

(b) if not, whether States have their own Acts prohibiting dowry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) and (b). The Central Act, namely, the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, is applicable to all the States except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The State of Jammu and Kashmir has its own Act, namely, the Dowry Restraint Act, 1960.

[*Translation*]

**Grant of Industrial Licences to
Reliance Textile Industries**

5539. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether approval was accorded to seven schemes of the Reliance Textile Industries amounting to about Rupees 800 crores and the said concern has been helped in violation of rules for 45,000 tonnes polyester fibre plant and T.P.A. plant, Patalganga in last two years ;

(b) whether benefit of five new foreign collaborations was given to the said concern in October-December 1984 and in two cases, letters of intent were issued only three months back whereas normally it takes twelve months ;

(c) whether help to the Reliance Textile Industries on such a massive scale is proposed to be enquired into immediately ;

(d) the steps being taken by Government to end monopoly in polyester staple fibre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a), (b) and (d). Five proposals including setting up of polyester staple fibre plant and TPA plant of M/s. Reliance Textile

Industries Ltd. involving investment of about Rs. 600 crores were approved recently. These proposals were considered in accordance with procedures and rules, on merits.

These proposals were also considered under MRTP Act, 1969 before letters of intent were issued.

Approvals for foreign collaboration were also issued after due consideration on merits.

(c) Government consider that there is no need to institute any such enquiry.

[*English*]

**Employees of Khadi and Village
Industries Commission**

5540. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees working in Khadi and Village Industries Commission ; and

(b) the percentage of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the said Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) There were 4150 regular employees working in Khadi and Village Industries Commission as on 31-12-1983.

(b) Percentages of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees were 8.12% and 1.8% respectively.

**Prosecution Cases Against Foreign
Companies under Companies Act**

5541. SHRI DEBI GHOSAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

491 *St. correcting reply to USQ MAY 7, 1985* *St. correcting reply to USQ* 492
 1085 dt. 26-3-85 re. *Industrial Units lying closed in W.B.*
and steps to reopen Nationalise them 1161 dt. 26-3-85 re *Management*
of the sick Industries taken over by
Govt.

(a) whether prosecution cases were initiated against some foreign companies for offences committed under the Companies Act during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the number of prosecution cases initiated against such foreign companies during the past three years 1982, 1983 and 1984 as compared to the prosecution cases initiated against such companies in the preceding three years 1979, 1980 and 1981,

(c) the number of such prosecution cases against decided and the total fines imposed on such companies ; and

(d) the number of prosecution cases against such foreign companies pending as on 31st March, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) to (d). The information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO U.S.Q. NO. 1085 GIVEN ON 26-3-1985 RE. INDUSTRIAL UNITS LYING CLOSED IN WEST BENGAL AND STEPS TO REOPEN NATIONALISE THEM

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : In answer to part (d) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1085 on the 26th March, 1985 the reply was given as under :

“(d) No such general stipulation has been made. However, whether pre-takeover liabilities of any unit proposed to be nationalised by the State Government have to

be protected by them would depend on the nature of such liabilities.”

In view of the clarification given by Ministry of Finance that the pre-takeover liabilities of banks and financial institutions are to be protected at the time of nationalisation, the answer to part (d) of the Question may please be corrected as under :

“(d) Whether pre-takeover liabilities of any unit proposed to be nationalised by the State Government have to be protected by them would depend on the nature of such liabilities.”

The error is regretted.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO U.S.Q. NO. 1161 GIVEN ON 26-3-85 RE. MANAGEMENT OF THE SICK INDUSTRIES TAKEN OVER BY GOVERNMENT

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : In answer to part (a) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1161 on the 26th March, 1985 the reply was given as under :

“(a) In principle, pre-takeover liabilities of a taken over industrial undertaking, which are the liabilities of the company, need not be protected by the Government. However, the question as to whether pre-takeover liabilities should or should not be protected in specific case depends on the individual merits of the case, depending on the nature of the liabilities.”

In view of the clarification given by Ministry of Finance that the pre-takeover liabilities of banks and financial institutions are to be protected at the time of nationalisation, the answer to part (a) of

the Question may please be corrected as under :

“(a) The question as to whether pre-takeover liabilities should or should not be protected in specific case depends on the individual merits of the case, depending on the nature of the liabilities.”

The error is regretted.

[English]

12.00 hrs.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Sir, in today's newspapers, we have read a news item.

MR. SPEAKER : What is it ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : It is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the matter ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : It is a very serious judgment of the Supreme Court and this judgment is a** (*Interruptions*). It has** the whole judicial system. There is an attempt to ** the whole judicial system. Sir, it is a very important matter.** He was appointed during the Janata Party Government. He has been delivering such judgments. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I have to make it clear.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : He was also appointed by the same process. This House must express concern over this ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am on my legs. Please sit down. Please take your seat.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki) : Why are you getting angry ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am getting angry because you must sit down when I am on

my legs. I would like to make it clear to the House time and again that there are definite rules and we must pursue them. I must make this clear to you (*Interruption*). Please sit down. Why don't you listen to me ?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, why are you talking like a school headmaster ? We are Members of Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : You can request us and we will always obey you.

MR. SPEAKER : It is because you don't listen to me that I have to shout.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Don't treat us as school children.

MR. SPEAKER : We are always students throughout our life. I am myself a student. I will always remain a student.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : So am I.

MR. SPEAKER : You are a Professor. So, you must be a student first and then afterwards you can become a professor. If you don't learn that, you will never become a good professor, either.

I shout because you just don't listen to me. It is abhorrent to me to shout, but I have to make myself heard. One thing is sure that we must know what the rules are. The President, Governors, Chief Justice or other Justices of the High Courts, whatever they are... (*Interruptions*). I am making it clear so that it will not be difficult to understand each other. I have read that judgment.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : The judgment can be discussed in the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Let me explain. I have read that judgment.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) :
It is not a judgment. It is only an observation.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, it is not a judgment.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Before you make your observations, please listen to us also.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing a debate on this. I must understand. You must talk to me first. I think better we have a discussion in my chamber first about what we are discussing, because I will be constrained to refer to an earlier decision, because earlier also when certain points were made by you, I told you that Rashtrapati's name and his office cannot be discussed on the floor of the House. It is so clear.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : Mr. Tewary was referring to some other persons.

MR. SPEAKER : He was referring to certain other people. *(Interruptions)*. Earlier also I said that the name of Rashtrapati cannot be brought into the discussion on the floor of the House. I said that even if a reference is to be made to the person to whom you referred, it has to be found out whether we can discuss that without implicating the President's office. So, I want to make myself clear. I have read those observations. I have read your adjournment motion also, Professor.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want the conduct of the Government to be discussed in the House.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Sir, how are we to understand what you are saying when so many members are allowed to interrupt you so often ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I wanted to shout. The only thing that I wanted to say is that these observations contain

certain references to Government as well as to certain people who are in the highest places and whose conduct cannot be discussed... That is what I am saying. I have read it. These references or observations by Supreme Court judges refer to certain people also. They are also in the high positions. I cannot delink them. That is why I want to have a conclave in my office ; first we discuss it and then I will see to it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why do you want to seek our help privately ? Let it be public.

MR. SPEAKER : It cannot be done.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want to seek clarification of what you have said. Firstly, I fully agree with you ; we have got Rule 353 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha and Article 121 of the Constitution, and taking all that into account, we cannot cast aspersions, and at the same time persons in the highest authority cannot be discussed, but I will give you a precedent. In the Fifth Lok Sabha when the supersession of judges had taken place, my motion under Rule 193 on the supersession of judges was discussed in this House and the debate went on for six hours. I only want to tell you that the highest judiciary in the country, leave aside others, has cast strictures on the policy of Government with regard to appointment of judges... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow you like this. You are not listening to me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You do not allow the procedure to be discussed in the House ; it will set up a precedent. I agree with you, but let me complete my submission. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Tewary, now again Shri Kurien will say that I am shouting. What the hell am I to do ?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : If you sit down, I may reply. Let me hear him, then I shall reply. Why do you interrupt? Now you may sit down.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When you have allowed me to seek clarification, please protect me from Shri Tewary of all the Members.

MR. SPEAKER : He is your friend.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Now I am on my legs. Listen to me. Professor Sahib, you are insistent.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I fully agree with you, but let me complete my submission.

I do not want to divert from the main issue. I fully accept your contention; it is consistent with Article 121 of the Constitution and Rule 353 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. My only contention is that though we cannot cast aspersions on persons in the highest authority, we can discuss the failure of the Government to have healthy norms in appointing the judges of the High Courts and Supreme Court, so that freedom of the judiciary can be ensured.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Do not record; I will give my ruling. I will not allow him to go on record. You do not know what you are doing. Please take your seat. I am giving you the clarification.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Before completing my submission, I want

**Not recorded.

to say two sentences more. I was saying that in the Fifth Lok Sabha, under Rule 193 I had initiated a discussion on the supersession of the judges and the failure of the Government and there was a debate on that. (Interruptions). Allow us a discussion on the failure of the Government in having healthy norms in appointing judges.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You have not understood. This is what I wanted to discuss with you. There is one point in this observation which I did not want to point out. Now let me say. You have compelled me to say this. You have said that they had stated that it was on someone's recommendation or according to some such policy that such judges had been appointed, they were psychopants or this or that.....(Interruptions).....

MR. SPEAKER : You just listen to me. After all they too must have been appointed by someone. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : This does not appear proper.

[English]

This is a negative approach... (Interruptions)...

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Then nothing will be done anywhere. People have elected us. Someone has to appoint someone. Someone must have appointed someone else. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Neither have Government parachuted down from above, nor have they themselves come down by parachutes. They are the sons of this land and we too are the sons of the same land. There is no point in it. They have not come from the skies.

[English]

There is nothing separate for them. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Sir, you do not realise what you have said. You cannot describe judiciary like that. You cannot equate judiciary with...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not said anything. (Interruptions) I am not equating anything. I am only saying that the people of India have not parachuted down from above. We are all born of mothers and we are all equally good.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If the Government commits some blunder, we can have a judicial review. We can go to the Supreme Court. Supreme Court is on a higher pedestal.....

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : (Interruptions)...
When did I say so. I have not said so.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
As far as Government is concerned,
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have never challenged the authority of the Supreme Court. I have always kept them on a very high pedestal. That is what I have always said.... (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Kindly go through the record.

MR. SPEAKER : I will see if there is anything wrong. I have never said any intention. I only said that if one judge can be..... (Interruptions) That is what I said, because you asked me. I am stating this. (Interruptions) I am checking it. I will check it up. There is no problem, I have only said that all are human beings. They are prone to be erratic certain times and they can be prone to making mistakes because to err is human... (Interruptions) There is no problem.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
You said that they have not parachuted down from the heavens. You said that. To say that the judiciary has not parachuted down from the heaven is casting aspersions.

MR. SPEAKER : I am telling about all. That is what I have said.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I have not said about anybody in particular.

...(Interruptions) ..

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Do not say about the judiciary.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not said that. I have said that nobody has come down. We are all people of this land. We are all equally good and equally bad. No question of casting aspersions... (Interruptions) Please listen to me. I am the last person to cast aspersions on a judiciary of which we must be proud. I am the last person to do it. I have always held that we are complimentary and supplementary to each other. These are my observations always.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
When you go through the record.....
(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Listen, someone has appointed them. They say that sycophants have been appointed as judges. They too have been appointed by someone. It can apply to any one. It does not appear to be proper.

[English]

No problem. I will go through it...
...(Interruptions)...

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : If you had discussed the matter with me, the issue could have been settled.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I said. I do not want this thing to be done... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing to go on record which is objectionable.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In the Fifth Lok Sabha, we have discussed the failure of the Government. We want it to be discussed.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I asked you to come to me... (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We should be allowed to discuss the failure of the Government...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You can come to me... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

If you could have discussed the matter with me the issue could have been settled. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA : (Diamond Harbour) : You must not have preconceived notions that we are going to discuss the Supreme Court and the judiciary.

MR. SPEAKER : I would like you to discuss it with me first. If I am satisfied, I will consider.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We will discuss it. Don't disallow it.

MR. SPEAKER : I always keep things open.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I take it that without reference to the higher authority, discussion on the merits of the matter is not ruled out.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It has never been that way, there is nothing new to-day.

[English]

It is always done. No problem.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Bara-mulla) : Despite a peaceful bandh... (Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Irrelevant. Now one by one.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : A senior scientist of Defence is missing for the last six months. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order please. We will see to it. You give me notice. No problem.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Not allowed. Don't shout like this. It is all right. You give it to me.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM (Vishakapatnam) : I have to make a submission to you. When you have allowed other people to talk, why don't you allow me to talk ? I am not prepared to sit. Either you allow me to talk, or I will record my protest. You cannot shut out the main Opposition from speaking.

Why do you do that ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you getting agitated ? You will get your chance.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Please give me chance.

MR. SPEAKER : If you are going to do like this, then I am not going to call you. I told you. I am coming to you.

SHRI S M BHATTAM : Why do you shut me out ? You have not allowed me. I have given you a Motion. You should give me an opportunity.

MR. SPEAKER : It does not matter. What do you mean by shouting ? What do you get by shouting ? I have already told you that I am coming one by one. You are becoming irresponsible.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : I am very responsible.

MR. SPEAKER : Then behave responsibly.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : You cannot shut out the Opposition Members who have been duly elected.

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you doing like this ? I told you : I am coming to you. I do not understand what this man is doing. He seems to be a reasonable person. It is he who is shouting. Not I. People do not realize it : if you can threaten the Chair, you can threaten anybody and that too, in a most irresponsible manner. I am not going to stand any threat from anybody whatsoever. I can respect your rights. I am listening to you, and I am coming to you. I have told you that after Mr. Reddy, I am going to call you.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : I am waiting from the beginning.

MR. SPEAKER : It does not matter.

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : I am waiting from the beginning.

MR. SPEAKER : What does it matter ? Mr. Bhattam, you must realize on thing. You must take it for granted once and for all. I am not going to stand any threat whatsoever, even to my life. You are an hon. Member ; you are a friend. But if you threaten me, threaten my life, I damn care about it because life is God-given. Just understand it. I never stood any threat in my life. The hon. Member is doing it ; he is threatening me. I am an honourable person. I am telling you that I am coming to you; one by one, I am coming to you. I said that after Mr. Reddy, I would come to you.

Yes, Mr Bhattam. Now I call you

SHRI S M. BHATTAM : The point is this. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Bhattam is a new-comer.

PROR. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : May be a new-comer. But he should learn the rules of the House. (*Interruptions*) He is getting ** He is suffering from ** Some sensible person from that side should get up and apologize to you on his behalf.

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : The point is very clear. I make a submission.

I saw you, I presented a motion and it is before you. This morning I presented my point of view also. You permitted Mr. Tewary to raise a point and not only that ; he was also permitted**

He went on saying something. This is a matter which I strongly

protest and we should not allow this forum to be used to condemn the judiciary.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Bhattam, You are going on...I said, we will discuss.

This man is going on...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now, listen to me. You did not hear what I have recorded here. I have said that anything objectionable is not form part of the record. That is what it is, if you have listened to it.

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : Is it objectionable or is it not ?

MR. SPEAKER : You were furious, a few minutes ago, and if that was to go on record...?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : What he has said is Correct there is nothing wrong in it.

MR. SPEAKER : When I say it, why should you got agitated ?

When I said I have closed the subject, I was to talk to you in the Chamber. I was going to talk to you in the Chamber. That is what we decided.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am the only person to listen. You are thirty persons who are speaking. I am the only person on the one side and there are thirty people on the other side.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Speaker will always be one.

MR. SPEAKER : I am always one.

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : Does it go out of the record ? Is it expunged or is it not expunged, I want to know.

MR. SPEAKER : How many times do I have to explain that if there is anything objectionable it will not go on record ?

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : Is it found objectionable or is it not found objectionable ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will see that is what I have said.

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : You reserve your ruling.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Mr. Speaker, this man is dictating terms to you. Just by throwing a few tantrums he cannot dictate terms to you.

MR. SPEAKER : Nobody can dictate terms to me.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : He is ** He is trying to be.....

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Tewary, nobody on earth can threaten me. I am fearful only of the Almighty. Nobody can threaten me in my life. I have never stood that thing from anybody.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : The unfortunate tempo of this discussion was created by Prof. Tewary himself.

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you bringing it again ?

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : I coming to the point.

He said that a particular judgement of the Supreme Court was ..

MR. SPEAKER : I have already closed the subject.

It is irrelevant.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Irrelevant. I have already discussed everything. It is alright. We will discuss it.

SHRI K.V. SHANKARAGOWDA (Mandya) : Sir I have got one submission to make. When we go wrong you have the right to stop us. When we make any unparliamentary remarks you have the right to chastise us. But whenever we get up to speak something, I do not understand the meaning of so many people from the Treasury Benches getting up all together and shouting.

MR. SPEAKER : You also talk to them. They are your friends.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You all have to understand one thing : That nothing is debarred from discussion from the floor of the House. That is only a question of making this sort of thing for ten or fifteen minutes and...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY (Katwar) : Are you going to allow a discussion ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am keeping it under consideration. That is what I say. My mind is open, as it is always.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given notice of a Motion on a very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall look into it.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : At present There is a dangerous matter which relates to the tribals.

MR. SPEAKER : That is under my consideration. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a subject for discussion here. We will see to it. No problem. This is not to be discussion like this. Not allowed. I am not going to allow any discussion like this. First I will see and then I will allow it.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : I am on a point of order. Is it the right of the Government or the judiciary to take decisions on matters of policy ? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have to see to it. We are going to thrash it out.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara) : Two days ago, there was a report in the press that the United States Congress wanted to again discuss an internal matter of ours. We have discussed this matter under rule 193...

MR. SPEAKER : What do you want me to do ?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : I do not think you have read it.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : If some Tom, Dick and Harry say it, are we going to care for that ?

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : Some uranium was found in Calcutta...

MR. SPEAKER : We will find out. These things are not to be done like this here. You have taken a wrong conception of this time. All of us must realise that there are certain norms. All this calling attention motions to be discussed and asked by the hon. Members to be

explained by me here—is it proper? You must be aware that calling attention motions are to be discussed. If they are important, you are always welcome to discuss and say that is important. I can realise the importance of each subject. I have never debarred any subject from discussion the floor of the House. The only question is availability of time. How much have we done? Every subject which you have mentioned, has been discussed. If 10 or 15 Members stand up and say: “My calling attention, my calling attention”, that only means catching the eye of the press. That is what it is. There is a proper procedure laid down for this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Whenever you ask anyone to make a statement, all others should keep quiet and maintain silence. That will solve the problem...

MR. SPEAKER : If that be done, I will also be saved?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : When you were in power they raised the same question. I cannot intervene in matters of State. You know it fully well. When you were in power, they were saying that rigging had taken place. Now, you are saying that it is anti-democratic. What can I do about it?

{Translation}

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramula): If we cannot raise the matter here then where else can we raise it?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot say.

{Translation}

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : At least during the zero hour...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : There is no such thing as zero hour.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not a single word to go on record. Mr. Bhagat, you want to say something

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : Sir, with great respect I request the hon. Members, through you, to listen to me. I have observed during the last few days that the zero hour is turning into an angry hour. I read in a journal recently that the stars are so poised that the year 1985 is going to be the year of *krodhana* when people, nations, friends neighbours will be very angry with each other, and the advice was that the people should not be angry. When I found Prof. Madhu Dandavate also getting angry, I thought.. (Interruptions). Only sometimes, no aspersion on you. (Interruptions). I would appeal to all sections of the House that they can raise matters but not in an angry manner which causes unnecessary strain to the Members of the House, to the Speaker. That is my appeal to all sections of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Neither I get angry, nor Professor gets angry. It is only our misfortune that we have to shout at the top of our voice to make it heard. That is all. I have to make it heard, that is all. And I think my lung power has gone up quite a bit by that.

PROF. K K. TEWARY : Only angry postures, not angry...(Interruptions).

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Sir, the appeal is very good, but the other day, in the presence of the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, Mr. Tewary went on interrupting during a Call Attention Motion. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Now, papers to be laid.

12.32 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE*[English]***Detailed Demands for Grants of Ministry of Works and Housing for 1985-86**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : On behalf of Shri Abdul Gaffoor, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Works and Housing for 1985-86. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-847/85]

Notification under Essential Commodities Act, Annual Report and Accounts of and Review on National Cooperative Housing Federation Ltd., New Delhi for 1983-84 on National Federation of State Cooperative Banks, Ltd., Bombay for 1983-84 and statements *re* : delay in Laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Buta Singh, I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 369(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th April, 1985 regarding fixation of price of Ammonium Chloride, under subsection (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-848/85]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Housing Federation, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English

versions) of the National Cooperative Housing Federation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84 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 Housing Federation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-849/85]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Limited, Bombay, for the year 1983-84.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Limited, Bombay, for the year 1983-84 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Limited, Bombay for the year 1983-84.

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-880/85]

Notification under Trade and Merchandise Marks Acts

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Trade and Merchandise Marks (Amendment) Rules 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 171(E) in Gazette of India Extra Ordinary dated the 1st March, 1985, under section 134 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-851/85]

Notification under Apprentices Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 220 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd February, 1985, under sub-section (3) of section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961.
- (2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 221 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazettees of India dated the 23rd February, 1985 specifying Painter (General) and Painter (marine) as designated trades for the purpose of the Apprentices Act, 1961, issued under section 2 of the said Act.
- (3) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 753 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd February, 1985 determining the ratio of trade apprentices to workers other than un-skilled workers for the designated trades specified in the notification, issued under section 8 of the Apprentices Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-852/85]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for 1985-86 and Annual Report of Registrar of Newspapers for India on Press in India, 1983

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for 1985-86. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-853/85]
- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Registrar of Newspapers for India on Press in India, 1983. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-854/85]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport for 1985-86

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport for 1985-86. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-855/85]

Notification under Companies Act, 1985

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Second Amendment Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 372(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th April, 1985, under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-856/85]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation for 1985-86. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-857/85]

One Hundred and Seventh to One Hundred and Ninth Reports of the Law Commission of India, Report of General Elections to Legislative Assemblies, 1982, Vol. II and Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Law and Justice

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the One Hundred and Seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Law Commission on Law of Citizenship. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-858/85]
- (2) A copy of the One Hundred and Eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Law Commission on Promissory Estoppel. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-859/85]
- (3) A copy of the One Hundred and Ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Law Commission on Obscene and Indecent Advertisements and Displays : Sections 292-293, Indian Penal Code. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-860/85]
- (4) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the General Elections to the Legislative Assemblies on Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Nagaland and West Bengal, 1982-Volume II (Statistical)—Part I. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-861/85]

- (5) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Law and Justice for 1985-86. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-862/85]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports for 1985-86

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports for 1985-86. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT—863/85]

12.35 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : INCREASE IN THE SWATANTRATA SAINIK SAMMAN PENSION

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : Sir, I am glad to announce in the House that the Government have decided to increase the quantum of monthly pension admissible to freedom fighters and the widows of the deceased freedom fighters under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme to Rs. 500/- per month. The increased rates of pension will be effective from 1st June, 1985.

12.36 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

[English]

Central Advisory Board of Archaeology

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : Sir, I beg to move the following :-

"That in pursuance of paragraph 1 of the Government of India, Archaeological Survey of India Resolution No. 32/10/84-M dated the 20th April, 1985, the Members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves, to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of paragraph 1 of the Government of India, Archaeological Survey of India, Resolution No. 32/10/84-M dated the 20th April, 1985, the Members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves, to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

The Motion was adopted

12.38 hrs.

TEA COMPANIES (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF SICK TEA UNITS) BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND SUPPLY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the sick tea units specified in the First Schedule and the right, title and interest of the tea companies in respect of the said tea units with a view to securing proper reorganisation and management of such tea units so as to

subserve the interests of the general public by augmenting the production and manufacture of different varieties of tea which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the sick tea units specified in the First Schedule and the right, title and interest of the tea companies in respect of the said tea units with a view to securing proper reorganisation and management of such tea units so as to subserve the interests of the general public by augmenting the production and manufacture of different varieties of tea which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Sir, I introduce ** the Bill.

12.40 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : TEA COMPANIES (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF SICK TEA UNITS) ORDINANCE

Laid on the Table

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND SUPPLY (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Tea Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Sick Tea Units) Ordinance, 1985.

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 7.5.1985.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

12.41 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*Translation*]

- (i) Need to complete work for increasing the capacity of telephone exchanges in Gondia, Bhandara and Tumsar in Maharashtra

SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI (Bhandara) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Gondia, Bhandara and Tumsar are important cities in the Bhandara district of Maharashtra. Due to the lesser capacity of Telephone exchanges in Bhandara and Tumsar, there is a long waiting list for telephone connections since 1981. Similarly, there has been a demand for a long time for providing STD facility in Gondia, Bhandara and Tumsar Telephone Exchanges. A line from Nagpur has been laid but some work is yet to be done. Regarding augmentation of the capacity of the Bhandara and Tumsar Exchanges and providing STD facility in Gondia, Bhandara and Tumsar Exchanges, it was earlier stated that this work would be completed by December, 1984 but so far this work has not been completed.

12.42 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

This is re-ulting in a lot of inconvenience to the telephone subscribers. I, therefore, urge Government to give relief to the people of these areas by getting the aforesaid work done at an early date.

- (ii) Need to develop tourist Centres at historical places in Madhya Pradesh

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are many ancient places of cultural and historical importance near Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh, e.g., Vidisha, Sanchi, Udaigarh, Udaipur, Bhojpur and Bheegbetika, which can be developed as tourist centres.

Therefore, for the proper development of these places, the Central and State Governments should draw up an integrated development programme under which the protection of buildings of archaeological importance, the development of necessary facilities for the tourists, the provision of transport facilities to tourists through national highways and the construction of lodges in Vidisha and Sanchi are primarily to be implemented.

Sanchi is a tourist centre of international importance. The late Jawaharlal Nehru was also interested in its development. There is need to construct an airstrip for which an assurance has already been given by our young Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Keeping in view the increasing number of tourists to Sanchi, a tourist bus and a tourist guide should also be provided. I, therefore, request the Union Minister of Tourism that early steps be taken for the development of the aforesaid places in my constituency and for providing necessary facilities to the tourists there.

[*English*]

- (iii) Need to resume facilities formerly available in Pasoport Liaison Office in Trivandrum

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil) : In Trivandrum, the capital of Kerala, there is no passport office. Thousands of people from Kerala are working in Gulf countries. They perform their journey from Trivandrum. There are about 16 international flights operating from Trivandrum. In spite of all these facts, it is unfortunate that the Government have not conceded the genuine demand of the people to establish a passport office at Trivandrum.

The people of the area were demanding for a long time that a passport office should be opened at Trivandrum. At last, even though the demand for a fullfledged passport office has not been fulfilled, a liaison office has been started at Trivandrum about two years back.

Change profession in passports, addition of children's name in the passports and other endorsements were being done in this office. But now all of a sudden these facilities have been stopped. For all these, people have to go to Cochin Office or have to wait for weeks as the clearance has to come from there.

Practically the Liaison office at Trivandrum is now defunct.

I request the hon. Minister concerned to take immediate steps to resume those facilities which were available in the Liaison Office, Trivandrum.

[Translation]

- (iv) Need for Central assistance to the Uttar Pradesh Government for meeting the situation created by unprecedented drought in several districts of the State

SHRI BAL RAM SINGH YADAVA (Mainpuri) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards the 17 districts of Uttar Pradesh which are facing acute shortage of drinking water and where a heavy damage has been caused to crops due to failure of rains. These districts are—Mainpuri, Allahabad, Kanpur, Mirzapur, Ghazipur, Etah, Saharanpur, Hamirpur, Mathura, Nainital, Almora, Tehri Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Chamoli, Uttar Kashi, Pauri and Dehradun. There has been an unprecedentedly scanty rainfall in Uttar Pradesh during the winter this year. There is acute shortage of drinking water in the aforesaid nine plain districts of the State, due to which the people are facing great difficulties and in the eight affected districts, more than 50 per cent of the foodgrain crop has been damaged due to drought. No relief measures have been started in these drought-affected districts so far.

This year, the drought has been more severe than that of last year. Last year, Mirzapur, Varanasi, Pauri, Tehri Garhwal, Jaunpur, Allahabad, Bijnor,

Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda, Mathura, Agra, Jhansi and Ghazipur had faced severe drought. In all, 43,786 villages and 340 crores people were affected by drought in 36 districts. There is need to take measures on a war footing in order deal with the acute drought condition. I would request the Minister concerned to take effective steps to meet the situation and rush the necessary assistance to the State Government.

- (v) Need to raise the height of Railway platforms at stations on Samastipur-Barabanki line and to provide sheds over them

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Under Rule 377, I would like to draw your attention to a matter of urgent public importance and submit that there are several railway platforms in the country over which no sheds have been provided so far. No doubt, metre gauge line, from Samastipur to Barabanki has been converted into broad gauge line, but platforms of all the stations lying on this route, particularly Maghar, Khalilabad, Munderwa, Chureb, Basti, Walterganj, Tinich, Gaur and Gondajn, are still low which causes a lot of inconvenience to the passengers while alighting from and boarding trains and there is always likelihood of accidents taking place there. Particularly, the children, women and old persons have to face great inconvenience. No sheds have been provided on these platforms for the protection of passengers from sun and rain.

I, therefore, request the Railway Minister to take immediate steps to raise the level of platforms all the stations falling on Samastipur-Barabanki line and also to provide sheds over all of them.

- (vi) Need for constructing a railway line between Hajipur and Sugauli in Bihar

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA (Vaishali) : Mr. Deputy Speaker,

[Shrimati Kishori Sinha]

Sir, Under Rule 377, I would like to raise the following matter. The progress of lakhs of farmers, workers, traders and ordinary citizens of Vaishali, Muzaffarpur and Motihari districts has been blocked due to non-availability of transport facilities. The people of this area have been demanding a railway line for the last 30 years.

In 1912, efforts were made to link Lalganj with Hajipur by a railway line. Foreign traders had also made a demand to the then authorities to provide a railway station at Lalganj. It has been mentioned in the Bihar Gazette also.

Government had conducted a survey for the construction of a new railway line from Hajipur to Sugauli via Vaishali-Lalganj. This railway line will pass through three blocks of Vaishali District, three blocks of Muzaffarpur District and five blocks of Motihari District and it will benefit 1535 villages and 13,44,655 rural population and about 11,000 passengers will travel by rail daily.

With the construction of this railway line, trade links can easily be established with Nepal and other areas.

On 16th August, 1971 a former M.P., the late Nawal Kishor Singh, had also raised this matter in Parliament. On 1st November, 1972 the then Minister of State for Railways along with 18 Members of Parliament had visited Vaishali to make feasibility study.

The proposed railway line has national importance from cultural, economic and other points of view.

While submitting his report to the Asstt. State Transport Commissioner in September, 1969, on Hajipur—Sugauli railway line, the Collector of Muzaffarpur had recommended that this line would pass through Hajipur, Lalganj, Vaishali, Saraiya, Paru, Sahebganj, Kesaria, Govindganj, Paharpur and Sugauli and

would cover an area of 6,23,205 acres and would benefit 1,335 villages and 20,42,655 people.

This railway line will pass through an area which is very fertile and producing about one crore maunds of foodgrains.

This railway line will provide facilities for establishing contacts with big markets etc. and will be of great help to the farmers. It will also facilitate the economic development of the area.

This railway line will be of great importance from every point of view. I, therefore, urge the Railway Minister to order construction of this railway line.

[English]

(vii) Need to meet the expenditure on shifting the existing railway line from Masulipatnam to Vijayawada

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : Sir, the railway line from Masulipatnam to Vijayawada runs through thickly populated area known as Satyanarayanapuram in the Vijayawada Municipal Corporation limits and there are five level crossings, consequently many traffic jams and accidents occur near these level crossings. So, the Municipal Corporation of Vijayawada has proposed shifting of the line to further east of the city. The railway authorities have already laid one diversion line. All express trains and goods trains are routed on the diversion line while the passenger trains are routed through the existing line. The railway authorities have suggested that the cost of removing the railway track which is about Rs. 3.52 crores should be borne by the Corporation and the Corporation should hand over 10.25 hectares of land to the Railway.

I would like to bring to the kind notice of the Government that the finances of the Municipal Corporation, after meeting the establishment expenditure, are not at all enough even to provide the minimum basic amenities to the citizens. So, it cannot deposit Rs. 3.5 crores for removing the track. I request

the Government to sympathetically consider the matter and issue necessary instructions to the Railway authorities to remove the track at their cost. I am confident that the Corporation will acquire and hand over 10.25 hectares land somewhere near the railway line near the cement factory. Though it is a hard task, it will fulfil it in the interest of the lakhs of citizens of Vijayawada. So, I request the Government to immediately take necessary steps in this regard.

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12.49 hrs

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1985-86

(i) Ministry of Labour — Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Labour.

Mr. Ramamurthy.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour.

I congratulate the hon. Minister for Labour for having efficiently managed the affairs by way of bringing down the mandays lost.

First of all, on behalf of working class of this country, I would like to congratulate the Government, which has been taken over by the young and dynamic Prime Minister, for having announced in the budget proposals about the charge of workers' dues which were all along being neglected. The workers' dues had been given the fourth or fifth priority when an industry or established happened to be closed down. Now the Government has announced that the workers' dues will be

given the first charge on the assets of the company or establishment when it is closed. Also in the budget proposals the Government has announced that upto Rs. 50,000 of the accumulated retirement benefit of gratuity will be free from income-tax. This is also one of the welcoming measures for the working class.

There was also the problem of dearness allowance of the workers of the public sector undertakings. It was fixed some years back at Rs. 1.30. A Tripartite Committee was formed by the then Finance Minister Shri Pratap Mukherjee, but the Committee could not come to a conclusion; there was no unanimity on this issue. So, the Government has taken up this issue and it has announced Rs. 1.65 per point while the politically motivated trade unions have already accepted Rs. 1.50 in West Bengal.

Another welcome feature is the raising of the ceiling amount for bonus. As per the Bonus Act of 1965 the ceiling was Rs. 750. In this year's budget proposals Government has announced that the ceiling has been raised from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1600. Here I would like to point out that already there are two ceilings under the existing Bonus Act of 1965. In the upper House the Government is also moving a Bill for an amendment to the Bonus Act of 1965. Rs. 1600 should not be the lone maximum ceiling. If any worker is getting Rs. 1601 he will be taken away from the purview of the Bonus Act. This is not welcome. I request this and it is the desire of the working class of this country that some higher ceiling as in the existing Bonus Act, say Rs. 1600 and Rs. 2500 should be fixed.

In the recent May Day meeting at Dhanbad our Prime Minister has announced that there will be Shramvir Awards for the working classes of this country. I congratulate him on behalf of the working classes.

Another important feature is that I myself feel sometimes that labour is being given low priority. You are aware the

[Shri K. Ramamurthy]

National Labour Conference was held in early 1980 and in the history of our country it arrived at certain unanimous conclusions over certain matters which are very important in the field of industrial relations. Subsequently after this The Sanat Mehta Committee was formed. Then the views of the State Governments were taken and some of the States were also members of that committee. The committee submitted its report containing certain unanimous conclusions and recommendations. The Government is simply sitting over the matter and they are not prepared to propose some amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act on the basis of those unanimous conclusions. This is very much Painful. I would request that the Government should give its topmost priority to this and come forward with some proposals to amend the existing Industrial Disputes Act or a comprehensive Bill on industrial relations.

The other point is about gratuity. Suppose any worker goes on leave without the permission of the management or absents himself, as per the Gratuity Act if he is punished and for purposes of gratuity that period is not taken as period of continuous service. This is most injurious. This is most undesirable. In the Gratuity Act of 1972 that anomaly should be removed. This is what I would request the hon. Labour Minister to look into.

Sir, another handicap for the people like me who are coming from South is that the Central Government is having lot of Central Government Industrial tribunals only in the northern part of our country. In South also there are lot of establishments coming under the Central Government jurisdiction like mines, Steel, Banks and Railways. Lot of disputes are piling up there. So, I demand that at least 10-15 industrial tribunals should be established in the southern part of the country.

As regards the long pending matter of national wage policy I do not know how

far this matter is seized of by the Government but it is a must. If you look into it for the same work different kind of scales are being fixed. That should be avoided. It should be the endeavour of the Government to see that some national wage policy should be adopted.

There is long neglected sector of agricultural workers. The hon. Minister will remember that when he was the Labour Minister in 1980 he assured that there will be a comprehensive legislation for the agricultural workers and that too on the model of Kerala. This is very important. After that I was told—I am one of the members who is continuing on the Labour Ministry's Consultative Committee for quite a long time that is Since 1977, that the State Governments are not willing to have a Central Act. This is very funny. We are demanding that there must be a Central Act for agricultural workers. It is already there in Kerala. West Bengal has already passed an Act. What has happened to other States! Since they are sleeping over it we want that there should be a Central Act. It is highly essential that this sector which is most neglected is taken care of. So, I demand that immediate Central legislation for governing agricultural workers should be brought about. Agricultural workers form 90 per cent of the working class in our country. So, whatever legislation we pass governs only 5 per cent of the working class in our country. I hope the Labour Minister will give his serious attention to this matter.

Another important matter is about the Employees State Insurance Corporation and the Provident Fund. Previously the board meetings of the ESI used to be presided over by the Labour Minister, State Minister or the Deputy Minister. Now, the bureaucracy has completely caught hold of it. Now, in the ESI board meeting or Standing Committee meetings you can only see the Secretary, Additional Secretary and the Deputy Secretary. I have raised this matter so many times. They must give serious attention to this because it is nothing but lowering down the importance of these

organisations. Elected Members of Parliament represent Parliament in these meetings. So, government should revert to its old position.

13.00 hrs.

Another point which I would like to insist is this. From 1975 onwards, we are having tripartite committees. I think, at the time of emergency we formed so many industrial committees and tripartite committees comprising of the Government, labour and the entrepreneurs. These committees were entrusted with the task of seeing as to how industrial relations can be maintained in particular sectors, like textiles, mines and in different fields. But now I find that these committees have not been revived. The constitution of these committees has been given a go by. Ours is a big country having vast industrial establishments and having vast potentialities. Is it not necessary that we should revive those committees and see that better industrial relations are maintained? I request the Government to revive these industrial committees.

Sir, whenever our Prime Minister is addressing the UN General Assembly or taking the Delegation there, Members of Parliament are included in that Delegation.

International Labour Organisation is also one of the wings of the UNO and also a tripartite body comprising of the Government labour and employer. In this Government delegation for ILO I find that no MPs are included. I am not saying that I should be included in it. It is not my intention. I have attended some of the General Assembly sessions of the ILO and I find that even the additional private secretaries are taken as observers or advisers in these Government delegations. They have nothing to do either with labour or with the ILO or employer-employee relationship. So I urge upon Government that they should take Parliament into confidence and should include Members of Parliament in the Government delegation to ILO.

Now there is not much of industrial disputes and the mandays lost is also very much reduced and I find that there is not much problems nowadays in the organised sector, particularly in the public sector and in other major industries. I wish that it should continue and industrial harmony should be maintained in the coming years. I wish him success. With these words I conclude. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY (Hazari-bagh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour. I know that the hon. Minister of Labour has undertaken a very difficult task. The economy of the entire country depends on his dynamism. It is the manner in which the Labour Ministry functions that determines the direction of our economy. We shall be failing in our duty if we do not evaluate the situation prevailing throughout the country. If we evaluate the success achieved in regard to the creation of employment opportunities, we shall find that the number on the live registers in the employment exchanges is increasing constantly. People do not get employment. The position will not become clear by merely going into the figures. Its other aspect should also be looked into. What is the condition of the so-called employed people? Today, 78,368 small scale industries and 491 big industries are lying closed. Lakhs of people, whose names do not appear in the live registers, are unemployed and have no means of livelihood. Besides closure of industries is also resorted to. What will be the fate of our economy in these circumstances? Who will improve the situation? It is the Labour Department which will have to solve this problem. The Industries lying closed involve a capital investment of more than Rs. 3000 crores. The industrialists take loans from the banks and instead of investing the money in industries, they divert it for other purposes. Instead of curbing this tendency, we are looking the other way. Is it not our duty to take some steps in this direction and ensure reopening of the closed industries? If the industrialists cannot reopen them, then I would like to give a suggestion in this regard.

[Shri Domodar Pandey]

We all know that the workers have a major role to play in our economy. There is an amount of about Rs. 11,000 crores of the Provident Fund of the workers, which gives a fillip to our economy. With one year's interest on this amount, we can take over the entire industry and can run them through the workers. It has become a contract system. Without spending money from their own pockets, other industries are set up. The entire money belongs to the banks. The capitalists become richer and richer and the workers become poorer and poorer. This system will not be helpful. We should improve it.

When we talk about improving the industrial relations or about lockouts, the old industrial disputes come in the way. Our old leaders are sitting here. Some initiative was taken at that time. I would like to tell you that stagnant water is called dirty water. The same situation has arisen in our Labour Ministry. The same old Industrial Disputes Acts are still continuing and no improvement has been effected in them. If at all there has been some improvement, it is just nominal. The same Trade Union Acts are there which were enacted by the Britishers, so that we remained divided. Is it not our duty to do something in this direction? It is the duty of the Labour Department to do something in this regard.

Shri Ramamurthy has said that the people having conservative ideas are dominating the Ministry of Labour. They do not want to do anything. If we want to do something, they come in the way. I would like to give you an example in this regard. Government of India had set up an Enquiry Commission. Lakhs of rupees were spent on it so that further action could be taken, after it had submitted its report. There were many distinguished persons in that Commission. Shri Gajendragadkar was its Chairman. As there was no Government official in it, no action was taken on the report. No action was taken on their suggestions. Had we acted on their suggestions,

we would not have repented now. If we had constituted Industrial tribunals in the South, as was suggested by Shri Ramamurthy, we would not have faced these problems. The first thing which the Janata Party did during their rule was to disrupt legitimate trade union activity in the industrial field. They treated all the trade unions on par, i.e., whether a trade union was desirable, undesirable or had only five members, all of them were given an all India status. The bureaucrats with conservative ideas consider it to be their sovereign right. The same old practice is obtaining in the Labour Ministry. You know where the strength of a trade union lies and you also know which trade union should be given recognition and which should be refused. Last year, a meeting of the Tripartite Committee was held, and all the points raised therein were discussed in the Indian Labour Conference. It was for the first time in the history of the labour movement, in the history of the Government of India that the members of all the parties suggested unanimously that Industrial relations should be improved. But no action has been taken on this suggestion. What was the result? Only the old report, with the oft-repeated points was presented. Only the figures were changed, but the language was the same. We agree that we could not give the desired dynamism in this matter, with the result that our industrial relations could not be improved to the desired extent. We are not able to make progress in our efforts to do better work. The hon. Labour Minister should say plainly before the country what he intends to do in this matter. The Labour department cannot work properly by following the beaten track. It will have to be made dynamic and if the country is to be strengthened then your Ministry should act vigorously to remove all the obstacles coming in the way of implementation. If it is not capable of doing that, then efforts should be made to make it capable. If we do not take this step, the economy of the country will be weakened.

Now I want to submit two or three points. You have brought forward an amendment to the Bonus Act which is

under consideration in the Rajya Sabha. The Finance Minister had said that Government were going to raise the limit for bonus from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1600. But they have made a mistake. Previously, when the limits for bonus was up to Rs. 750/-. it was given to employees drawing a salary upto Rs. 1600 but now when the limit has been raised to Rs. 1600, it will be given to the employees drawing salary upto Rs. 1600. This situation can create an anomaly. I would, therefore, suggest that we have no objection to fixing the ceiling at Rs. 1600 for bonus but the limit for entitlement should be removed. Otherwise it will be difficult to rectify the anomaly created as a result of that. It will be no use rectifying it only when there is an agitation. Whatever is necessary should be done just now. This arrangement will improve the Bonus Act.

A major source of our revenue is the bank deposits of the poor and the provident funds contributed by labour which amount to Rs. 11,000 crores. Several schemes have been envisaged to utilise it. Sometimes it is proposed to utilise it for the Family Welfare Scheme or for a State Insurance Scheme. The labour organisations are also not able to indicate the direction in which it should be utilised. When we concluded agreements with major industries particularly to coal and steel sectors, we often told them that the Provident Fund and the Gratuity which were separate heads could not by themselves contribute in making the lives of the labourers happier and give relief to them in their hard days. So, we told them that an Integrated Social Security Scheme should be formulated and the workers also agreed to make their contribution it. The workers said that they would contribute two per cent to it. But we have not been able to formulate that scheme till today. Can the Labour Ministry not help us in formulating an Integrated Social Security Scheme in consultation with the workers?

Can we not assure the workers that their families would not face distress in case any mishap occurred? Accidents take place occasionally. The workers

suffer injuries and thus they are put to great distress. This provident fund and gratuity are meant to help them at the time of distress. Why do you not assure them that an Integrated Social Security Scheme would be formulated for all? Can you not assure those workers who work in industries and those who are engaged in hazardous work in mines, where there is no certainty whether one would come out of the mine alive or not, and those who undertake unhygienic and hard work, that their families would not face starvation? This suggestion should be given consideration and the hon. Labour Minister should give his opinion on it.

Regarding provident fund, I have to say that as on December, 1984 a sum of Rs. 48 crores was outstanding against the employers. He has given these figures and some industries have been given exemption. The employers have not transferred the outstanding sum of Rs. 48 crores to the Trustee. In other words, the employers are treating it as their capital. In this way, the hard-earned money of the workers is being misappropriated. I regard it as breach of trust. According to the Indian Penal Code, if anyone commits breach of trust and even misappropriates Rs. 100, he can be awarded a punishment of six months imprisonment. These capitalists are misappropriating crores of rupees but no action is taken against them. These people go to Sweden and England and enjoy there with this money. I want that some policy should be formulated in this respect. The industrialists swindle the hard-earned money of the workers and those who have been exempted from it, do not show such a fund in their Board. In this way, this is a breach of trust and you should take action for such breach of trust. You should act with determination. There should be a clear-cut policy in this respect.

Now I shall say something about safety. Not only our country but the whole world has come to know how casual we are in regard to safety measures. The Bhopal episode has exposed the safety standard and the standard of inspection.

[Shri Domodar Pandey]

You have not been able to give an assurance about the safety of those workers who are working in hazardous industries and jobs. How can we give an assurance of safety when the standard of an inspector, who goes there to inspect their safety measures, is quite low? When that inspector goes to some industry or unit in the public sector for inspection, he is not taken seriously and he does not command respect because his salary is less than that of those whose work he inspects. He belongs to a lower category. No one takes him seriously and the people there behave in an arbitrary manner. Only temporary efficiency is there in the public sector. They get promotion to a higher category and the workers in the lower category are the least concerned about work. The temporary workers are running the industries.

The Labour Ministry should look into all these things. The safety standards which have been laid down would not serve the purpose. Safety standards should be fully observed without any laxity. These are observed neither in the mines nor in the factories. Eighty per cent mines are under the control of Government. Why can you not implement the safety standards there? What comes in your way in implementing these standards there? But there are anomalies in it also. The required safety standards are not observed. This results in the loss of precious lives. Workers die and suffer injuries. You should look into it. This is my suggestion.

Another suggestion of mine is in regard to training. You must be knowing that nearly 2.50 crore names of person who are unemployed are enrolled in the live registers. Half of them are educated. No mention has been made about the trained people who have not got employment till today. You can say that you have trained them. But get your I.T.Is inspected. You will find a lot of mismanagement there. You will say that it is a State Subject and not a Union subject. But these I.T.Is run on your grants. You have purchased machines for them worth crores of rupees but there

is no arrangement for their maintenance, with the result that they remain out of order. What training will you give to the students with these machines? The result is that they do not get training but get the certificates. Having got certificates, they are in a fix in regard to their career because they lack self-confidence. They do not know anything. When such students go for employment, they do not get it because they do not know anything.

You should improve the training facilities in the I.T.Is. The training imparted in I.T.Is should be such as may instil confidence in them and they may be able to start their own unit. I.T.Is should be declared Production Centres and arrangements should be made for the maintenance of the machines kept there. It would then be possible to undertake production there. With the income from this production, it would be possible to ensure maintenance of the machines. You can make such arrangements there.

Advanced training centres are situated only in cosmopolitan cities like Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Delhi. Is unemployment restricted only to big cities? Opportunities for employment are already there; but it is in small cities that the problem of unemployment is very acute. There are no training facilities for them in these places. The old system of imparting training to them is still in vogue even now. Can you not bring about improvements there? You should improve the training facilities there. There is a provision that you can get international help in this respect. This may enable you to effect improvements in it.

The question of constituting a wage board has also arisen. This practice of appointing wage boards was started in the sixties. You want to appoint a wage board for journalists. Who knows you want to move forward or backward? This trend which started in the sixties was never accepted by the employers. They say that they are not obliged to accept it. Now again we propose to appoint a wage board. But they will not accept it. Then what is the use of appointing

wage Boards? We feel that this should be reconsidered. I think the process of bilateral talks should progress further. There are certain discrepancies in it. By removing them, we can give a new direction to it. If we solve the problems by bilateral talks, we shall not have to repent later on.

My suggestion is that the Labour Minister should consider all these things. He has many problems to attend to. He has to attend to all of them and he is capable of doing so because he has been in touch with the trade unions for quite a long time. He also knows that there are certain elements in the country who weaken the trade unions and in the name of the politics of the opposition parties, they have organised certain trade unions. They have formed certain trade unions to gain political advantage. The Labour Ministry should be wary of them and should think about them also. They will cause setback to our economy. As such, we should be cautious about them. These people do not have any genuine interest in the trade union activity. They are interested in getting the industries closed. Therefore, you will have to see that trade unionism grows *sans* them. You will have to introduce a check-off system and to take concrete steps to ensure workers' participation in the management. This work should be done by responsible people who believe in this system, last the people entrusted with the job should sabotage it from within. You will have to be extra careful about it.

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Sir, the Grant of the Labour Department which is under discussion is apparently for an amount of Rs. 181.9 crores; it does not sound too bad if we look into it carefully we find that there is a very large amount which the Government of India has to pay towards the workmen's benefit but it is channelised through the Labour Department and therefore comes under the grant of this department. That amount consisting of employees' family pension contribution and deposit linked insurance for workmen in all amounting to Rs.

118.36 crores. So if this is taken out from the the grant, total budget of the department or comes to Rs. 62.5 crores only.

My first submission is that this is too small an amount for the Labour Department of a country like India with a population of 740 million people, where the number of workmen will be at least half of that figure. Because the Labour department's function is not only to intervene when big disputes arise in organised sector industries, where thousands of workers are employed—they do that and some times fail to do that. People recognise that and the department also I hope recognises that as one of its legitimate functions. But its functions do not and should not stop there and should extend in a very big way to the agricultural sector, to the informal sector of industry. The rural industries as well as those in urban industries which are not organised these activities are practically not being carried on by the Labour Department now. They are not recognising them as one of their main or primary functions. I will come to that a little later. Now one of the reasons which I have found, or which occurs to me as responsible for this kind of irresponsible attitude on the part of the Government of India and of the Labour Department in particular, is I think the frequent changes of Ministers which has taken place since 1980, when Mrs. Gandhi's Government came back triumphantly. After that, between 1980 and December 1984, we had a succession of five Labour Ministers. Mr. Anjiah also was one of them. But apart from the last incumbent of this office all the other ones did not even last for 240 days which is what a casual labourer has to put in before he can claim to become permanent. So with such casual Labour Ministers the Labour Department cannot and could not function with any degree of seriousness and any consistency of policy.

In fact, I would submit that in very vital matters this department has not been able to formulate any policy. And this department is not consulted by the

[Shri Amal Datta]

Government itself or by the public sector of the Government, what policies they are going to adopt which will affect the labour in a big way. For instance, to what extent they will go in for computerisation and mechanisation, the public sector ought to consult the Labour Ministry. But at present, this Annual Report does not say that there is any such consultation. Therefore, I take it that none of the big employing Departments of the Government and the public sector consults the Labour Ministry in formulation of the policies affecting the present conditions and the future of labour. So this Labour Department is a big joke for the Government. They have a Department and they never consult it.

Today, in the organised sector of industry, the public sector has become pre-eminent. It is really because of the policy followed by the Government for the last 30 years giving emphasis to the public sector. As a result today nearly 70 per cent of the people employed in the organised sector are employed in the public sector apart from those who are employed in the directly Government run industries. For this the Labour Department must play a very big role to determine what should be the policy of the Central Government in various matters—matters which are labour saving devices, whether they should be introduced or not ; if introduced, that safeguards should be there so far as labour is concerned so that labour complement does not go down. In fact, what has

13.33 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI
in the Chair]

been happening over the years is that in the organised sector of industry the wage cost has been going down. It would have been the job of the Labour Department, had there been a consistent policy to prevent that from happening, to see that the labour complement does

not go down; that the wage cost does not go down.

We all talk about India being a country of cheap labour and, therefore, there should be labour intensive industries. But when it comes to practical policy, the public sector itself is deciding upon large scale computerisation, mechanisation, etc, and the Labour Department is a silent spectator to that. This is happening in the banks. The Banks are going in for computerisation in a big way. That will mean that labour will be retrenched. It ought not to mean that because there are many jobs which have to be performed by human beings and cannot be performed by computers. To give just one example. In a bank branch employing 25 persons, I made enquiries as to why certain applications for loans were not being considered for months, they told me that they did not have enough people. I asked: "Do you not have all the people that are there on the roll strength." They said: "Yes, but most of these 25 people are engaged in writing books and keeping ledgers and only 1 1/2 persons are available to go through the applications of people who want to borrow for investment, to monitor and to keep a track of what these people are doing." It is possible, even if computerisation becomes inevitable, that the people rendered jobless to be engaged elsewhere. But there must be a consistent policy or a policy must be formulated that there can be shift of employment but no redundancy. The Government should formulate such a policy for the sake of allaying apprehension which has already arisen and the Labour Department has a role to play in that, which it does not play at the moment.

Regarding recognition of the bargaining agent, the West Bengal Legislative Assembly has passed a law that it is to be done by a secret ballot. This law is pending for the President's assent for a long time. Is it not the function of the Labour Department to see that the President's assent is obtained, namely they do not have to wait indefinitely ?

That Bill is pending for more than two years.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : You are also not interested.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : This interruption has no meaning. You know nothing about it.

In a country like ours where there is so much unemployment, the Government took a policy about one and a half years ago imposing complete ban on recruitment of new hands and that policy was extended up to 31st of March 1985, but it has subsequently been further extended. Has the Labour Minister got to say anything about it? They do not say anything about it in this Annual Report. Why the Government, in a country like India, should impose such a ban when the Government is the largest employer? Both as the Government and as an industrialist, it is the largest employer and it put a ban on new recruitment, both in the Government as well as in the public sector. Of course, we know that for political reasons this ban is being flouted off and on. Irregular appointment are made as have been made in the National Textiles Corporation in Calcutta. We know that 1,000 or more people have been irregularly appointed in the National Textiles Corporation but the Labour Department, in spite of repeated complaints, have done nothing about this.

Then there is the question of Government's attitude towards sick industries. We have seen a change in Government's attitude towards sick industries over the last six months. Since this Government came, they have been saying that there is no use throwing good money after bad money. These industries which have outlived their utility, should be allowed to die. Does that mean that people who are working there, should also be allowed to die or what will happen to these people? I can understand that that particular activity cannot be carried on in the fashion in which it has been carried on over the last fifty years. That is understandable. New machinery may be required ;

diversification may be required ; new products may be manufactured or new methods of manufacture may be adopted, but what has to happen to these workers who are in sick industries? Nobody has spelt out as to what is going to be their future. What is in store for them? Is it not that responsibility of the Labour Department to take a hand in it, to formulate the policy, to tell the various Minister who are making statements like this? The Prime Minister, the Industries Minister, the Finance Minister, whoever is confronted with the problem of sick industry, they always say, "No, we cannot carry on for ever with this sick industry". Who has asked them to carry on for ever or for any length of time with any sick industry? They have been nursing the sick industry in such a fashion that they never get cured. I have myself approached the Labour Minister with such problems. He has been very sympathetic I must confess, but not all the Ministers. They do not understand the fact that even though the management of a sick industry was taken over ten years ago but in that industry only the wages have been paid and no investment has been made. That industry will never get cured its sickness. This is a simple proposition understandable to the man in the street but unfortunately not to the Ministers of the Government of India. Particularly if they happen to deal with industry or commerce, then they will say that this a sick industry, it has been making losses for the last few years, the Government had taken over the management five or six or ten years ago, they have still been making losses, so we wash our hands of this. This is the kind of attitude. I say that the Labour Department has a responsibility to formulate the policy towards sick industries, sitting with these Minister, so that people know what is going to happen to the sick industries. Now the Finance Minister has said that if the management of an industry is found to have reduced the net worth of the industry to zero, then action should be taken against the people who are managing that industry by refusing them loan from public financial institutions.

[Shri Amal Datta]

It is a very good idea. But what steps are being taken to put that into practice? How are you going to put that into practice? Are you trying to diagnose only when the industry has lost its worth totally or will you only be awakened when actually the employer closes its doors and says that from that day he is not going to be responsible for paying the employees? What monitoring methods have you adopted to see whether the net worth of an industry is going down? There is no monitoring mechanism in the Labour Ministry. Lot of complaints are being made from various units which have been taken over by the Unions that the Government is not making any investment in their industries. I have personally handed over one or two complaints to the Minister himself. I do not know whether the Ministry is thinking seriously about this or not, but I see the Ministry is unable to do anything or is unwilling to do anything. But the fact is that the investment is not being made. Workers are very conscious and are worried that their future is in jeopardy. There is no security for their future. After some months or one or two years the Government will say, "They were not producing enough; they were not making any profit or were continuously making loss. So we close down that industry." But the warnings which the workers are giving year after year and are asking the Government to make investment in those industries or otherwise they are going to be ruined, those warnings are not heeded by the Government. The Labour Ministry is a silent spectator to this kind of thing.

So many industries have closed down during the last two years. Eighty cotton mills have become sick in Gujarat, in Maharashtra and in Madhya Pradesh. Sixteen jute mills are under closure in West Bengal. Some have even closed down before that. This is the current spurt of closures on the alleged ground of shortage of jute. The administrative Ministries show some interest when the debate on such industry takes place in the House, but they have no sympathy with the labour. All that they have to say is if jute is not available, how that industry can

run, if cotton is not available, how cotton mill can run. If that is the attitude of the administrative Ministries, it is all the more necessary that the Labour Ministry takes a stand as the protector of the labour and compels these Ministries which are in charge of investment in these concerns to make proper investments for the lack of which the industries close down and ultimately the workers become unemployed.

Moreover, recently there has been a phenomenon, that is, where the industries are old and are located in such places that the real estate value is high, owners of those industries are trying to close down under one pretext or other for the purpose of helping themselves with the gains which will accrue to them by selling the real estate or disposing of the real estate in some other fashion. We had a Calling Attention on DCM the other day. A similar thing has happened with regard to the Birla Mills in Delhi and several other mills in Bombay. Similar things have been happening and are bound to happen in all metropolitan towns. Here also the Labour Ministry has a responsibility to formulate a policy. If the real estate development has to take place, then what should happen? To what extent the estate development may be allowed? They must consider all these and formulate a policy. At present there is no policy.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Datta, you have taken twenty minutes. Please conclude.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Just one or two minutes more, Madam.

Now, there are certain States where trade unionism is not only frowned upon, but totally prevented by strong arm method by the employers. They go to the Ministry of the particular State, they do not find any redress. The State Labour Ministry tells them, 'You go to the Centre because our hands are tied here, because the owner here has got enough political clout with the State Ministry so that we cannot interfere.' There is such a case like Usha Spinning

Mill in Faridabad, there is Mohan Machines in Delhi, there is another Faridabad Company, namely, Pratap Steel Rolling Mills which has become a virtual police camp because the owner happens to be a good friend of the Chief Minister, therefore the owner has sacked 1000 employees, the employees cannot approach the factory and in the mean time, with the help of police keeping the employees at bay, the employer is recruiting new hands. The Haryana Labour Department say, they cannot help them; they say, 'Go to the Central Government', but the Central Government is also a silent spectator, they are keeping quiet. In the Mohan Machines in Delhi, the whole thing is taking a communal turn. I do not know whether the Labour Minister knows that. The owner is creating such a situation that there will be a clash between the communities very soon because he has brought some men from one community and if the workers try to force their way, then there will be a clash between the two communities. So, the Labour Department should be beware of the situation developing there. Even they were silent spectators when things happened in Delhi where a public utility concern like Britannia Biscuits went on lock out without any notice. Then the Labour Department has issued a notification, but they have not taken any action. Why they cannot take action, I do not know. They have no policy, no money, no action, nothing. Then why does this Department exist?

Madam, there are certain matters regarding mines' safety. I have found out from this Annual Report. Mines safety is of predominant interest to everybody connected with mines. The statistics are very much essential for this purpose, but the Labour Department has created a statistical jugglery introducing a category called reportable accidents. If a worker is absent because of an accident for more than 72 hours, only then the accident becomes reportable. So, the number of accidents goes down. If the worker does not even report within 72 hours, then after about 48 hours he is shown as present and therefore, the statistics of accidents goes down. This is the wonderful method the Labour Department has adopted to show that the number of

accidents is going down. In fact for mines safety the Labour Department is doing very little. Even regarding the implementation of the 20-point programme, Madam, you will be astonished to learn that for the enforcement of minimum wage for agricultural workers which is point No. 5 of the 20-point programme and which is a responsible function of the Labour Department, they have allotted Rs 30 lakhs. In a country like India having 740 million people where 80 per cent are agriculturists and 40 per cent are workers, how Rs. 30 lakhs only are allotted, I do not know. Obviously they have not been able to say anything except collect statistics from different States.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please conclude. You have exceeded your time.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The E.S.I. has become a total fraud. No worker is getting any redress from the E.S.I.; he has to go to the private doctor. In the mean time what has happened is, they have created a big reserve fund and a part of that reserve fund, at least half of that, is meant to construct dispensaries and hospitals.

They are accumulated over a number of years but not for one or two years. Why has this construction programme not been taken up? The earmarked funds are not less than Rs. 200 crores for the purpose of construction alone. This has accumulated over ten years and they have not gone on construction.

The health hazard is there not only in the organised sector but also in the informal sector. From the various reports that have come out, not from the Labour Department, but from private sources, from private social workers who have gone and done research, that lot of work has to be done. The Labour Department should apply its mind to it to see that the workers working in cottage and small industries are also protected. Their health is also valuable and in many cases, the Inspectorate which is supposed to inspect

[Shri Amal Datta]

the organised sector, has probably given up inspection and the surprising thing is that the National Safety Council which is also a recipient of the grants from the Government gave only two months before the Bhopal incident a certificate to the Union Carbide saying that they are following very good safety procedures in their factory! This is the position. I do not know whether the Government—patronised institutions have either no funds or they are causal. But apparently they are just not functioning.

So I urge upon the Labour Minister and the Government in general that more funds should be there and they should take up seriously all these activities which are enumerated in the Annual Report.

But even a cursory look into the report shows that they are being done in a very very casual manner and in a negligible way. All these are very important activities but they are not being given their due importance.

I urge that proper importance be given to them and proper funds should be allocated and proper personnel should be recruited.

[Translation]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the demands of the Ministry of Labour. Two things are mainly required for the progress of the country, i.e. manpower and energy or electric power.

We are all aware of the condition and the problems of the workers before Independence. After Independence, Government have prepared comprehensive programmes in this direction. Government have formulated schemes to deal with all their problems. I would like to congratulate the Labour Minister and Government for the significant success achieved by the workers in every field. For example, earlier they had to work for 18 to 20 hours a day. Now the working hours have been fixed and the

Minimum Wages Act has been enacted. Earlier they did not get pension, gratuity and there was no arrangement for their childrens' education; they had no houses to live in and no medical facilities were available to them. They had no respect in the society. All these facilities have been provided to them in the independent India.

I want to give certain suggestions to the hon. Labour Minister. In this vast country, the labour can be divided into two categories of labours—Organised and unorganised. So far as the problems of organised labour are concerned, much has been done to solve them but still somework to be done for them.

But in the case of the unorganised sector which consists of crores of labourers in India, the requisite thing has not been done. Although the Government of India through various schemes have covered some three to four hundred blocks, considering the fact that in a State like U.P. there are one thousand blocks, this number is quite insufficient. Effective steps should be taken to solve the problems of labours of this category.

The laws passed between 1948 and 1970 concerning contract labour, minimum wages reorganised employment service or the laws passed about bounded labour during the period 1947-48 were found to be inadequate and extensive amendments were made therein. The Bidi Workers Welfare Fund Act was passed in 1976 for the welfare of the large number of the poor bidi workers. The Industrial Disputes Act was amended in 1984. I would like to submit that as compared to the earlier years, industrial unrest during the last year was on a lower scale. Industrial unrest is one factor which affects the production most. The cases of industrial disputes should be monitored carefully. I may submit that in the countries like the USSR, when the workers in pursuance of their demands resort to strikes or express their resentment they do not stop production. For example, the workers of a footwear factory go on strikes, they go on manufacturing footwear for, say, left foot they

do not manufacture footwears for the right foot. The purpose is that the production should not stop and as soon as there is settlement, they start manufacturing footwears for the right foot. Thus, the nation does not lose and there is no loss of production.

13.56 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

I would like to submit one thing more and that is that we should enforce the policy of "Give and take" in this country with firmness. If we talk of only one aspect that the workers should be given all the facilities and higher wages but do not insist on better production, then our economy will definitely totter and we shall not make progress. In this context, we shall have to find out some such solution that the workers should get facilities only when they increase the production and for this we should educate and train the workers and the trade unions. If the demands remain confined to only one aspect of the facilities, I think it will not be possible to provide them with the facilities if there is no production.

One more problem which we see in our day-to-day life is that the industrial disputes filed in the labour courts or tribunals take quite a long time. A period of four to five years is taken to decide them and even then the Courts, labour courts or tribunals fail to resolve them. I would request the Labour Minister that concrete steps be taken to ensure that all the pending cases are decided by the labour courts and tribunals at the earliest. In this connection, I would also request that all the labour laws should be implemented effectively and promptly.

I want to draw your attention towards the printing and the spinning mills of my area where the Minimum Wages Act, which has a penal clause, is applicable but the employers exploit the workers by recruiting them on daily wages. If the figures are collected, you will find that out of the total workers employed, 90

per cent workers are still on daily wage basis. They are removed from service after 80 to 85 days and then recruited again. Consequently, their services are not regularised and they do not get the benefits. They do not get all facilities which Government want to give them. Strict action should be taken in this regard and those persons should be punished who flout the Minimum Wages Act or the Factories Act. The employers who are not enforcing them strictly should be dealt with severely.

I consider it necessary to draw your attention towards one thing more and that is the workers medical treatment and safety. Undoubtedly, commendable steps have been taken in this direction after Independence but keeping in view the large number of workers, the safety measures taken for them are inadequate. Even now, most of the coal mine workers suffer from T.B. and bronchitis facilities for the treatment of such patients should be provided separately and expanded.

I want to draw the attention of the Labour Minister towards one very important matter. The workers working in the lead factories become patients of lead-poisoning which can prove fatal for them. I want that safety measures should be taken for these low-paid workers also.

I want to make submission about the labourers working in the unorganised sector. Government have through different State Governments, started schemes which will create more job opportunities for the workers, give them employment and raise their standard of living. These schemes have been implemented through NREP, RLEGP and IRDP and the like. Actually these programmes are not being implemented with the intention with which Government had started them. Most of the works are being done through contract labour system. Consequently, the contractors are earning more profits and the workers are not getting the requisite benefits. I want that all the laws enacted for the welfare of the workers should be implemented very

[Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi]

strictly. They should be provided with medical facilities. Government should pay attention towards the betterment of their family members.

With these words I once again support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have given me an opportunity to express my views on the Demands of the Ministry of Labour. I am thankful to you for that.

Many years have passed since our Constitution come into force. Yesterday, we celebrated the Centenary of the Congress. But who will implement the laws ? The hon. Minister is concerned about the interests of the workers. Article 43 says :

[English]

“The State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organisation or in any other way, to all workers, agricultural, industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to promote cottage industries on an individual or co-operative basis in rural areas.”

[Translation]

It is said that Indians should live with self-respect but the suppression and exploitation have not ended so far. All these big officers who keep servants in their homes are violating the law. They should be prosecuted. Many officers take work from class IV employees, which is not connected with their office work but there is nobody to check them. Moreover, the hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta is their big supporter. You should pay attention towards the pitiable condition of the domestic servants who are subjected to indignities

and atrocities and are exploited beyond description. A domestic has to work from 7 A.M. to 10 P.M. and sometimes upto 12.00 at night and if the employer happens to be a drunkard, the servant has to work up to 3.00 A.M. How pitiable is their condition ? How pitiable is the condition of these poor small children, who are the future of India and who are the builders of India ? Should it be permitted in a Welfare State ?

When you were the Minister of Labour earlier, you had drafted a law for the agricultural labour. I was also a Member of that committee, but after you left that Ministry, that law was consigned to cold storage...

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapur) : Revive it now.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : How can we do it when people like you are there ? The question is whether there is somebody to look after the interest of these domestic servants. Does anybody see what treatment is meted out to them ? They are also self-respecting citizens. They are a part of India. I have seen many times that atrocities are committed to them. The petty officers as the class IV employees working under them to go to their homes and do house hold chores. It is against the labour practice. They get salary from Government exchequer for doing Government work, but they are engaged in domestic chores by the officers. A law should be enacted to check such type of exploitation and suppression.

AN HON. MEMBER : If he lodges a complaint, he will be dismissed.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : If he lodges a complaint and if we people help turn and the law helps him, then, things can be set right. The Trade Union Act, 1926 should be amended. Under this old Act, any seven persons can get together to form a union.

AN HON. MEMBER : If all the old things are changed, how will it be possible to carry on the work ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I am not talking about all the old things. I am talking about the Trade Union Act only. Nothing will be possible if this Act is repealed because under this Act thousands of trade unions have come up.

[English]

“The number of trade unions registered under the Trade Union Act, 1926 is 35,750.”

[Translation]

The bullies, who do not work in the factories, who have never operated a machine and do not have any skill, become presidents of the trade unions. They collect subscription from the workers. The people who usurp the workers' subscription, become their leaders. Nobody is there to ask them to give account of the subscription money. Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh, Hind Mazdoor Sangh

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Refer to I.N.T.U.C. also.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : It should be the first to be pronounced. But you cannot utter it because only a pious man can utter its name.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Today Shri Daga is in a fine mood. What is the matter ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : What should be done about the CITU and other bodies ? There are 35000 unions and these are under the control of musclemen. A way out should be found to deal with these musclemen.

[English]

The outdated Trade Unions Act of 1926 under which any seven workers can get together to get their union registered

has also contributed to the menace of multiplicity of unions to a large extent. After independence union rivalries based on political considerations had become sharper. Forming of unions after splitting up of the existing unions because of political loyalties have resulted in unions operating at different levels.

[Translation]

After coming into existence, these unions get themselves affiliated with one or the other union. So, this Trade Union Act should be amended. You will have to amend it. The agricultural labour can also form a trade union and they should be given all help in the formation of their trade union.

I would also like to point out that many workers do not want to become members of the trade unions and many workers give subscription out of fear. It also happens that many factory owners help in the formation of trade unions and no action is taken against them by Government. They take 80 per cent of money as loan from the banks and close down the mill at will and do not pay any compensation to the workers. The workers are rendered jobless. A blacklist of such persons who take loans from the banks and resort to closure, should be prepared and they should not be given any loan. A person, who has already taken a loan and has served notice of closure, should not be given any further loan to revive his business.

What for has Section 43(A) been enacted ? It is meant for ensuring the participation of workers in management. Shri Indrajit Gupta says that it is a good thing because the workers will be included in the management. He is a big leader of India. I read this Section :

[English]

The State shall take steps by suitable legislation to secure the participation of workers in the management.

[Translation]

I would like to know the number and the names of the persons who have been

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

challaned in the Public sector undertakings in this connection. All the Ministers and the Managers should be challaned. There is no participation of workers in the public sector undertakings.

AN HON. MEMBER : Who will challan the Minister ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Parliament will do it. Under section 43(A) a provision has been made for the participation of workers in management, but actually it is not being done. Secondly, it is not known who audits their accounts. Can they establish a Welfare State in this manner ? On the one hand in your speeches you ask the workers and the farmers to unite and promise them your support but on the other hand they are being exploited. They should get their due share in the profit. It is their right. In Andhra Pradesh, land has been acquired for the Nagarjunasagar Project but nothing has been done for those whose land has been acquired. Big peoples and the rural rich have become Members of Parliament. The workers are being exploited and their condition is very pitiable.

Mr. Anjiah, please see to it and make efforts to improve their lot. The condition of the workers working in the asbestos sheet factories is very miserable.

I would like to tell you that we, the Indians, have set up a large number of factories which have been discarded by the Western countries. The eyes and lungs of the people working in these factories get damaged. Their health is affected. The people of the Western countries do not want to work in them. In the Western countries people do not work in the asbestos sheet manufacturing factories.

Leave aside the Bhopal Gas Tragedy. I have read about noise pollution. There is a lot of noise pollution in factories. Under the Factories Act, a factory, where more than 10 workers work, will come under this Act. What the people do is that they do not show the number of

workers as ten intentionally. They have engaged more than 10 workers but they will show only 8 workers on the register. These capitalists know all the tactics. They do so in connivance with the personnel of the Labour Department. A lot of things are said about socialism, but nothing is done in practice. Your Labour Commissioner goes to Mt. Abu in a car owned by a capitalist. How will he settle the labour disputes ? He has already settled the dispute. A monthly sum of Rs. 10 has been fixed for the people of the Labour Department.

There are a large number of industries in my area. God alone knows about their condition. Your people go there for collecting donations instead of doing real work. This is the only thing they do during the month. Still you want that social welfare activities should be undertaken. In our speeches to the workers, at the time of elections, we say that the workers produce the assets of the country, they build the nation, and the Country is dependent on the workers. We make very good speeches. We exhort the workers to unite as they are the foundation of the country. The Country's progress depends upon them.

You say that it is a State subject. Why do you not bring this very important subject concerning the workers under your control ?

I tell you that socialism is bound to come ultimately. If socialism does not come through speeches, it will certainly come through revolution, because man has not closed his eyes. He has got a very sharp eye. No body can escape his eye. These hypocrites can also not escape. If this law is not implemented, you cannot escape the writing on the wall. Mr. Choubey talks much about socialism. This time you have managed to come into Parliament but next time you will not be able to do so. Your party leaders made speeches about socialism, but everybody knows what you have done to the workers in West Bengal.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was talking about noise pollution—

[English]

'Noise at work is now recognised as a major hazard to health. Unfortunately, many workers, although aware that intense noise can endanger hearing, do not realise that continual exposure to noise levels which are considered a nuisance but normal in the trade or process, can endanger hearing in a more insidious way.'

[Translation]

Here you raise a hue and cry, but there is no body to see the conditions in which the poor workers work. There is noise pollution. There is air pollution. Pollution is everywhere. The workers work in such a polluted atmosphere. Recently, the Haryana and Punjab people committed many atrocities. [Interruptions]

[English]

"Thresher mishaps are a recurring feature on the country's agricultural scene. In fact, the number of accidents has been increasing in recent years. And the uncaring attitude of the government and the farmers has added to the supply of the migrant farm labourers who man the threshers. Nearly, 400 farm labourers in the Punjab and Haryana, the two predominantly agricultural States, lost one of their limbs during the just-concluded wheat harvesting season."

[Translation]

You have enacted a law. There is a great difference in the amount of compensation paid to the victims of air, rail and thresher mishaps. In an air accident a compensation of Rs. 1 lakh is paid, in a rail accident a compensation of Rs. 50000 is paid but the amount paid to the victims of thresher mishaps is very meagre. In thresher mishaps, someone loses his hands, someone loses his feet. You read the full description. There is a lot of difference. It is a great injustice. There are laws but they are not being implemented. You should hold an enquiry and state how many persons have been awarded punishment so far. (Interruptions)

In the end, I would like to say one thing. If you are really interested in safeguarding the interests of the workers, then you should take out this subject from the State List and put the same in the Union List. Labour laws should be enacted for the whole country and they should be implemented strictly. The gap between the employers and the workers has to be bridged in order to bring true socialism in the country. If the Government fail to do so, then the labourers themselves will eliminate this gap by a bloody revolution.

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Mr. Chairman, Sir first of all, I would like to know what is the approach of the Government towards the workers in India. I was going through the Prime Minister's declaration as also the policies hitherto declared by the Government from time to time, but I could not find a word about the workers and the basic approach of the Government towards the working class in this country.

The approach of this Government towards the worker is that of master and servant relationship. The worker is not given due dignity and also is not given due place in India. In this context I would like to bring to the notice of the House one of the landmark decision of the Supreme Court. In a case, where the National Textile Corporation of India was a party to the case, the Supreme Court has said :

"It is not only shareholders who have supplied capital who are interested in the enterprise which is being run by a company, but the workers who supply labour are also equally if not more interested because what is produced by the enterprise is the result of labour as well as capital."

This decision of the Supreme gives an equal, if not more, status and dignity to the worker in this country. But, unfortunately, the Government has not given

[Shri Thampan Thomas]

that status to the workers. The worker is still considered as a servant and the relationship between the employer and the worker is that of master and servant as yet.

According to various declarations of the Government, Government want to produce more and always they talk of growth of national income, increase in production, rationalisation etc., but nothing is mentioned about workers and how to raise their standard of living, and how to ensure fair wages to them. The previous speaker has mentioned of Article 43 of the Constitution and the Directive Principles, according to which fair wages are to be given to the workers. But is the worker in India getting that? According to a survey, sponsored by the International Federation of Metal Workers, Association, an Indian industrial worker has to work more than 12 hours as long as his US counterpart to earn enough to buy the same basket of food. A US factory employee can earn enough to buy a kilo of meat, a litre of milk, 500 grammes of bread, plus fish, butter, potatoes, sugar and oranges in one hour 50 minutes, but his Indian equivalent has to work 22 hours 38 minutes to buy the same produce. Where has the declaration of the Directive Principles that a fair wage is to be given to the worker gone? The worker is really living without a fair wage, without a minimum living wage. What is paid to him is far less than the minimum wage. So my first submission is that Government should have a policy to recognise the status of a worker and also to give him an equal share in the production apparatus and recognise the human dignity. There are various charters accepted by the United Nations with regard to labour. Though India is a party to it, the charters are not implemented. I would like to bring to your notice one instance where this human dignity, and dignity of labour is discarded like anything. There is a system in India for supply of labour. If a person is capable of supplying labour, he gets a profit. Is human being a commodity? Is the worker a commodity in this

country? A person who without working, supplies a thousand workers to the Food Corporation of India for carrying loads on their heads, then the supplier gets an income much more than what all those workers as a whole could get. This is the system which is prevailing in this country. There is the Contract Abolition Act. Has it been implemented? Will any nation which gives due dignity to the worker, due dignity to labour, support this attitude? First of all, Government should bring out a law prohibiting supply of labour on contract, and it should give due respect to the worker on a humanitarian consideration.

According to the United Nations accepted norms, the maximum weight which a human being can carry on his head is 50 KGs. In India, the Food Corporation of India, a Government organisation, is loading the backs of workers with 100 kilos of wheat. For carrying 18 to 19 bags of 100 kilos of wheat to load into the godowns, they are paid at a very minimum rate. Thousands of workers are working there in this way. If Government has got any perspective about these people, why cannot it have some regulations? Why cannot the Government supply them such material by which the loading and unloading operations can be made easy? Even an animal cannot carry such weights. People who love animals may go to a court and get a stay, if 100 kilos of weight is put on the back of a donkey. But in the case of human beings, in this country, the United Nations charter in this respect is violated.

My first submission while participating in this debate is that due dignity will have to be given to the Indian Workers. I will come to the basic points now. There is the Bonus Act. The Bonus Act, which has been brought much earlier needs substantial change. What is bonus? According to me, bonus is a depreciation for the working class. The worker is entitled to it as a depreciation, which the management gives to the machinery. For the capital the management invests, they can write it off in the balance sheet, as bad debts. The

management in its balance sheet can give depreciation from 10 to 25 per cent for various types of machinery. A human being, who contributes by way of his labour—and even according to the capitalist theory, production is the result of land and labour—is he given bonus to the required extent? Therefore, all sorts of limitations, all sorts of infringements and all sorts of restrictions on bonus have to be taken away. It has to be given to all sections of workers, whether in government, public sector or private sector. A person who gives his services to the nation, is entitled for bonus. There shall not be any restrictions on bonus for any category of workers.

Recently A Bill was submitted in the Rajya Sabha for raising the limit from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1600. But what is the result? It brings only a very meagre improvement, for those people who are entitled for bonus as the limit is raised from Rs. 750/- to Rs. 1600/-. The only thing is that the amount of bonus, viz. Rs. 750/- will be increased to Rs. 1600/-. This will have no effect at all, because by now the rupee value has gone down. The value of the rupee now is 11.25 paise. The amount of Rs. 750/- was fixed in 1964, and its equivalent now is much more than Rs. 1600/-. So, the amendment made to the Bonus Act is of no consequence.

My submission is that bonus should be accepted and declared as a deferred wage, as a depreciation for the worker. Every worker in this country, irrespective of whether he is in Government service, factories, industrial sectors or in manufacture, since he puts in the labour will have to paid bonus.

There are various other things which Governments brings in for the benefit of the workers, but the very basic question is : is there a comprehensive law for the workers in this country? The Industrial Disputes Act which is there since 1947, is a remnant of the old, feudal British society. In 1935, there was a Trade Disputes Act. It is a consequence of that Act. Even in respect of the Industrial Disputes Act, the Supreme Court has

made a number of changes and decisions—in respect of its various provisions. In the Calcutta Gymkhana case, in the Bombay Mill Mazdoor Sabha case, in the Bangalore Water and Sewerage case—in all these cases, the various provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act have been struck down, and new formulations have been made by the Supreme Court. Yet this Government has not brought in a comprehensive industrial relations legislation in this country, accepting the dignity of the workers and providing legitimate, living wages for the working class. Instead of that, what the working class in this country is facing is all sorts of restrictions through ESMA, MISA etc, on collective bargaining. The present trend of Government action is to cut down by all means the right of collective bargaining which is enshrined in the Constitution, and to curtail the trade union movement—and not allowing workers to have their trade union right of joining together for their demands.

Now about the recent proposals to constitute Wage Boards, what is the intention behind them? For the sugar industry, this Government has suggested having a wage board. Can the trade unions bargain for their rights; or do you want a wage board, where the bureaucrats and others give the guiding principles? Will it help the working class in this country?

This is an encroachment and abrogation of the rights of working class in this country in the matter of collective bargaining. You take any of the laws this Government has brought up, including the LIC or GIC Amendment Acts, where the Government proposes to curtail the right of collective bargaining. I do remember that when I participated in that debate, the reply given by the hon. Minister was that they had the massive mandate to bring in such laws, in the name of the poor.

The encroachment on the right of collective bargaining is against free trade union movement in this country. So, my submission is that the right of bipartite negotiations which was in existence, viz.

[Shri Thampan Thomas]

the trade unions' right to bargain for their rights, to bring these things before the Government and get the maximum, has to be accepted. That principle has to be encouraged by all means. But here, the Government is curtailing the free trade union rights of the working class.

There are various other aspects which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. Take, for example, the Canteen facilities. There are several welfare measures provided by this Government. Are these welfare measures helping the workers of this country? Regarding canteen facilities, one thing which I have noted is that the canteen, also helps the private sector, and the private contractor. He can collect the coupons without supplying the food at a reduced price, and produce it before the management and get money, i.e. without giving the food. The intention is to give food, but ultimately the contractor gets the money without giving the food. This position can be changed only if there is a proper canteen system, and persons are given that facility—i.e. the workers are given food.

Similarly, the ESI Act is there. What is the purpose of that Act now? Rs. 50/- for five days' or two days' leave? What also do these workers get from the ESI? Of course, there are the family pension and the accident benefits. In spite of the hue and cry by a section of the workers that they did not want the ESI benefits, but that they should be permitted to substitute it by other schemes, there are rigid methods through which this is not agreed to.

The Government may give the sanction. Where there is no existing scheme, the ESI scheme should be implemented, in consultation with the workers. I would submit that all these measures, they are all welfare measures, and they have to be considered by the Government in the total perspective. My submission is about the traditions, because in this country where unorganised labour is there, where

people are employed and underemployed also, in different jobs the Government has to give the proper direction and care. I would like to submit that, as a whole, if you take the workers into confidence, and give them a proper share in the society they would feel better. Now about five per cent of the people are still enjoying 20 per cent of the national income of the country. So, this Government should come forward with proper suggestions for improving the working class of this country. That is my submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Prof. K.V. Thomas,

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam) : When we debate on the labour policy of this country, we should have a clear concept about the ideas and view of the founding fathers of our nation. Mahatmaji identified democracy as the Swaraj of the masses. He said, that "in the democracy which I have envisaged, there will be equal freedom for all. Everybody will be his master."

Panditji and Indiraji were closely following the ideals of Mahatmaji and trying to convert these ideas into practical programmes which will be useful to the labour class.

Now, 39 years have passed. Various regulations have come. But when we look into the labour class especially, to the unorganised sector I am very much pained to say that the working class is on the losing side. Their progress is very slow. Now, when we look into the various labour Acts which have been promulgated and implemented, one important point is regarding the I.D. Act of 1947. This is actually an Indian version of the British Act which was formulated years back. There may be amendments, but these amendments could not do justice to the Indian labour. So, my request is, that in consultation with the labour class, their leaders and other classes, the I.D. Act has to be completely changed.

Everybody is speaking about the participation of the workers in management.

But this is only a slogan. Actually, we have to walk a long distance to reach this promised land. But there is one consoling fact, that is, in the last May Day celebrations our beloved Prime Minister has announced that workers' participation will be there in all the public undertakings. My request is, it has to be extended to all the private undertakings.

Now, in the I.D. Act of 1947 there is the participation of the workers in the bi-partite works committees, but when we look into the working of these works committees, we can find out that they are not working all right.

The late President of India, and one-time labour leader Shri V.V. Giri said that whatever may be the reason, the fact remains that the tasks entrusted to the works committee as a means of reducing industrial strife and misunderstanding and of resolving differences have not been fulfilled. Similarly, the joint management council was also a failure. The reason is management think that the works committee as well as the JCM, are substitutes for the trade unions. The trade unions are afraid that these bodies are encroaching into the field of trade unions. So there should be some clear cut concepts about these bodies.

Now, there are workers' directors in the LIC and the nationalised banks. My request is these workers' directors are to be appointed in all the public sector undertakings as well as the private undertakings employing more than five hundred workers. Now, when these workers' directors are appointed it should not be by nomination, but it has to be by election by the workers. Now, there is a multiplicity of trade unions. When you call workers for negotiations, there should be a large number of representatives. You cannot reduce the number. So, when workers are called, it should be only those workers' representatives from the recognised trade unions. And, there should be criteria for giving recognition. Now from State to State the criteria are changed. So, there should be uniform criteria.

Another aspect which may be funny is that in many of the States the Ministers in the Cabinet are office bearers of trade unions. What justice can the people or other workers can get?

In some States the Home Minister or the Labour Minister is the office bearer of some trade union. What justice can the workers get?

So, these Ministers should not be allowed to become the office bearers of the trade unions.

Regarding the time taken for settling trade union disputes, you call us and discuss the matter for one month. If it is settled, it goes to the tribunal, labour court and then to civil court. The time taken is unusually long. There should be a time limit for that. You can have a separate wing to decide labour disputes.

When we look at the mandays lost due to strikes, lock-outs and closures, a developing nation like India cannot afford it. I am talking about the organised sector. Look at the States where the mandays are being lost. In the list, first comes West Bengal and then comes my State, Kerala. It is considered that in West Bengal and Kerala the workers are more organised. So, we have to think about this. In 1981 the mandays lost in Kerala were 23 lakhs. No, after the present Government headed by Mr. Karunakaran, assumed office, it had come down to 8 lakhs. That shows that the State Governments have to play an important role in settling labour disputes. Some of the States are using workers as weapons to fight against the Centre. It should not be the policy, because it is a nation where we want to produce more.

At the same time, the workers have also to get their due share. So, it is in this perspective that the State Governments have to look into the labour disputes.

[Prof. K. V. Thomas]

Another thing I wanted to say is about the ESI Scheme. It is a labour welfare scheme and should not be forced upon the workers.

With this, I conclude and support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghoal) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to you that you have given me an opportunity to express my views on the demands for grants of the Ministry of Labour submitted by the hon. Minister. Labour has an important role in the economy of the country. But our Labour Minister, who had been associated with various Trade Unions, has given very little importance to the Department. A marginal increase has been sought for Labour Department in comparison with the funds allocated last year, though there has been a high rate of inflation and there were also other circumstances of the country and the world in which it was expected that more funds would be sought so that there could be more welfare of the workers.

As all of you are aware, industries are very necessary for the progress of any country. That is why keeping in view the condition of Europe of the 19th century, the leader of our nation, the late Jawahar Lal Nehru had immediately after independence had taken a Firm decision that unless there was complete industrialisation of the country, it would not be developed properly. He had laid great emphasis on this and he had planned to take vigorous action for industrialisation of the country along with other programmes. No industry can be run without manpower and energy. Manpower or labour is the most useful and most important aspect for the growth of industries and their smooth functioning. But I am very sorry to say that many things have already been said about the workers and the workers have been neglected earlier also the same neglect is being perpetuated even now. Long back comments were made about them :—

[English]

The manhood is being destroyed, womanhood is being dishonoured and childhood is being poisoned in industrial sectors since many years back.

[Translation]

Even in the present perspective, if we see properly, the same situation is continuing, though we have made many claims of marching ahead and also of having taken measures for public welfare. Therefore, what is required at present is this that while sitting here, we should deliberate how we can ensure the welfare of the workers, provide protection to humanity and provide facilities to the worker which may meet his minimum needs after he has put in a full day's work. Educational facilities, medical facilities and facilities of residential accommodation which are the minimum requirements of a labourer of this country, are not being provided to him. It is, herefore, high time and the need of the hour that a Government which wants to do something for the poor, should first consider steps in this direction and should guarantee the minimum needs of the workers.

We were talking of Europe of the 19th century. When the 20th century is almost coming to an end, Our young Prime Minister has talked of taking the country into the 21st century and he has given a call that we would make our country so much prosperous, develop all the resources and facilities to such an extent that in the 21st century our country would become an example for others and India would be a prosperous, progressive and developed country. I would, therefore, like to say that we may have development to any extent, but if the worker is neglected, then all our development would be meaningless. Labour, skilled or unskilled, is the focal point of all our activities, whether it is industry, trade or agriculture. All of them are in a similar position. I would, therefore, request Government, through you, to consider this point. Many laws have been enacted for our workers, like the Industrial Disputes Act

and the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, but these Acts did not benefit them. Our former Prime Minister the Late Indira Gandhi had laid emphasis on their implementation under the 20-Point Programme. After that, the Government promised time and again that they would follow those policies, but no steps have been taken in this regard. If we look at the current situation, the bonded labour system can be found even today in the country. The minimum Wages Act is being ridiculed, our State Governments and various other institutions are openly flouting this law. I belong to the eastern districts of U.P. Azamgarh is my district. If you conduct a survey in this regard, you will come to know about the factual position. In the Primary Schools and Junior Schools under Government, the people are working on Rs. 10 or Rs. 20 per month even after so many years of Independence. We have passed the Minimum Wages Act and it has come into force, but no work is being done according to that Act. Even now peons are working on a salary of Rs. 10 or 20 per month. When we raise this issue in the Assemblies or in Parliament, no attention is paid towards this. I would like to remind the Government that our own Government are openly violating this Act. It is said on behalf of the Government that he is a casual worker or a part-time worker. In my view it is unparalleled in the world. It is a matter of great surprise that a lady peon or a male peon working in a Junior High School should get only Rs. 10 even in 1985. If attention is not paid towards this issue and such things are not attended to at lower level, all of us would have to bear the brunt of the resentment of the poor. For how long will the poor remain silent? After all, one day he would rise in support of his demands. He thinks that if he gets a little higher income, he would wash his clothes in the evening. He would be able to get a cake of laundry soap. That is why he goes to work.

The condition of the bidi workers is quite deplorable. They are working on

very meager wages. That only is this situation prevalent not in the private sector, but Government also have turned a blind eye to this situation. I would like to draw your attention towards Mirzapur, where work is being done both in the private sector as well as in the Public Sector. I have personal experience in this regard. Labour is perennial, but the workers are not regularised. There is one factory of Birlas and there are other factories as well. There the workers are always kept as casual labour. These workers are kept on wages of Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 and they work in this capacity for years together. These workers do not protest because they are apprehensive that if they are expelled from work, they would not be able to earn their daily bread. I would demand that a survey should be conducted especially about units in Mirzapur, whether these units be in the Private Sector or the Public Sector, to find out the number of perennial workers who are required and the number of workers who have been engaged there.

I belong to Azamgarh. There are cotton mills in Mau. There is a Sugar Mill in Ghosi which has been shown to be working for one year, but not even a single worker is permanent there, and the mill is in the co-operative sector. No worker is kept continuously for more than a four days. For how long will this continue? Where labour is organised, people like Mr. Datta Samant get the things done, but where labour is not organised as in the case of agricultural labour, domestic labour and bonded labour, such problems continue. I want that there should be monitoring in this regard and a survey should be conducted and their problems should be solved.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry and oppose all the cut motions which have been moved.

*SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY (Coimbatore): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say a few words on

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri C. K. Kuppaswamy]
the Demands for Grants of the Ministry
of Labour for 1985-86.

In the whole of India Coimbatore is the biggest industrial city and I have the honour to represent it in this august House. There are more than 100 textile mills, spinning mills etc. and that is why it has earned the distinction of being called the Manchester of India. In Tiruppur, which is adjacent to Coimbatore, we have hundreds of hosiery units. In these twin industrial towns, there are nearly 10 lakhs of industrial workers. The hon. Minister of Labour is fully conversant with the problems of labour in Coimbatore and in Tiruppur.

In the textile mills, spinning mills, ginning mills, women workers predominate. But they do not get even 5% of wages that are given to male workers. We have the Equal Remuneration Act in force. I am afraid that there is wide gap between what is on the statute book and what is being implemented. The glaring example is that the women workers do not get equal wages like their male counterparts. I demand the effective implementation of Equal Remuneration Act. I also demand that the women workers should be given minimum basic amenities in the places of work. They are being denied even the primary amenities. I want the hon. Labour Minister to take personal interest and ensure that women workers get their legitimate dues and they are not deprived of elementary facilities.

I demand the setting up of a National Labour Institute in Coimbatore. Similarly, I want that the zonal Office of Central Board for Workers Education should be located at Coimbatore. Sir, I take this opportunity to apprise the House of the pitiable condition of textile workers in Coimbatore. They have become beggars on the streets because of the long closure of textile mills. I suggest that a Textile Mill Workers Rehabilitation Centre should be opened in Coimbatore and a meaningful rehabilitation scheme should be implemented

so that the textile workers are saved from decimation.

As on 31.3.1984 the industrial undertakings are in arrears of insurance amount under the ESI scheme to the tune of Rs. 52.32 crores. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 12.75 crores is due from public sector undertakings, Rs. 6 crores are due from textile mills. These are the figures found in the Annual Report of the Ministry. I want to know what steps have been taken to recover these long standing arrears.

Similarly, a sum of Rs. 48.41 crores is due from industrial undertakings under the Provident Fund Act. I would be thankful if the hon. Minister enumerates the steps taken to recover this money. The Insurance amount and the PF money been collected from the workers and the industrialists have not deposited in the PF account and the ESI account. It is very difficult to recover these arrears after the textile mills turn sick. The ESI authorities and PF authorities should not allow such accumulation of arrears. I am afraid that these two organisations are functioning in a lethargic manner. I demand the constitution of a high-level committee to go into the working of ESI organisation and PF authority and suggest radical revamping of these two organisations meant for the welfare of workers.

On the May Day, our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi announced five national awards for workers. This has been universally welcomed by the entire labour class in the country. I am sure that the working class will be enthused to give their best for the country's industrial growth.

15.00 hrs.

The Chief Labour Commissioner is conducting inspection of the industrial units to find out how far the central labour laws are being implemented. During January-December, '84 4.80 lakhs of irregularities were found out in the process of implementation of

labour laws. But only in the case of 7470 irregularities prosecution has been launched. Probably because these irregularities have been located in the central public sector undertakings, the Chief Labour Commissioner has not launched prosecution in all such irregularities. If the central labour welfare laws are not implemented effectively, then the workers are the sufferers. There are several irregularities in the implementation of Payment of Wages Act, the Minimum Wages Act and the Equal Remuneration Act. Some of these laws are being implemented by the State Governments. The agricultural labour is not getting minimum wages though there is this Act. The women workers do not get minimum wages. They do not get equal wages though there is a specific Act. I suggest that there should be an independent Cell in the Labour Ministry or an autonomous body to supervise the implementation of Central Labour Laws and also the State Labour Laws. Unless the working class is kept contented, the country cannot make any progress. Bearing this in mind, the hon. Labour Minister, who hails from labour class, should ensure the effective implementation of labour laws. He should use his good offices in the reopening of textile mills in Coimbatore for the sake of saving thousands of workers from starvation. With these words I conclude my speech.

*SHRI R. ANNANAMBI (Pollachi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour for 1985-86.

Sir, the three basic requirements for industrial growth are capital, technical knowhow and the work force. There will be no industrial development even in the modern days of sophisticated machinery and equipment without skilled labour force. In Chicago in 1886 there was the World Congregation of Labour and this Congregation advocated strongly 8 hours work and 8 hours rest for the workers. The industrial monopolists did not hesitate to shoot at close range the

workers who were engaged in this struggle for survival and for betterment. This sacrifice in blood of the working class is being celebrated as May Day every year. Our hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who has identified himself with the woes of workers, announced on this year's May Day five national awards for the workers. This has been universally hailed by the entire working class of the country. The Indian Labour force has reposed its faith in our dynamic Prime Minister, who in turn has unshakable and immense faith in the labour force with whose sweat and blood alone we can build India of 21st century.

Sir, all these years we have been talking about labour participation in management. It is really a matter of regret that we have not made progress in this direction even in central public sector undertakings. We have scrapped 1975 scheme and 1977 scheme formulated for labour participation in management. We have formulated a new scheme for labour participation in management. I want that this scheme should be implemented effective with statutory sanctions so that in reality the labour gets a share in management. I am sure that our hon. Labour Minister will ensure this.

Sir, it is also alarming that 90% of industrial disputes arises in central and State sector undertakings. The public sector undertakings should be model institutions for industrial harmony. We should take steps to eliminate industrial disputes in public sector undertakings. This can be done only when the central labour laws are implemented purposefully in central undertakings.

Mr. Chairman, the Plantation Labour Act was enacted in 1951. In 1984 a survey was conducted in Southern Plantations to find out how effectively this Act is being implemented. A report with constructive suggestions has been prepared. But these suggestions are not implemented in the plantations. I am intimately aware of the plight of plant-

[Shri R. Annanambi]

ation labour in Valparai, which is a part of my parliamentary constituency, Pollachi. I know that there has been no significant impact on account the implementation of these suggestions. Firstly it is clear that the Plantation Act, 1951 is not being implemented effectively. Secondly, the Report of this Survey has not seen the light of the day and the lot of plantation workers has not improved. I want the hon. Labour Minister to look into this and ensure the implementation of the reports suggesting improvements in the living standard of working class.

We have been talking about National Wage Policy for several years now. Every year the National Labour Conference meets and makes recommendations in this matter. In 1982 the National Labour Conference recommended the constitution of a Tripartite Wage Committee for formulating a national Wage Policy. I regret that so far the Labour Ministry has not constituted this Tripartite Wage Committee. Sir, our Labour Minister embodies in himself the hopes and aspirations of working class. It is the good fortune of the labour force that today he is the Minister of Labour entrusted with the implementation of programmes for labour welfare. I am sure that his dedication to the working class will ensure during his term of office the formulation of National Wage Policy and its effective implementation. Then only our country will be able to make rapid strides in industrial development.

We have the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Employees State Insurance Act, the Maternity Benefit Act, the Payment of Gratuity Act and endless list of labour welfare programmes for the urban labour. But our callous approach to the problems of 22 crores of unorganised labour in rural areas is substantiated by the absence of a single labour law for their good. There is no labour welfare scheme for fishermen, for leather industry workers, for workers in powerloom and handloom sectors. Every year the Central Standing Committee on Rural Unorganised Labour meets and make manifold recommendations, which are

not implemented at all. I do not know the problems in declaring agriculture as industry. Unless agriculture is declared as industry, the rural agricultural labour's lot will see no improvement. I demand that agriculture should be declared as industry.

I take this opportunity to refer to the ceaseless endeavours, both administrative and legislative, of our beloved leader and Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R. to alleviate the misery of handloom industry workers. He has formed cooperative institutions for marketing their produce. The industry was running at a loss some fifteen years ago and today handloom goods worth Rs. 30 Rs. 40 crores are being exported. I demand active support for his efforts from the Labour Minister.

Sir, I would take this opportunity to refer to tardy implementation of industrial safety laws. In our 11 major ports and in several docks the industrial safety measures are not implemented at all. The workers succumb to serious injuries in the absence of such safety measures. There are manifold safety laws and I want that they all should be codified and published at one place. I would go to the extent of suggesting a comprehensive enactment for ensuring safety measures in industries.

The Central Labour Bureau is doing splendid work. It has researched in the working conditions of beedi industry. It has prepared a report about the working Conditions of women workers in plantations and in factories and in mines. Similarly, the Central Labour Bureau has prepared a report about the workers in sugar industry. I am sorry that all these reports are hibernating in the bureaus of the Labour Ministry. I want the Labour Minister to get the suggestions contained in these reported implemented for the good of the concerned workers.

I would also demand that all the labour laws should be translated into regional languages so that the working

class is enabled to understand the intricacies of these laws. They can save themselves from being exploited by the unscrupulous trade unions also.

I take this opportunity to refer again to the suffering of several hundreds of workers on account of the continued closure of Alexander Thread Mill in Mettur, Tamil Nadu. I have referred to this earlier three, four times. I want the good offices of the Labour Minister in the reopening of this Mill so that the hardships of the labour can be mitigated. Similarly, the Mettur Cloth Mill is also facing problems, which may lead to indefinite closure. This will result in the displacement of several hundreds of workers. I want the hon. Minister of Labour to take preemptive steps to prevent the closure of this Mill. Many textile mills in Coimbatore have remained closed for several months. The workers have been reduced to the level of street beggars, without clothes to wear, without any means to appease their hunger. The good office of the Labour Minister is required to save these workers from being exterminated. The Labour Minister endowed with motherly instincts towards the labour force will do everything to get these mills re-opened.

Our benevolent Chief Minister, who has dedicated his life to the cause of workers, has proposed several alternatives for the opening of these closed textile mills. He has also forwarded several industrial propositions for the employment of the working class and also for the growth of eternally backward areas in Tamil Nadu.

I seek the instinctive cooperation of the hon. Minister of Labour in getting these industrial propositions accepted and also in allocating more funds for the industrial growth of the State of Tamil Nadu so that the labour force in the State ultimately derives the maximum benefits.

With these words I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour.

15.16 hrs.

[SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM *in the Chair*]

SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY (Sagar) : Mr, Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Labour Minister towards the condition of the bidi workers and the agricultural labour. The condition of the bidi workers in Madhya Pradesh has become very pitiable. Some years back, the condition of the bidi workers was a bit better, but it is appalling now. I would request the hon. Minister that he must conduct an enquiry in this regard as their condition has deteriorated to such an extent that they are below the poverty line now. Raw material like tobacco, zarda or leaves, etc., which should be given to the bidi workers is also not being given to them. They remain idle for 10 to 15 days in a month. They are unable to get any other job also. The bidi workers are also not being paid the wages which have been prescribed for them. They are also being paid very low wages in the rural areas. Even for weekly wages, the workers have to wait for as long as three to four weeks. The wages paid to them are so meagre that they cannot offered even a square meal and as a result they are facing starvation. I have seen that minor children of bidi workers work till mid-night, rather upto 2 A.M. The children who should go to schools, spend their entire time in doing bidi work. If you conduct a survey, you will find that the children of most of the bidi workers fail in examinations. After passing the primary classes, these children do not reach even upto the higher Secondary classes and it is very unfortunate that they are unable to get higher education. They fall a victim to all sorts of diseases also. The use of tobacco causes various diseases.

The facilities to which the bidi workers are entitled under the Bidi and Cigar workers (conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 are being denied to them. The bidi workers are being exploited very much. You will find that the owners of the bidi factories are becoming million-

[Shri Nandlal Chaudhary]

aires, and billionaires but the plight of the bidi workers is getting miserable and they are being pushed below the poverty line.

I would like to refer to my own area, i.e., the Sagar division where there are lakhs of bidi workers and it is very unfortunate that there is not even a single community Centre or entertainment Centre for the entertainment of these lakhs of workers. The workers do not have any facility there. I would, therefore, like to request you that at a place where there are lakhs of bidi workers; there should at least be some Centre or Community Centre for their entertainment.

I invite the hon. Minister to visit my area to see for himself the condition of the bidi workers and if he accepts my invitation to visit the area, as would be virtually in tears after seeing their plight. Their condition is very pitiable.

In other states, the bidi industry has been provided with many facilities, but such facilities have not been provided in Madhya Pradesh. The taxes on the bidi industry in Madhya Pradesh are relatively higher than the taxes on the bidi industry in other States, especially the Southern States, as a result of which the bidi industry of Madhya Pradesh is facing a crisis. The plea of the bidi factory-owners of Madhya Pradesh is that many types of taxes have been levied on the bidi industry in Madhya Pradesh in comparison with other States. As a result thereof, the bidi-factory-owners want to shift their units to the Southern States and they have reduced their work to a considerable extent in Madhya Pradesh. This has led to unemployment among the bidi workers in Madhya Pradesh.

There is a bidi Worker Welfare Fund for Bidi workers for which money was collected by levying cess on tobacco. With the money collected by levying cess on tobacco, a fund used to be created for the welfare of the bidi workers and welfare activities for them were under taken with that fund. But now, under a

new arrangement, tax is being levied on the bidis. It is not a proper arrangement. The earlier arrangement of levying cess on tobacco was a good arrangement and more money was collected in the fund under that arrangement. Now, so much money would be collected by levying tax on bidis and it would also pose accounting difficulties. Earlier, the account of the cess imposed on tobacco was well maintained and the money collected in the Bidi Workers Welfare Fund was utilised for their welfare. I would, therefore, request that the earlier system should be restored and money collected by levying tax on tobacco should be utilised for the welfare of the workers. The arrangement for the utilisation of this fund is also not proper. More members should be co-opted on the committee formed to check the misuse of this fund which is going on at present.

I request that a fund should be created for the welfare of agricultural labourers on the lines of the fund created for the welfare of the bidi workers. A cess or tax of atleast 25 to 50 paise per bag should be imposed with which a fund for the welfare of agricultural labour may be created and spent on their welfare. With these words, I conclude my speech and support the demands of the Ministry of Labour and express my thanks to you for providing me with an opportunity to express my views.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Labour Ministry. At the very outset, I would like to congratulate the Labour Ministry for the better atmosphere that is now prevailing in the country in the field of Industrial relations. Comparatively, the industrial relation situation is much better now with less of mandays lost and less number of strikes and lockouts. This has been brought home in the Performance Budget circulated by the Ministry of Labour and in paragraph 2 figures are there and it is mentioned how the number of strikes and lockouts has been brought down and the mandays loss

has also been reduced. It is a welcome feature.

At the same time, in this years' Budget there are also some provisions relating to the welfare of the labour community, which also is quite welcome. For example, the maximum bonus qualifying Salary has been increased, the minimum compensation amount in certain respects has also been enhanced. These are all welcome features and for which the Government deserves to be congratulated.

Labour Ministry is an important Ministry ; labour force is very important from the view point of our national economy. Labour in its broader sense is the source of all productive activity in an economy. Efficient use of this prime factor of production is an imperative task of Government that desires to manage the economy efficiently. An economy, a State may be full of natural resources, forest, minerals, wealth and the requisite capital, tools and implements, yet if the prime factor, that is labour, is absent, no productive activity is possible. Productive capacity is determined by effective labour force of a country.

There is a lot of labour force in our country. There is no dearth. We are the second highest populated country in the whole of world. Availability of labour is not a problem, but the problem is unemployment, non-utilisation or less utilisation of its labour force. The question is, how to keep the labour force engaged, how to keep it active, effective and how to inspire them so that they can work to the utmost capacity and they can remain content also. For that, so many rules, regulations and laws are there. India is quite advanced in the field of enactment of labour law and industrial laws. I think, we are more advanced, much better, than many so-called advanced countries. But to me it seems, it is not a question of making laws that is lacking in this country, but what is lacking is seriousness in real implementation of all the labour laws, industrial laws, implementation in right earnest and

in proper perspective so as to fulfil the objectives in view. Of course Government at the highest level is quite serious, quite sincere, but this sincerity and seriousness unfortunately, due to different reasons, is not reflected at the field level where it should be implemented.

This seriousness of the Ministry, of our leaders, does not percolate downwards in the field, where it should be implemented. Therefore Sir, I would urge upon the Minister to carefully examine the existing lacunae and loopholes and try to plug all the loopholes. He should enforce strict monitoring of the laws and regulations which are meant to bring about a whole lot of change and improvement in the lives of the labour, which is neglected, ill-paid or under-paid. The workers especially in the unorganised sector, do not have an existence worth the name, that is human existence.

We have two types of labour—organised and unorganised. Our organised labour is just about one tenth of the entire unorganised labour. Though in the field of organised labour, they are getting some benefits, as I said a little earlier. Even there due to non-implementation or lack of proper implementation of laws, even those benefits which should normally accrue to them do not accrue to them fully. But in the field of unorganised labour, their sufferings are awful and beyond description. This calls for immediate attention of the Government. Of course, Government is trying. They have appointed some people like field inspectors. I will give an example of Orissa. In Orissa, they have appointed 65 field inspectors. Orissa is an agricultural State and lakhs of agricultural labourers are there. Their sufferings and their problems cannot be looked into by the small number of 65 field inspectors. It is a huge task, gigantic task, Himalayan task and coordinated efforts should be made in this direction.

Again, we are an agricultural country and in the field of economics, it is a question of demand and supply. In

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

drought-prone areas, many people who own small holdings of two or three acres are cultivators themselves and they are labourers as well. Most of the time, they have to depend on the wages they receive by working as labourers in some organisation. This is their plight. So, in our agricultural country, to get them some wholesome food and to bring improvement in their lives, we have to go in for more and more irrigation. In some irrigated areas, in certain pockets, a labourer gets even Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 per day in the busy season. On the contrary, in the drought-prone and dry areas, even Rs. 5 is not paid to the labourer and this is the real situation, a contradictory situation.

About labour laws, I said that more seriousness should be paid for their implementation. Public undertakings or contractors who are working in government projects are supposed to be ideal employers. I am very constrained and extremely sorry to say that sometimes even they do not pay wages to labourers—casual and contract labourers—at the rate prescribed. This is very objectionable and really shameful. You may see that in some tenders for construction of bridges, buildings or roads, the daily labour wage rate is quoted at Rs. 5. Although they see to it that they do not pay beyond that rate. They take the contract with 50 per cent or 60 per cent above the Schedule the rate as the rate entered in the tender is Rs. 5, they do not pay beyond that. In the Rourkela steel plant which is a public sector undertaking, it is complained that some contractors who are charging more from the management for loading and unloading, pay the workers much less. These are all serious things, and should be attend to by our officers. The contract labour system and the N.M.R. System should be done away with forthwith.

The number of our officers may be less, but I find that many of them are also not sincere. Most of them are pro-management. While they go to look into the labourers' sufferings, the complaints received they stay in the bungalows and

enjoy the hospitality of the private managements, that is of the industrialists. There should be a ban on officers doing so.

The *bidl* workers and Sal Seed workers are not paid wages in terms of time spent, but in terms of the number of leaves and seed they collect. If a family of 4 or 5 persons work in these fields, they earn hardly Rs. 10/- or Rs. 15/- a day. This aspect should also be looked into by the Ministry.

I would like to bring to your notice 2 or 3 more points. The ESI hospital scheme is good, but all the areas in Orissa are not covered by it. There are only 3 or 4 hospitals. They are not adequate and well equipped also. Experts are not there and the medicines and drugs available are also not sufficient. As a result, there is discontent among the workers.

There is another matter to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, *viz.* the closure of the Bhaskar Textile Mills in Jharsuguda in my constituency. We had this textile mill where 2,000 workers were working. It has been closed by the proprietor without paying any heed to the request of the Government, the labour union and the general public of the place. It has been closed; and secretly, they have moved their machinery outside that is to Calcutta and other places. As a result, 2,000 workers have turned beggars, and are on the streets now. The Government of Orissa has decided on the taking-over of this mill. This closure is a sat-back not only for the workers, but also for the entire economy of the place. I would request the Minister to take immediate action for the re-opening of this textile mill, which will not only benefit the 2,000 workers but also boost the economy of this backward locality.

This Government is for the labourers. The Congress Party is wedded to democratic socialism. So many pro-labour legislations are being enacted. I would request the hon. Minister to make a good gesture and decide that no appeal

would be preferred against a tribunal's decisions which go in favour of the labourers. If the Government goes to the High Court and the Supreme Court and involves labourers' organizations, how can the poor labourers fight Government in the Supreme Court and the High Courts? In many cases, they are not able to rise to the occasion, and fight for their genuine demands. Government should consider this request with all sympathy and decide that they will not challenge the pro-labour decisions of tribunals in High Courts and the Supreme Court. Conflicts between capital and labour are always there, and the role of the Ministry of Labour is that of a fire brigade, i.e. to bring about harmony between the two.

There are many things which can be said. We have a lot of good pro-labour legislation. If they are properly implemented, there will be little scope for complaints. But because they are not being implemented properly, and there is no seriousness on the part of the implementing machinery, the machinery which is entrusted with this implementation. I think there is a lot of discontent everywhere in the labour field unless labour force is really contented it cannot deliver the goods. It is the Labourer who is labouring so much and struggling hard and sometimes sacrificing blood for the sake of prosperity of the nation. If they are not contented, and not involved in the working, in the management of the factories and the public sector undertakings, we cannot expect them to work satisfactorily. Therefore a meaningful participation of the workers in the management should be ensured without delay. With these words I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour which is thus very important from the point of view of nation's economy and the welfare of the people, human labour that is the Labour Department, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the case of labour in this country has been powerfully advocated by many Members speaking here

irrespective of party affiliations. And, I know that the hon. Minister himself who, at one time was a labourer himself long long ago, has come up to this present position through a life of hard experience and some suffering also. I know that he is personally very sympathetic to labour and he is a good man, an honest man, who would like to help labour. So, anything I have to say which is critical should not be—definitely—taken as something against him as an individual. If I am criticising anything in the present set up it is the Ministry. Rather, I would like him to come forward and try to rescue this Ministry from its present position of impotence. It is an impotent Ministry, if I may say so, for which he is not responsible. It is something which has developed over so many years. The fact of the matter is that.

AN HON. MEMBER : That is not parliamentary.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : I do not know that much English. You better ask the Chairman whether the word 'impotent' is unparliamentary or not. I think it is a respectable word.

AN HON. MEMBER : It may be expunged

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He is only thinking of one aspect of impotence. I do not know why he is worried about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not bother about the language. You continue.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why is that so? Why do I call it impotent? Because it is in such a position that this Ministry is supposed to draft and initiate various labour laws, labour legislations, but for the major part of it, it is not responsible directly for the implementation of these laws. The scheme of thing is such that either the implementation is left entirely to the State Governments or even where the Centre itself is directly responsible, the implementation

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machinery is such that it is hopelessly inadequate, under-staffed, not properly trained, under paid and, therefore, unfortunately, very often, it is also susceptible to corruption and temptation. Secondly, in my experience I do not find this Ministry capable of enforcing anything on the private sector. I am not talking now about the unorganised small scale sector. I will come to that later. Many Members have spoken about that sector very correctly. But in the organised sector where there are well established companies and all that, they do not bother one hoot about the Labour Ministry or any labour administration for that matter. If they want to do something or not to do something, they will do it, because the penalties laid down in the appropriate laws mean nothing as far as these companies are concerned. There may be Rs. 1000/- fine or something like that which does not mean anything to them. Today, as you know, crores of rupees worth of our workers' wages, which should be deposited by the employers in the provident fund account and Employees State Insurance Fund, have just been stolen. This is daylight highway robbery going on and there seems to be no means to check it at all. It is admitted in the Report of the Labour Ministry on pages 16 to 18 that the arrears in the provident fund i.e. the money which is being deducted from the workers' wages but is not being deposited in the provident fund account of the employees, amount to Rs. 48 41 crores. This money has just been stolen like this out of the workers' wages. What action has been taken; what action can be taken; what action is the Government capable of taking against these defaulting employers? Even two news agencies here which were started with the encouragement of the Government—Hindustan Samachar and Samachar Bharati—do not pay their provident fund contributions. These news agencies are in a thoroughly bad way now. They may close down any day. Financially they are in a bad way because they do not get that support which the other agencies like PTI and UNI get from the Television or Radio and they

may close down any day. Even there the provident fund is not contributed by the employers which they are legally bound to do. In the ESI the arrears amount to Rs. 52.32 crores, according to the Labour Ministry's own Report. What better proof can there be that in the present scheme of things at least the Government is powerless? If some people do not like the word impotent, I use the word powerless. It does not have any bad implications as the Member over there seems to be suffering from or is having complex about. Unfortunately, the Ministry—the Minister knows it very well and I have every sympathy for him—is virtually not allowed to do anything as far as the public sector establishments are concerned. The employing Ministries or administering Ministries are there. They also do not allow the entry of the Labour Ministry into those sectors. They are their own masters in determining what will be the industrial relations, what will be wage structure and so on in their respective fields under the respective Ministries. The Labour Ministry can only advise them. Sometimes, it can make some recommendations, but it has no power to enforce it.

One Cabinet Minister who is presently holding a very important portfolio in the public sector, Steel Mines and Coal, has written a book a few months ago—he was good enough to present me with a complimentary copy; I very foolishly forgot to bring it with me; I left it in my house; I would have quoted from that—in which he has very forcefully argued the case for two things—one is workers meaningful participation in management. That means not just putting one trade union representative in the Board of Directors and leaving it at that. He has said that from the shop level upto the plant level and higher up, there must be workers' participation in management, otherwise, in the public sector at least, you cannot bring about any change. I do not expect private management to agree to this. But let us make a start in the public sector at least. He has argued it so forcefully there that I am tempted to ask him why, now when he is incharge of Steel Mines

and Coal, that thing, which he has argued so much in that book, is not being implemented in that sector where he is the presiding Minister now. I do not understand it. He has said that he is convinced on the basis of his experience of other countries also that without workers' participation there can never be a change in the whole work ethos and in the consciousness of the people who are running the public sector. Nothing has been done. In 1983, the scheme had been prepared and that scheme was supposed to be sent to every administrative Ministry and they were asked to submit a time-bound programme to implement it. But since then nothing has happened. I am quite sure that it is these employing Ministries, the bureaucrats and the Ministers in these employing Ministries, who are basically opposed to the idea of workers' participation and, therefore, nothing is coming back to the Labour Ministry from them. Similarly, this Minister in his book has argued very strongly. I was glad to find that he has argued that the only way to determine which is the representative majority union, where there are a number of unions, is by the method of secret ballot. He said there was no other way to do it. And our hon. Labour Minister who is sitting here, has been the Labour Minister of Andhra Pradesh for a number of years. That is the one State in which he, as a Labour Minister, has introduced and implemented this method of secret ballot. It is in general vogue there. I hope my friends from Andhra Pradesh know that. It is by secret ballot that the bargaining agent, the representative union is determined. So, I have been asking Mr. Anjiah in a joking way that "If you could do this in Andhra Pradesh when you were Labour Minister there, then now that you are presiding over this important Central Ministry, why don't you exert all your strength and efforts to see that similar type of legislation and scheme is introduced throughout the country? Let us begin at least with the public sector." But I do not know what the difficulties are. He does not tell us. I think perhaps there is some opposition. We know there is opposition from some trade unions. At least one Central trade

union, that is, the INTUC, is opposed to this idea of secret ballot. Secret ballot is considered good enough for every other type of election in this country. Beginning from Panchayat to municipalities and corporations to Assemblies and Parliament, secret ballot is the accepted method by which people are chosen but only when it comes to the question of selecting the majority union or the bargaining agent from a number of unions, there is this unreasoning opposition to the idea of secret ballot and then the multiplicity of unions is continuing which I do not like at all though I also... (Interruptions).

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : May I interrupt you ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Yes, certainly.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : INTUC have never opposed secret ballot, INTUC has simply said that only the members of any union can elect their representative union. How can the persons who do not believe in unionism, who are not members of any union, decide the fate of a union? So, INTUC simply says you determine whether a person is a member of any union or not. If he is a member, he has every right to elect a union. The persons who do not believe in unionism, who are not members of any union, how can they elect a union?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The interruption is longer than my speech. Anyway... (Interruptions).

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : As a Secretary of INTUC it was my duty... (Interruptions).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Yes, it is your duty and I leave it to the Labour Minister to tell you. He does not belong to my party, I leave it to him to explain... (Interruptions). Oh! I did not interrupt you when you were speaking. And let me tell you that if the workers know that such a scheme of secret ballot is seriously

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

going to be implemented everywhere, you will not find this phenomenon of people who are not members of unions. Everybody will join some union. At present, it does not matter whether there are half a dozen unions, they do not care. This is not helping trade unionism in the country at all.

The other point which has been mentioned here is regarding the huge volume of unemployment which is being caused directly by closures and lock-outs. At the moment, according to this Report, there are 491 large units which are supposed to be sick, 1256 medium scale units which are supposed to be sick and 78,363 small units which are supposed to be sick. All these units are lying closed in our country. I do not know if such a phenomenon exists in any other country, even in an under-developed or a developing country. But here, in our country, on such a big scale, nearly 80,000 units are being kept closed by the employers on the ground that they are sick. And how much bank credit is tied up? Apart from the question of unemployment, outstanding bank credit is tied up to the extent of over Rs. 3,000 crores because of this closure. I know the Labour Ministry by itself cannot do anything on it. It is a question which is tied up with the industrial policy and the financial policy of the Government.

The Prime Minister and the Finance Minister have made some very brave utterances that they are not going to allow bad managements which declare industries to be sick and close them down. They said that they will not allow such state of affairs to continue. Bad management should be driven out of circulation. But we have yet to see any concrete steps taken in that direction. Things have come to such a pass now that sixteen jute mills are lying closed in West Bengal. This question has been debated in this House. All that we have asked for is for a high-level conference of the State Governments, the Central Government, the employers and the trade unions to sit together and find some way

for getting these mills into operation again. It was agreed to, not by this Minister, but by the Minister of the Supply and Textiles that such a conference would be called on an urgent basis. One month has passed and we do not know anything further about it.

Now, workers in the jute industry, including the Union affiliated to the INTUC, have jointly decided—I do not know whether it will help them—that on 17th of this month, in ten days' time, they are going to observe a one-day general strike in West Bengal as a mark of protest against this continued closure and against the deliberate design of the employers to ruin this industry completely. Even before that strike takes place on the 17th I appeal to the Government that at least it should announce that it is really going to hold that conference. It should also announce when it is going to hold it and where it is going to hold it. If the Government is not prepared to sit down with the parties concerned to discuss the crisis, what can Mr. Anjiah do by it? Anyway.

One thing I would say to Mr. Anjiah, if he does not mind. There has been a lot of talk that we have to take the country from the 20th century to the 21st century. We must march to the 21st century. It is very good. I do not quarrel with that. In any case history will take us to the 21st century, whether we like it or not. But as far as the wage policy is concerned, at least we should not go back from the 20th century to the 19th century. I think Mr. Anjiah has been wrongly advised if he is deciding that the main method of wage determination in future should be wage boards again. We have overcome that phase and period of wage boards. There was a period when we had wage boards in practically all the major industries, but the experience of that was such that all the trade unions unanimously agreed that we should go in for collective bargaining and bipartite negotiations and settlements. And such settlement have taken place over the last three or four years and successfully in many indus-

tries, including many public sector industries. Mr. Damodar Pandey knows it. He was a participant in those negotiations, collective bargainings, bipartite negotiations and collective agreements. This is nearer to the 21st century than the wage boards. Wage boards can be set up in such industries where there is an un-organised type of industry, which is scattered all over the country with small number of workers in each unit and where it is difficult for them to combine. In such particular cases the wage boards can be considered, say, if the employees themselves want a wage board as, I am told, the journalists themselves want them. If they want it, I do not mind, but in general principle the option for a wage board is a retrograde step compared to the method which is followed all over the country, in the advanced countries with whom we are trying to catch up. That is why wage boards or tribunals or adjudication or compulsory arbitration are a retrograde step compared to the bipartite negotiations and collective agreements. Therefore, I would beg the hon. Minister not to go back from this method which has proved quite successful and which is the best method of getting industrial peace.

16.00 hrs.

I think there is one law which should be repealed because it is proved useless. Apart from being, in my opinion, a reactionary law and anti-labour law, it is proved to be quite useless and that is the Essential Services Maintenance Act. According to that, any strike can be declared illegal. Any industry, any type of occupation or profession can be defined in that law as an essential service and automatically strikes in that become illegal and if anybody participates in that so-called illegal strike, then he will be subject to so many types of penalties including imprisonment, fines, dismissal from service and so on. The idea at that time that was said to us when that Bill was brought here was that this will be a very effective deterrent to strikes. It has not been a deterrent to strikes at all. If you don't remove the basic causes of discontent in this country, you can

legislate a hundred laws which are very repressive and stiff and strong laws, but workers won't bother about those things. They are prepared to go to jail, they are prepared to lose their jobs, but if their discontent is not removed, then this is not the way by which strikes can be penalised and suppressed. So, I would say, and even by the National Security Act which we were told here at the time of passing, which we opposed tooth and nail, that it will never be used against labour unions; it is meant for those people who are damaging the security of our country and it will never be used against trade unions. It is being used, it has been used. The latest example I can give you is, the General Secretary of the Tata Oil Mills Union (TOMCO Union) in Bombay, Michael D'Souza, who was arrested and detained without trial under this NSA and locked up with the whole lot of criminals in Nasik jail. I made representations about it, then after a couple of months he has been released, but what business was there of anybody of the Administration to use this National Security Act powers against a legitimate trade unionist? He was not doing anything against the security of the country. They could not bring any charges against him also. Just because some employer—in this case the Tatas were complaining against him, they will complain against any trade union leader who opposes them, and the police were in collusion, they got him locked up on a false charge. This kind of thing should not be permitted to go on.

Sir, I have only two or three points to make. One is the gap between the general wage level in our country and the wage level in the advanced countries which we wanted to narrow, to bridge, by raising our standards and wages in fact has got widened. The gap has got widened. That is why India is now regarded by so many foreign investors, so many multinational companies abroad, as an ideal place to come and invest because it is a paradise of cheap labour. Where will they get cheap labour? They cannot get it in USA or West Germany or Japan or Britain or anywhere else, and that is why those companies are rushing here. They want to come and invest and

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be able to make more profits and then take out their profits and also export from here. The basic cause of the cheap labour conditions in India—we talk a lot about high wage islands. There is not so much talk about this nowadays, but a few years ago there was a lot of talk about the public sector workers who are living in high wage islands and enjoying benefits and all that. Of course, nobody gave it to them as an act of generosity. They got it through their organisation and their struggle. But what about this huge unorganised sector? I do not want to repeat what many Members here have described in harrowing terms the condition of those people. In this Report it is admitted that even in the building and construction industry there is no law. You see the worst exploited people who live on the footpaths of Delhi and if you take a walk in Delhi, you cannot avoid seeing all these poor people who have come from Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and villages around, their women, their children and everybody on the footpaths because some big five-star hotel or some big building is built there, they are working there, carrying stones and mud on their heads from morning to night, they have not any kind of laws to protect them, they have no security of any kind, they have no medical care, they have no housing, they are sleeping on footpaths at night with their little children and women. The crushing weight of unemployment in our country is the primary factor responsible for keeping the wages down. You can never improve the wage level in our country if there are so many millions of unemployed people who are willing to work for a pittance. So, when children below the statutorily permissible age are working in the factories in Sivakasi in Tamil Nadu making fireworks and matches, an attempt was made by the Government there to ban them and to say, 'No, the law will be strictly enforced, children below a certain age will not be allowed to do this work.'

What happened? The mothers and fathers came out in a protest demonstration saying that if these children are prevented from working there, the little

money which they earn and which is a supplement for the family income, would be stopped. They insisted that they should be allowed to work. One hon. Member said just now that these children should be in schools. These little children should be in schools. They should be educated to become citizens for the future. They are working like this!

Shri Mool Chand Daga spoke about the children working in hotels and as domestic servants in houses and all that. It is quite right. It is very difficult to organise them because of the huge volume of unemployment. An employer can get rid of one child or one woman and there will be ten others waiting to work, even for lower wages! This is a horrible condition which is prevailing and if the Labour Ministry is not able to do very much with the big organised employers or with the public sector managements because they do not bother about the Labour Ministry, please at least see for the welfare and uplift of the unorganised labour. We will be grateful and we will help you in every possible way to do something in this regard. These agricultural labourers are agitating for so many years for a comprehensive legislation for them. A comprehensive law governing the broad conditions of agricultural labour should be passed by Parliament. Then we will see how the State Governments fail to take it up. But no comprehensive legislation exists. There are some good State laws governing the conditions of agricultural labour. In Kerala State, there is the relative law which gives them social security fixing their wages and all that, statutory leave and social security and all that. But we should have some Central guidelines, some Central pressure should come in the form of a comprehensive legislation. Otherwise, these people are living below the poverty line for years and years. The Government itself admits that nearly 48% of the population is living below the poverty line. How can the country progress? You are seeing only some progress on the surface, that we have got big factories and science and technology. Yes. We are proud of our growth in science and technology. Surely and technicians and so on. But the fact we are proud we have very good engineers

of the matter is that millions and millions of people in this country who cannot get two square meals a day are acting as a dead weight on our entire economy.

Even the domestic market in India cannot develop because the people have no purchasing power. Many factories are closed down for that reason. They cannot sell their goods. Who will buy them? People do not have money to buy one pair of shoes in a year. The poor people in the countryside cannot buy one sari for their women in their houses. How can the industries in this country survive? Are they going to survive only on the basis of export? Export has become a magical slogan. "Produce everything for export"! But you cannot export as much as you want because the markets are closed to you.

You are fighting against a hostile environment also where protectionism and trade barriers and tariffs are imposed against countries like India, where you cannot sell your goods and textiles because those advanced countries have closed down their markets and they are not allowing you to go there. What will you do?

You cannot sell in your country because your people are too poor to buy!

Shri Datta Samant was speaking the other day about the textile strike and he very correctly said that the Bombay Industrial Relations Act which has, of course, later been extended to Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat also, is the primary factor which was responsible for that strike because you would not accept secret ballot. You would not accept any democratic method of allowing the workers to choose which union they want. One Union is the rubber stamp of the Government and of the employers and that union is imposed on the workers and you saw what happened in Bombay. People revolted against that after a time. Of course, Mr. Datta Samant, I am sure, has also pondered over the question as to how when a strike took place in the

biggest textile centre of India and when 62 mills were closed for one and a half years, why there was no shortage of cloth in the market.

I wrote some letters during the strike, not to Shri Datta Samant, but to one of his lieutenants. Perhaps Mr. Samant was too big a man to reply to me.

But the lieutenant and I carried on some correspondence because we were supporting the strike. I am not bothered about anything else; I am only bothered about the workers. How could that strike possibly succeed? If the effect of the strike is this that there is no shortage of cloth in the market, how could the strike succeed? It was a question of the powerlooms as far as I have understood, the powerlooms which have expanded on such a huge scale that many of them are being run from behind by the big millowners; they are making the cloth in the powerlooms and the mill-stamp is put and sold in the market. This growth of the powerlooms, where the workers are not so organized, led to the defeat—he may resent my using the word 'defeat'—led to the fizzling out of the strike which is a painful thing for any trade union in this country. If a big strike like the textile strike in Bombay is broken like that by the employers—and you have heard what they were doing after the strike to the workers—it will inevitably affect the textile industry in the other major textile centres.

I may tell the Minister that this drive which is going on in the name of rationalisation, reducing the number of workers, increasing the workload and all these things may be very good for the profits of the employers, but it will add to the volume of unemployment in this country. And with the huge backlog of unemployment which is growing from year to year, it is not possible even to keep the economy growing on a stable basis, and you will not be able to raise the level of wages; you will be inviting the multinationals and foreign companies to come here and mint money out of the cheap labour. It all becomes a vicious circle.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Two or three more points only.

Why not give up the Bill which you are proposing to bring? I find that you are still proposing to bring at some time or the other a Bill whose effect is to remove the employees working in hospitals, educational institutions and other institutions from the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act. Why should you do that? They are employees, they are workmen. Why should they be deprived of the benefits which are available to them under the Industrial Disputes Act—the machinery of conciliation, arbitration and all that? Why should they be deprived of these, I do not understand. Automatically, any strike or stoppage of work by them is to be banned. It had created a big agitation throughout the country at the time when the Bill was pending here in the last Lok Sabha. Then it was not passed because the Lok Sabha's life came to an end. I would humbly request the hon. Minister not to revive that Bill. It will not help to improve matters at all.

Secondly, do away with the salary ceiling on bonus. You have improved the Bonus Act, no doubt, by saying that people receiving upto Rs. 1600/- will qualify for bonus. Previously they were getting it on the basis of Rs. 750/-. But now above Rs. 1600/- nobody will get any bonus. I say that all those people who come under the definition of 'workmen' or 'employees' should get bonus. I am not pleading for the management people; not at all. But any worker or employee who comes within the purview of the definition should get it. Many come within the purview of Rs. 1600. But some of them are earning much more, they are earning Rs. 2,000/- or Rs. 2,500/-. Why do you grudge it to people who are skilled workers, who are highly skilled workers now. You are trying to modernise your industry. Therefore, you are bound to get more and more of this type of people now who are going through various types

of training, improving their skills and all that, and who are working with very sophisticated machinery. They are bound to earn more. Why do you grudge it to them? Why, in the case of bonus only, should they be cut off? Therefore, I would request him to remove the ceiling of Rs. 1,600/-. Everybody who is a workman or an employee should be eligible to get bonus.

Thirdly, as far as I know, you have got no office of the Regional Labour Commissioner in Goa. We are getting lot of representations from them. Goa is a big mining centre; it is a port and dock centre. It is essential that there should be a functioning office of the Regional Labour Commissioner directly under the Labour Ministry there because these sectors are sectors they are supposed to look after directly.

Lastly, I have one suggestion to make. It is good that the consciousness of the country and the people has been shaken to a great extent by the Bhopal disaster. Before that nobody cared a hoot about it—the pollutions, hazards and dangers of chemicals and gases and all that. But this horror that took place in Bhopal has awakened the people and people are more anxious and aware of these things now. I say to the Government—this is the proper time when in all factories which are manufacturing chemicals, gases or other harmful toxic substances you should levy by law as you have done in the case of other industries a cess. That cess should be levied on such type of hazardous factories and the money collected from that cess should go into a fund which should be used to enforce the provision of adequate safety measures and adequate precautionary measures in this type of industries so that in future this kind of so-called accident does not occur bringing in death on a large scale not only to the workers employed there but also to the people living around. So I plead for a cess on the chemical and poisonous gases and other toxic substances factories and use that money to enforce anti-pollution measures and safety measures

so that people can be safe in future.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, just now my colleague Shri Gupta has raised many points before the House on which we shall have to do rethinking. He has emphasised the point that the question about the representative union or the bargaining agent for collective bargaining should be determined through secret ballot. In theory, the point made by Shri Gupta looks cent percent plausible if a person is to be chosen as a bargaining agent, but if an organisation is to be made the bargaining agent, even Shri Gupta will have to think how a person who is not a member of an organisation can choose that organisation. It does not seem to be proper if persons like you justify it. The method of secret ballot should never be adopted for collective bargaining. The I.N.T.U.C. has taken the stand that it should be done through verification. There is also the check off system which should be adopted. There is no other method to elicit the wishes of the worker in the real sense.

The worker will fill up a form and the mill owner will deduct the membership fee from his wages and give it to the union. There cannot be a better method than this. I would request Shri Gupta not to insist on election through secret ballot but instead think of some other method in the interest of the workers.

Our learned friend, who has just now spoken, finds impotency everywhere. But an effort has been made in the Department of Labour to do whatever is possible, under the law. It is of course true that hindrances are likely to occur when we try to do many things some people, but which we start doing which may not be desired by according to our wishes at some places.

Does Shri Gupta not feel that the step to raise the limit for bonus from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1600 is a measure aimed at bene-

fitting the workers through labour legislation? Is it a matter of potency or impotency? Both you and we should think over it unitedly as to why, should this limit be raised from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1600. Our Government and this House as also the Labour Minister, who is present in the House should think of removing this limit. Similarly, other provisions which have been made are simply being repeated here in this House. I do not want to waste the time of the House by repeating them, but, at the same time, I certainly want to draw the attention of the House to some specific issues.

A basic lacuna that I see in the labour legislation which we enacted in 1947 after attaining Independence is that the centre enacts a legislation and the same legislation is also enacted by the States and I feel in this duplication there are two enforcement machineries which work one at the level State another at the central level for the same job. It leads to difference of opinion in many matters resulting in difficulties in the implementation of laws relating to labour.

I want to give some examples in this regard and I hope the hon. Labour Minister will certainly pay attention to them. Sir, the Artificial Limb Manufacturing Factory is located in Kanpur. The workers of that factory raised some demands and an agreement was reached with them, but that agreement was not honoured. This is a very bad practice. The hon. Labour Minister should find a solution to it. As that agreement was not honoured, the workers again raised their demands and a lock out was declared on 22nd March. According to the rules and regulations, the permission opinion of the Regional Labour Commissioner should have been sought before declaring a lock out, as the Factory is owned by the Central Government. What to talk of seeking the opinion of the Regional Labour Commissioner, his opinion was ignored when given. The Labour Department and the Regional Labour Commissioner have informed me that a number of meetings were called to

[Shri Madan Pandey]

settle this dispute, but the officers did not attend those meetings.

Today, all factories are in similar condition and we are facing a lot of difficulties in this regard. We do not know how to cater to the whims of the private sector people or those of the public sector officers. I am unable to understand it.

When the proprietor of a private sector Company receives a strike notice he tries to hold negotiations. He would either overawl us or would yield ultimately. But the executive of the public sector sitting on the top does not bother about how many mandays are being lost, or the loss in production and he is least bothered about the extent of loss which may run into crores. I have experience of it. I want to submit to the hon. Labour Minister and my hon. colleagues of this House that notice of a strike was given by some trade unions on 19th January 1984 in the big public sector industry located in the southern part of Mirzapur where some big private sector industry are also located. The private sector people created such conditions for this 19th January strike that one of the unions which had given the strike notice held a dialogue with the proprietor and the workers on their own and withdrew the notice, but when we talked to the executives of the public sector industries regarding the strike and asked what were they doing, they replied that those who wanted to go on strike might go ahead with it. If people with this attitude are to run the public sector what would be its future? They themselves are the biggest enemies of this sector. This House is of the view that the public sector should continue, it should grow and flourish, and it should run efficiently in all fields. We are its supporters. But, if no corrective measure is taken to improve the public sector, the very economy of this country is in jeopardy, leave aside our industrial relations. We have an admirable person in our hon. Labour Minister, we praise his policies and steps, but if these policies

are not implemented correctly, the industries which are now running will be closed down. Therefore, if you are thinking of enacting laws, do not go in for this patch work. The Industrial Disputes Act and the Factories Act which were enacted in 1948 or before, need to be enacted a fresh.

Secondly, there should be coordination between our Labour Minister and the various departments under which industries are being set up in the public sector as also between the Labour Minister and the Department of Industries. He should issue a directive to the effect that Industries Ministry in the capacity of owner, should issue instructions to their personnel that the labour laws should not be flouted in any way.

I have many things to say, but since the bell is ringing, I support these Demands with these words and urge the hon., Labour Minister, that on the line of the steps already taken by him, stern measures should once again be taken against those who violate the law.

****SHRI C. SAMBU (Bapatla) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, We are discussing the Demands for grants pertaining to the Ministry of Labour. Ours is an agricultural country. More than 60% of our population depends on agriculture. The percentage of agricultural labourers is also more than 60. Though they constitute more than 60% these agricultural labourers have not been getting any attention so far. No justice has been done to these people. The Government says that it is extending every help to the people. But, in reality, no help extended by the Government is reaching them. To this day, to their misfortune, they remain as unorganised labour. No effort has been made so far either to organise them or to recognise them as organised labour. These people do not have even the minimum basic facilities needed for human beings. They have no medical facilities. They have no educational facilities for their children. Sir, you know very well, that these agricultural

****The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.**

labourers will be out of employment for 6 months in an year. During the lean months, when there are no agricultural activities they lead a very miserable life. It is very difficult for them to make both ends meet during this lean period. Hence I suggest that efforts should be made to encourage them to start small scale and cottage industries. Banks must come forward to grant loans liberally so as to enable them to pursue other occupations, so that they stand on their own feet. I request the Hon. Labour Minister, through you Sir, to provide them alternate employment during the period when there are no agricultural activities. Sir, on Telugu Desam party after coming to power tried its best to help these people in every possible way. Their children are being provided with Midday meals. Cloth is being supplied to them at subsidised rates. Houses are being built to provide shelter. The centre should implement these welfare measures throughout the country. This is my request to our Hon. Labour Minister.

Sir, Handloom industry is next only to agriculture in our country. Our Hon. Minister T. Anjiah was the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. He knows only too well pitiable conditions of the handloom makers. They are leading a very miserable life. Sir, these people have no facilities whatsoever. They do not get the required raw materials like dyes and yarn at reasonable price. Even after facing all these difficulties they produce cloth, but they do not get remunerative price for it. It is most unfortunate. They sell the cloth for a very low price. They do not get fair wages for their labour. They are completely in the hands of Master weavers who employ them. They do not get proper wages and what is more, even these paltry wages are not paid to them in time. They do not get a proper price for the cloth weaved with so much labour and dedication. Due to the encouragement given to the Mills cloth, no one prefers these days to buy handloom cloth. As a result these poor weavers do not get buyers to purchase their cloth and thus they are facing starvation. In prakasham District of Andhra Pradesh, there are lakhs of

weavers. All these weavers are starving now. These weavers produce quality jacquards. Unfortunately the jacquards are no more exported now. Thus they are thrown out of employment. I take this opportunity to request the Hon. Minister to start exporting once again these jacquards and save the weaving community. It will go a long way in helping these people.

Sir, the ITD factory at Chirala, which happens to be in my constituency has been closed down. As a result of it, nearly 5,000 persons have been thrown out of their employment. It is surprising to see that the policy of Hire and Fire is still being practiced by many unscrupulous industrialists in this country. These 5,000 workers are on the street now. They are at the mercy of the management. It appears that this factory is being shifted to some other place now. This is gross injustice. These workers are on the verge of starvation now. I hope the Hon. Minister, who knows the difficulties of poor labourers, would not allow such a thing to happen. I hope that he would take steps to see that this Company functions once again and all the persons are taken back. In case this does not happen, these 5,000 displaced workers must be given alternative employment. I hope the Hon. Minister will attend to this problem without any further delay.

Sir, beedi industry is an important industry in this country, for it provides employment to lakhs of people. In Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, there are a large number of workers engaged in this industry. The poor beedi workers are at the mercy of middle men. They have no identity cards. They work day and night only to get a paltry wage. Government should not allow such a thing to continue any more. These workers have no facilities whatsoever. Though the Government is collecting crores of rupees through Cess levied on this industry, it is practically doing nothing for the welfare of the beedi workers. The Government should take up welfare measures like providing them medical and educational facilities. The Government should also take up the construction of houses for these workers.

[Shri C. Sambu]

Sir, the conditions of fishermen are no less miserable. Andhra Pradesh has got a vast coastal line and hundreds and thousands of persons are engaged in this industry. These fisher men are not getting a remunerative price for their catch. It is one of the reasons why even after working so hard, they hardly can afford a square meal a day. Middle men make their pressure felt in this industry also. Middle men are exploiting fishermen in every manner. They supply boats and nets to the fishermen and later compel the fishermen to sell their catch to a throwaway price to them. This kind of exploitation should not be allowed to continue any more. For that, it is necessary to supply to them boats, and nets in time. Financial institutions and other corporations must come forward and lend the money liberally to fishermen so that they can have boats, nets etc. of their own instead of depending on the middlemen. Also, it is necessary that the Government should see to it that they get a good price for the fish. Sir, I want to mention one more thing here. At present the fishermen are being allowed to fish within 5 Kms range. Though this range of 5 Kms is exclusively reserved for them, quite often it so happens that the mechanised boats enter these waters and fish in it, destroying the country boats etc. used by the small fishermen. Hence I request the Hon. Minister to see that mechanised boats do not enter the 5 Kms range exclusively reserved for small fishermen. It is very much necessary to protect the interests of small fishermen. Mechanised boats should not be permitted to fish within 5 Kms from the coast at any cost. Arrangements must be made to provide security to small fishermen to catch fish within their range.

Sir, 'Gramodaya' is a programme devised to benefit the educated unemployed in our village. Now this programme is confined only to the educated youth who are unemployed. Thus the benefit accruing from it is very much limited. This scheme must have to be extended to others who are ITI trained, or skilled workers. If it is to be really meaningful. This programme should cover all the

persons who are trained in various occupations such as masonry, carpentry etc. Banks must come forward to extend loans to all the persons who want to pursue their own trade or skill and start small or cottage industries. It will help in the rejuvenation of cottage and small scale industries in our villages. It will also reduce the burden of unemployment to a considerable extent. The Gramodaya programme will really become meaningful then.

Betal nut industry is another small scale industry in which thousands of persons are engaged. The conditions of the workers of this industry are very pitiable. These persons have no identity cards. While traders and other middlemen are earning crores of rupees by exploiting these people, the persons who work round the clock are starving. The conditions of the persons who are engaged in this industry must improve. The identity cards for these must be issued and they must be saved from the exploitation of the middlemen. I hope, the Hon. Minister would do it.

Sir, unless the industries in this country are decentralised, it is very difficult to solve the unemployment problem of the labour. All the industries are located in and around major cities like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. This over concentration of industries is causing many problems. If the industries are shifted to backward states like Orissa and Andhra Pradesh, it will contribute not only for the development of backward regions but also considerably lessen the unemployment. Bombay is known for its textile industry. The main reason for that is its climatic conditions and the availability of cotton etc. Sir, in my own State, Prakashan District is very congenial to cotton growth. Cotton is being grown there in large quantity. Since it happens to be on the east coast, the weather conditions, are very favourable for the development of textile industry in that area. Hence I request the Hon. Minister to shift some of the cotton Mills to that area. I also request that all the textile industries be located here in future. With the uniform distribution of industries throughout the country, there will be a uniform

development of all the regions. It will also contribute towards easing the unemployment problem among the labour of various regions.

Sir, before I conclude, I once again request our Hon. Minister to take steps to export jacquards once more in order to save our weavers and handloom industry. I also appeal that Gramodaya Programme be extended to all the artisans, skilled workers and ITI trained persons. With these words, Sir, thanking you for giving me this opportunity, I conclude.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Labour. No amount of appreciation will suffice for the work done by the Labour Ministry and the Government of India for the welfare and good of the workers throughout the country. At present this Ministry is headed by a very competent person who himself is aware of the problems being faced by the workers. This is a matter of good fortune for the workers of the country.

But, Mr. Chairman Sir, there are some historical aspects in this country, there are some unfortunate workers in this country who have not been touched upon by any of the Members here and I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, through you, specifically to them. Sir, I represent the Satna Constituency of Madhya Pradesh in this House. In Satna a number of cement factories are located besides hundreds of lime stone factories where the owners are playing with the lives of the workers. All the cement factories are controlled by the Birlas and the Tatas or their subsidiary companies, but no anti-dust measures have so far been adopted by these companies. Thousands of maunds of dust are raised from these factories round the clock, as a result of which this dust remains overcast as a shadow of death in the surrounding areas mainly inhabited by the workers and the other poor people.

Mr. Chairman Sir, the crops, the water, the people and even the cattle in that area are affected by dust but it is unfortunate that till today no effort has

been made by anyone to pay attention to it. We speak of a clean environment, are prevention of pollution but I would like to tell you that we are putting to death thousands of innocent people by slow poisoning in this manner. The dust and smoke of those factories engulf the whole of Satna all the time, whether it is the Mehar Cement factory, or the Kamor Cement factory or for that matter the Satna Cement factory, it has created hell for the lives of the local people. Not only this, apart from the cement factories owned by the Tatas and the Birlas, there are hundreds of small lime stone factories where the labourers are being exploited. Would you believe that the workers are hired at Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 per day and they are made to work and there is no one to listen to their grievances? I would like to point out that through this slow poisoning, we are deliberately pushing thousands of innocent people and workers of that area into the jaws of death. The hon Minister of Labour should pay attention to it and should initiate immediate action in this regard. The question that would arise is that it is a State subject. I would like to say that the constitutional provisions should be amended so as to resolve this issue. The subject of 'Labour' should be included in the Union List and should be removed from the State List. If you cannot do so, at least include 'Labour' under the Concurrent List so that your hands are not tied and you do not look to the States.

The story does not end here. The Second point that I am going to make is very important. Thousands of workers of this area work in factories whether it is Satna Cements or Mehar Cements or Kamor Cements or Asbestos or Satna Cables. The factories that are owned by the Tatas and the Birlas do not provide employment to the local people and even the labourers are hired through contractors on commission basis from outside. This has led to discontent among the youth in that area. I warn you that, if you are not able to end this feeling of resentment, the consequences thereof may not be good and if a democratic and peaceful agitation is started against it, I would be the first person to lead it and raise my voice. We talk of social-

[Shri Aziz Qureshi]

ism, of quality in the country but if this is the socialism and equality and we remain mute spectators while the Birlas are filling their coffers through exploitation, then how can there be revolution and progress in the country? We shall fight it out and we shall end this exploitation in every nook and corner of the country. I would like the hon. Minister to examine it and to provide employment as labourers to at least 75 per cent of the local population, i.e., the people who were born there or whose parents were born there. I do not mean that you close the doors on outsiders, but at least ensure unskilled jobs to 75 per cent of the local population otherwise you will have to face lots of difficulties. Not only this, I would also like to bring to your notice that the labourers who work in these factories are not provided even with the basic necessities of life. They do not get even drinking water. It is unfortunate that in case any worker dies while working in the mines, his dead body is disposed of to avoid payment of compensation or an enquiry.

I would like to tell you that after winning the elections when I went for the first time to Mahir Nagar in my area, an old lady came to me during a meeting and pleaded that they did not want anything except that in case any worker died in any of the stone quarries owned by the Birlas, his dead body should be handed over to his relatives so that they might arrange for his cremation. You cannot talk of principles where there is so much of injustice and so much of atrocity. In view of such atrocities and injustice, we cannot talk of any ideology on behalf of the Centre. Therefore, I would like you to pay immediate attention to these matters and take steps to prevent it by implementing the laws effectively.

A unit is being run by the Ministry of Steel in my area. It is surprising to note that in this unit being run by the Ministry of Steel, the workers are recruited in two ways—one by the management and the other through the Contractor. Those who are recruited by the contractor get one-

third of the wages received by those who are recruited by the management, though all these workers are doing similar and equal work. I would like that these two types of workers should get equal wages since they do equal amount of work. You look into this matter and see to it that the local people get more jobs in the factories. Those who are unemployed and those who are the educated unemployed should be given jobs on a priority basis.

The pollution caused by smoke and dust has created an intolerable situation there. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the condition today is such that if we go to any corner of the city, we shall find clouds of smoke and dust, emitted by those cement factories over the city which are causing slow poisoning in our bodies. Under such circumstances, if any citizen asks me how independence has benefited them, it will not be possible for me to give any reply. I would like the hon. Minister to find a solution to this problem which is posing a big question mark before the country and the nation.

I would suggest one thing as my friend has also suggested.

[English]

There is a complaint from the Opposition side that the labour Ministry has become impotent. I request the Minister of Labour to put in more life into the working of the Labour Ministry and make it more potent, so that he may satisfy friends like Mr. Indrajit Guptas.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA (Jhabua): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour which have been presented here.

Our Government and our party have done a lot for workers. We have enacted many laws for the workers, whether they are agricultural labour or engaged in industries; we have done a lot for them. Our young Prime Minister,

Shri Rajiv Gandhi, is taking all possible steps for the welfare of the workers. He constantly exhorts us to enlighten the workers about their rights so that they may make proper use of them.

Just now, some of our friends and Shri Gupta were suggesting that the office-bearers of the Trade Unions should be elected through secret ballot. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to point out that when we are elected, we go back to our areas and work for five years but during elections our visits to the area are more frequent; similarly, there are many such trade union leaders. I am not criticising them—who speak of the poor but when it is time to do something worthwhile for them they stay in five-star hotels and such other places. We would like that the manpower and the labour force in the country is properly utilised. If we do so then the country can become strong and powerful, otherwise we shall have to face difficulties. If in any industry, whether it be the Railways or any private sector organisation, the office-bearers of the trade union are elected through ballot, from among the workers working there, for a period of two or three years, they would feel the responsibility and more work would be done in the industry. If you will not do this, then outsiders would infiltrate their ranks and use the uneducated workers to meet their political ends. We have many such examples before us where crores of rupees have been lost.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : You are not to be blamed as you have just come after the Centenary Celebrations.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : We shall celebrate the Centenary because 70 crore people of this country have elected us and they have faith in us. We shall celebrate another Centenary too, you need not bother about it.

These are the problems faced by the workers and all of us have to join hands

to find a solution to them. We shall have to strive provide them with employment and a proper environment for work. The Labour Department has enacted the law for the abolition of the bonded labour system but all the powers have been vested in the State Government. Some bonded labourers had been liberated in my Constituency but even after two years, there is no scheme to rehabilitate them. They have not been given any assistance whatsoever till today. It is as if you rescue a goat from a lion and then leave it to its fate. This should not happen. If you wish to help them then I would request the hon. Minister to help them directly without bringing in the State Government. Under the State Government, the labourer has to run from one court to the other i.e. from the district Court to the labour court and then to the high court. How can a labourer who does not even have enough to feed his children, think of going to the court? Therefore, it is my submission that the bonded labourer should be liberated and also provided with money and employment for subsistence. If he is freed and left at the mercy of zamindars and jagirdars, it would not do any good to him. The hon. Minister should give thought to it and make a law and only then the situation can improve.

I would like to add one more point. There is need to change the system itself in the prevailing conditions when the country is progressing fast and we are ready to enter into the 21st century. Just now, an hon. Member pointed out that in America a worker gets Rs. 200 by working for one or two hours a day while here he had to labour throughout the day. You make a law that a worker will get wages according to the hours he has put in. A labourer gets only Rs. 4 to 5 per day for working throughout the day. How can he feed his children when this much is spent on tea and snacks alone?

You should think about the welfare of the unorganised agricultural labour who played a major role in the production foodgrains. The labourers came

[Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria]

from Chatisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. The condition in which they have to travel is appalling. They do not get place to sit in trains. They somehow manage to come along with their children and many of them die during the journey. *(Interruptions)* You would not have pity on them, because you live in Calcutta and are used to all such things, but we are moved by their plight. You should think about them. Many workers die during the journey.

16.54 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The provident fund facility is also meant for the organised labour. The workers in the villages, backward workers, the unorganised workers or the workers who build fine star hotels or big buildings in Delhi have no house to live in. Laws have been passed but are not being implemented. I want that the poor people, who construct railway lines and buildings, in which meetings are held and other activities take place, should also get some benefits of their hard work. The hon. Minister had done all such things in Andhra Pradesh, strict laws should be passed to ensure that the poor who work hard get the fruits of their labour. They must at least get a square meal a day. When he comes back to his house after six months, he should at least have a roof over his head. At present the tradition is that if the father is a labourer, his son and the future generations would also be labourers. His children do not get education also. I want that you should make arrangements for their education. Their children would make efforts to rise in life only if they are educated. I would request the hon. Minister that laws for this purpose should be enacted so that these laws are enforced strictly. You have not fixed the minimum wages for the miners. You should consider their case also. Just now Dagaji had said and I would also like to say that minor children work in small hotels. Their parents should be

given some incentive so that their children could get education. When we go to hotels, we see such children working there. The contractors who engage them, should be forced to enter into an agreement with them so that their children could get their wages. In all the labour organisations, the condition of the tribals and Harijans is the worst. They are ignored everywhere. When they go to one group, they are sent to another group. A law has also been passed in this regard, I want that talks should be held with their organisations so that the law could be enforced. In all the Departments, laws are not being enforced. The hon. Minister should always keep this point in mind that this country is a country of workers and labourers. Our party and our government want to encourage these people. The hon. Minister is a co-ordinator between us and the workers. Our party wants to make the workers strong. You should provide protection to them. I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the subject and with these words, I support these demands.

[*English*]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Bara-mulla): Perhaps, everything that needed to be said with regard to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Labour as also for the welfare of labour as a class, has been said by my colleagues in a better way. Therefore, I do not take the time of the House by repeating what has been said. But I would like to say one or two things about my State.

17.00 hrs.

As far as the problems of labour are concerned, I was very happy to know that Mr. Indrajit Gupta, while he was speaking a short while ago, paid a tribute to the Minister Shri Anjiab, calling him a good man, and if I heard it correctly, he called him an honest man. Therefore, my hope is that whatever the hon. Minister has heard from us, since he has a personal experience of dealing with the problems of labour, he

must respond favourably and sympathetically—and I hope he has prepared notes also—and while he replies, he must say a few words about the suggestions that we have made.

I am not going to discuss any problem of the labour which belongs to the organised sector and which is only 10 per cent, but as far as the 90 per cent of the labour force in this country is concerned, which is unorganised, they have hundreds of problems. I think the hon. Minister knows it far better than myself that Minimum Wages Act is not implemented in States and Jammu and Kashmir State is one Such State. If it is a Union Ministry of Labour, then it has not to leave labour problems to the whims of any Chief Minister, any Governor, any Commissioner ; it is the Labour Ministry's problem. This Ministry should satisfy itself that labour receives a better deal. I assert here, on the floor of the House, that Minimum Wages Act is not being implemented in the States. The Ministry is bogged down to some major problems of labour and it does not care to assess the situation in States. Workers get a wage which is a subsistence wage but at a very low level, they are even under the cover of a roof. They determine their own level of subsistence. That means it is not only below the poverty line, it is below the starvation level even. So, the Ministry has to understand the dimensions of that starvation level. When we come to women labourer we find that they receive, unfortunately, less than what males receive, in the unorganised sector. Then there is exploitation of the child labour, as Mr Daga earlier said. So, there are hundreds of problems which come to my mind and I would like to discuss those, but it will be a repetition because from both sides we are one on this issue. If I have heard the discussions properly on various demands, here is a day when both sides have arrived at a consensus that labour should receive a better deal. As far as my State is concerned, I have said that Minimum Wages Act is not being implemented and the Ministry should take notice of this

fact that nowhere it is being implemented. But one or two sectors I want to bring to your notice which you have not perhaps known so far. One such sector is the sector of handicrafts, production of carpets, shawls, embroidery, etc. There the child labour is involved, and I have very serious objection in the involvement of children in the production of carpet, any handicrafts, shawls etc. It may be any *khwaja*, any *Musalman* or *Hindu* who employs child labour exploits them because when you came to the exploitation of labour, you forget about your religion. So, I have one serious objection to the employment of child labour in Jammu and Kashmir State in the production of these commodities. This objection arises from my belief that education is a great leveller. They get into the romance of earning some wages, some money, a currency note, and that romance spoils their life and they do not receive any education. There was a controversy in my State. Perhaps that controversy must have sprung up at the national level at some point of time. Some people believe that India is a backward country and it must economically progress. I have been a student of economics, but economics is not the basic thing, education is the basic thing to development. If we have illiterate people, they would not have any conception of development. So, these children, who are as a class and on preference, on in employment there—even in Government mills, their exploitation goes on because they feel they would determine a very low wage for the children. Therefore, that romance of earning money at a lower age spoils their life and they do not receive any education. So, their education should be the concern of the Labour Ministry. Therefore, I suggest that this problem may kindly be taken note of and some effective measures should be taken to liberate them and also to ensure their education. This should be the concern of union Labour Minister. The Ministry should take special measures in this direction.

Second problem relates to the employment of labour in the defence sector. In the Jammu and Kashmir State—I

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

have said about it earlier also—there is a very cordial relationship between the Army personnel and the local population. There is effective coordination between the two. People must help Army wherever that help is required. But as far as the labour is concerned, the Minister should be conscious of the fact that labour employed by the defence Department is worst exploited. You cannot leave it to the whim of any Brigadier or a Colonel as to what amount of money he will pay as wages. Not only that, I have received two telegrams which I will present to you. I forgot to bring them today. Sometimes these things bring in colour and heat in the zero hour, but since that is a very serious problem, I wanted to discuss it with the hon. Minister. Tomorrow I shall show you these telegrams. The wages paid to the labour employed by the Defence Services are not only very low, but there is also an inordinate delay in the payment of those wages. One telegram I have received is from Uri sector and another is from Bunyar. The telegrams say that upto 15th of April this year, they had not received wages for the past five months. On the one hand wages paid are very meagre and on the other hand payment is not made for several months. In such conditions how will the labour live?

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Are they employed directly or through contractors?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : That is immaterial because money has to come from the Ministry of Defence. Otherwise the telegram would not come to Delhi. They are people who are not trained in trickery. They are honest people; they are poor people. They do not know politics. They sent telegrams here for they did not get wages for the past five months. The position in respect of Gurez, Tulail, Keran and Karnah is the same. I do not know whether the hon. Minister will be able to ensure adequate wages to them. But I would request him to see at least that whatever wage has already been fixed, it must be

paid promptly and every month at least, if not on weekly basis. Payment to the labour class should be on the weekly basis because it is a class which subsists below the poverty line. But if you cannot make it weekly, at least see that they must receive wages every month as they live in far flung areas.

Lastly one more point. In my State you have not yet established an Office of the Regional Labour Commissioner. It is needed very much because we have an organised banking sector, we have an organised insurance sector. We also have mines—coal mines—in the Nichchana area. Therefore, an institution of the Labour Commissioner is necessary for the J & K State.

I have made only two or three suggestions. I hope your response will be very sympathetic and very favourable.

[Translation]

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Labour Department put forward by the hon. Minister.

It would be a commendable thing if we make efforts to provide employment to all those persons whose names are registered in the employment exchanges, of the country at present, but what is happening in actual practice? Today, injustice is being done to the workers even in the employment exchanges. I have been told that there are persons in the employment exchanges who recommend the names of persons of their choice for interview after taking illegal gratification. It is a great injustice and government should look into it. The registers should be maintained properly so that those poor people could get employment who are in need of it.

I belong to Himachal and my constituency is Simla which is a very large area. Shri Namgyal ji has been elected

firm Ladakh which is also a very large constituency. All the industries being set up in Himachal Pradesh are located on its border, Punjab Haryana and U.P. are at the borders of Himachal Pradesh. Lakhs of people in Himachal Pradesh are unemployed and they are not getting any benefit of these new industries. I would like to request the hon. Minister that the people of the state should get jobs at least in the factories in the central sector whether these factories be cement units or any other big industrial units. Hotels should be constructed for the workers so that they could stay there. The state has been affected by drought and the people of the entire hill area are facing the problem of unemployment.

The farmers have to incur a lot of expenditure to bring their produce from the interior to the road. For one quintal of potatoes he has to spend at least Rs. 9 or Rs. 10 and he has to pay extra freight to send it to Delhi. All the people in the area have to face such problems and the people are not benefited in any way. The government of India should look into this problem.

In the hill areas, whether they are in Kashmir, Nagaland, Mizoram or Sikkim or U.P., the road facilities are inadequate. The length of railway lines is also minimal and the persons working there are from outside the states. These people come to us almost daily for getting themselves transferred. Some of them belong to Bihar or to Bengal, but there is no person in the Railways, belonging to hill areas. If there are some persons, their number is very small and they might be one or two per cent. I would request that for border areas, an arrangement should be devised, under which the persons of that particular state should only be employed there.

Our government have taken very good steps. The agricultural labourers have been allotted five bighas of land, and the bonded labour system has been abolished. Our government have taken very good steps for the expansion of education. The children of the rich people get

education in very good schools. I would request that the children born in poor families should also get education in good schools and government should make arrangements for their education, so that the children of the labourers could become high officers and could be appointed to high posts. All the persons should get such an opportunity.

So far as the banks are concerned, there also the people of our state are not appointed the persons from the hill areas are ignored there also. Keeping in view the climate of the state, government should think of appointing the people of the hilly region there so that they could be benefited. There should be a separate board for them so that the maximum number of people belonging to the hill areas could be appointed in the banks.

Who are the people who stay in the five star hotels these days? The people who try to pose as the trade union leaders stay there. These people have suggested the method of electing the office bearers. I know that the sympathy exhibited by these leaders to the workers is fast skin deep. They simply shed crocodile tears.

Sir, if you want to develop the country, you should advise the workers to desist from the path of agitation and they should be apprised of the harmful effects of their agitation. I have seen that when an agitation is launched at any place, there is no leader to guide them. They are incited against the State government and they start making the demand that government is not working properly and it should, therefore, be dissolved. I would like to tell them that no other government can help them in achieving their rights except the congress government. This government believes in socialism. All the leaders of the older generation had raised their voice for their upliftment. The result is that they have got respect in society and they are leading a good life. The workers have been provided with all sorts of facilities and their children are getting good education.

[Shri K. D. Sultanpuri]

I was surprised to listen to the speech of Guptajee when he said this Department was impotent. I would like to say that if it had been an impotent Department, so much work for the welfare of the workers would not have been done. He has misused this parliamentary word. It is unbecoming of a learned person like him to have used such a word.

Our hon. Minister is fully seized of the interest of the workers. He has always wished for the betterment of the workers. The Members from the Opposition are not aware of the suffering of the workers. The stay in Five Star hotels.

Sir, if you want that the workers should participate in nation—building, you will have to do something for their upliftment. I listened to what Mr. Daga had said. He reads newspapers too much. He might have read some anti-Government news in the newspapers.

I admit that injustice has been done to Vishva Bharati. It should get funds. Efforts should be made in this regard. The reason for loss in all the public sector undertakings is that the workers are not allowed to participate in the management. You should ensure their participation in the management. You appoint I.A.S. Officers there who do not know about the distress of the workers. You should pay attention towards this. The names of crores of people seeking employment may be there in the registers maintained in the employment exchanges, but at the same time there are a large number of unemployed people in the villages who have not got their names registered with the employment exchanges. Today, a regular worker gets more wage than a casual worker. The casual worker gets Rs. 10 per day whereas a regular worker gets Rs. 700 to 800 per month. There should not be such discrimination. A railway labourer, a bank employee, a gardener or a class III employee gets more pay than a person on daily wages. A uniform policy should be followed in

this respect so that there is no discrimination in the matter of employment. A clerk on daily wages gets Rs. 14.50 P. per day whereas a regular clerk gets Rs. 900 to 1200 per month. There is no difference in their qualifications. The Qualifications are the same. A Matriculate regular teacher gets a salary of Rs. 1100-1200 per month, whereas a graduate, who wants to become a teacher, gets Rs. 14.50 per day on a daily wage basis. Uniformity should be brought about in this respect also so that the people may not feel that injustice is being inflicted on them.

Many of our colleagues raised very good points. The linemen of the Telephone Department in the hill areas have to attend to telephone poles within a stipulated area of 5 to 9 kms. Whenever there is snow fall, the lineman finds it difficult to attend to his work because of the high altitude. They are not in a position to keep the telephone system in order. You have to augment their strength. The Labour Department should ensure regular supply of winter uniforms to these employees so that they could do their work efficiently. The same is the position on the Railways. The Railway employees of the Kalka-Simla line or the other N.G. lines, mostly constructed by the Britishers in the hill areas, are not supplied with suitable uniforms due to which they are not able to work efficiently in winter. Attention should be paid to all these points raised by me. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Sir, I am grateful to you for permitting me to speak. I would like to place before you 2 or 3 points. The hon Member, sitting in front of me has just now said clearly that the local people are not provided with employment. It is true. The management or the Personnel Managers of all the industries, whether NTPC or any other industry, run by the Central Government or the State Governments or any private sector industry employ persons of their respective States or other villages and the local people are

not provided with employment due to which they feel agitated.

An agitation is going on in Nagaram Thapar Company, Kamla Nagar of Andhra Pradesh. No goods are being supplied from the factory w.e.f. the 9th instant. The State Government provide land and water at concessional rates in order to promote industries so that the local people could get employment there. But the management bring their own persons and provide them with employment due to which the local people are suffering great hardships. I submit to you that at least one person from each family should get employment. The persons, whose lands have been acquired, are suffering great hardships. Hence, it is essential to provide employment to them.

I also submit that these should have only one union in one industry. The management takes advantage of the existence of various unions and their mutual rivalries.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : You should speak in respect of the Ministry concerned.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Whenever I speak, Mr. Panika tries to interrupt me.

I was submitting that there should be only one union in one industry. You should enact a law to provide for only one union in one industry and after a period of 2 to 3 years Government should get it verified and then accord the recognition.

The condition of the beedi workers is very pitiable not only in Andhra Pradesh but in the entire country. Under the Act the beedi workers should be given identity cards. You should take some action in respect of the twicite industry also. I suggest that the workers should be involved in the management of the

industries. It will help in increasing production.

Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank all my friends who have given a large number of suggestions.

You know that some of the industries in the country are being run by the big capitalists. The local capitalists have got industries here. It is the big industries which brought about the industrial revolution in the European and Asian Countries. We have been establishing industries both in the public sector and in the private sector for the last 25 to 30 years. I believe that in the public sector the problems of the workers are being settled through collective bargaining. A large number of facilities are being provided there and there is no problem. So far as the question of casual workers and contract labour is concerned, we shall insist and endeavour that this system should be abolished.

I do not accept that injustice is being done to the workers in the public sector. It is true that there is some mismanagement due to which the production is not up to the required level. I feel sorry when I hear that many public sector undertakings are suffering losses. The problems are largely due to the private sector industries. There are many industries which have been earning crores of rupees. Natural resources are there in India in abundance. These companies are engaged in earning huge profits through exploitation of natural resources. The coal industry has been nationalised, but not the cement industry. The cement industries are cutting hills indiscriminately and the coming generations will not be able to see hills. Moreover, the production of cement will also stop. The country should have been benefited by this natural wealth but instead of the nation the benefit is going into the hands of the capitalists and these capitalists are utilising it to further their own

[Shri T. Anjiah]

interests. Similarly, the mica mines are also being exploited indiscriminately and we shall have to make a reference in geography for posterity that the mica mines used to be located at such and such place. Such things are happening in the country. It has been the practice with these people to pay minimum wages. In India no difference is made between the industrial workers and other workers. The workers are treated like bonded labour. Because of the efforts of Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Government, we could rehabilitate the bonded labour to some extent but the problems of the workers of the private sector remain still unsolved. As some of our friends were just now saying, many of the problems are due to multinational companies. For example, certain tobacco factories have been closed down. It is just like this that if the company makes profit, they will own it but the moment it faces any problem, they will disown it like the fabbed Shakuntala's son.

The position in the private sector is that if they open a factory at place and the next day, of the find that labour is cheap in a certain area, say in Bihar, they will try to shift it to that place. It is quite a painful situation for us. Shri Indrajit Gupta said something.... Kindly try to understand that the late Jawahar Lal Nehru had brought a peaceful revolution in this country...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I did not say it.

SHRI T. ANJIAH : It is we who are saying it. That peaceful revolution is connected with the freedom of India. With that peaceful revolution we removed princes and kings, landlords and feudals. Now in this country the capitalist—I do not have any personal enmity with them—are sucking the blood of the poor and that is how the capitalism prospers. Our fight is now with them. It will take a little time. It is not that with a magic wand, I shall solve the problems overnight but I have seen in the socialist countries that by nationalisation of the industries, their standard of living has

risen and I congratulate them for this. I have seen it in the Soviet Union and East Germany, but the conditions there are different from those in our country. You know we had to get rid of an army of kings, princes, landlords and fudals. It was not an easy task. Today we are marching towards industrialisation. There are countries which do not like to see India progressing and they create all sorts of difficulties in our way.

These private sector people are not going to understand things easily because we know they are sucking our blood. You know how the late Jawahar Lal Nehru and Indira Gandhi worked. Now our young Prime Minister, I have talked to him, also does not like that there should be any lock out or closure of any mill. To check these things we shall amend the laws. It will take some time and we shall have to see in what way we can do this.

As you know, we have good officers as well as officers who are conservative. You know these officers remain unattached and non-committed. We repeatedly ask the good officers to improve the situation. Take the case of provident fund. We know that Rs. 11,000 crores have been deposited in it, out of which there is a bungling of about Rs. 100 crores. Who are these people who indulge in such things? In this 99 per cent people belong to the private sector, who are well known. They do not give money for constructing hospitals or schools; they construct big temples. I also worship God but they create a shaw before the people.

In the matter of wage policy, it has been suggested that there should be collective bargaining. That is all right and we are not interfering in it, but, in this country to what extent is collective bargaining going on and how much has it been successful? Our Government, have in collaboration with and with the co-operation of the friendly countries, established factories and you know there are no disputes in those factories. I am talking of the textile industry and the handloom industry. Do you want that

the wage policy should differ from State to State so that the country may not benefit and they may go on shifting industry from one place to another and they may get opportunity to profiteer? We want that the workers should get adequate wages. That is why we want that there should be a wage revision once in three years. You say that we are interfering in collective bargaining. Where are we interfering? You negotiate with the coal authorities, with the Railways and there is a settlement, we thank you. There is no trouble in Government run factories but there are wage disputes in the private industries. And in the disputes over wages, what is the outcome? At one place, an agreement is entered into for payment of Rs. 50 but at another place the payment of Rs. 40 is agreed to. It is the labour leaders who should think why it is so. In this country, the price of a ticket is the same for every one, the prices of watches and almirahs are the same for every one. Regarding wages, the trade union leaders say, leave this matter to us what does this mean? Are you so holy that the matter may be left to you? Now if any board or commission is constituted, it will consist of a Supreme Court Judge, employers, employees and experts and they will decide the wages. The good industries will have to pay salaries keeping in view their assets and revenues but if the matter is left to you, will there be industrial peace? If we want industrial peace then the workers should know how much wages they will get. He is not aware of how much he is going to get. The farmers and the workers are the backbone of India. An effort should be made to understand problems.

Rao Birendra Singh says that there is a policy for rice 'jowar' and wheat. Then should we leave the matters relating to the workers to the employers, so that they may go on fighting with each other and the factories may close down and the factories are into liquidation and gratuity and other dues of the workers may also not paid? This is no way to solve the problems.

There are industries which are unable to pay gratuity. They have gone into liquidation, and gratuity has not been paid. We are thinking that a scheme for gratuity may be introduced on the lines of the provident Fund deposits. Gratuity may also be deposited every year so that even if a factory goes into liquidation, gratuity may be paid. We want your cooperation in this regard.

There are many shortcomings in the insurance scheme. We have studied them. Now the doctors of the State Governments are not under our control. If someone suffers from Cancer or T.B. or requires kidney transplantation, the doctors ask him to go to the hospital. When he goes to the hospital, they do not admit him. In this connection, we are asking them to formulate a fully independent patient scheme in which there should be provision to make medicines available even after retirement. Before retirement, the medicines are given but after retirement also medical aid is needed. At that time, they do not get even salaries. We want that a scheme should be formulated wherein medical aid may be provided after retirement also.

Similarly, we are thinking of children also. We have asked our new secretary, Shri Bhatnagar, to provide for full amount for the children's insurance scheme. We want to bring a law which would provide that there is no need to make any payment. We are also thinking that if the fall ill, they may get the medicines and at the same time the worker may get his salary also.

We are thinking of women also. We can give exemption in the case of women also.

We want to enact a law for the welfare of the working class in which provision may be made for the Provident Fund and other facilities, on the lines of the system prevailing in the socialist countries.

I had convened a meeting of the private sector people. According to them

[Shri T. Anjiah]

there are certain 'goondas' who harass the labour, but they have good people also. But they also say that there is no need for indulging in violence in their factories. I am not saying this thing with Shri Datta Samant or anybody else in view. Actually, there is no need for any violence in our country. Violence is not going to do any good to us. On the plea of violence, they dismiss the office bearers of the union. After the dismissal of the office bearers, they are taken back if they tender their apologies. The result is that the demands of the workers go into the background and a new issue crops up. When the General Secretary or any other office-bearer of a union is dismissed, how can an agreement be entered into? In such a situation, no agreement is entered into the question of entering into any agreement does not arise. Therefore, I want that there should not be any violence,

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Sir, I have a point of order. Sir, in this House, day before yesterday and today's discussion, we have raised specific issues, not only myself but other Members also from the Opposition benches have raised specific issues that there are three lakh textile workers who are unemployed. There are about 50 factories which have been closed down in Bombay. There is no agitation at all from the workers' side. But there is misappropriation by the managements. I have mentioned that there is no labour legislation being applied to help these people. He is sympathetic and saying that the private sector is doing a lot of bad things. There are about 4.5 crores of people unemployed all over the country. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not a point of order.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : I raised specific issues during my speech which you have noted down. I said that there are 50% contract labourers in this country. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. There is no point of order. The Minister may please continue.

[Translation]

SHRI T. ANJIAH : I was speaking specifically about you (*Interruptions*). As far as possible, we are trying to see that the problems may be solved without violence and strikes. The people have said that we are going to snatch the right to strike. I want to assure you that a Bill of that sort is neither being brought and nor would it be brought in future. Do not expect these things. We are marching ahead in a certain direction where the question of supporting the capitalists does not arise. From the very beginning, I have been trying to impress this thing. The industrialists will have to run their industries and in the same way in which these are run in other countries. There is, of course, need to do something about the wage policy. We shall not interfere in collective bargaining but a wage policy should be formulated. Without any wage policy, there will be disputes everyday and the problems will not be solved. We want your cooperation regarding the wage policy. There is need to consider whether a statutory wage board should be constituted or the managements should be prosecuted. The managements escape strict action by paying a penalty of Rs. 500, 1000, 2000 or 3000. We are ready to bring forward a legislation which will provide for imprisonment for 6 months or one year. Presently, when a prosecution case is filed against any management, it escapes by paying Rs. 500 or Rs. 1000. It is not going to solve the problems. Therefore, the punishment should be such as may prove to be deterrent.

At the moment, the total amount deposited in the workers' provident fund works out to be Rs. 11000 crores. We can take over the closed industries of the entire India with the interest accruing on that amount. This interest comes to Rs. 1000 crores. Undoubtedly, we can run the industries with this amount. When 'Hind Cycles' was closed down, I had told the late Prime Minister Indira

Gandhi that the capitalists had pocketed that amount also which the workers had contributed to the National Development Fund, Rs. 11000 crores for the National Development.....

DR. DATTA SAMANT : That amount has been swallowed by your officers. All that has been wiped out... (Interruptions)...

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Kindly listen to me. You should believe us. You should think about non-violence. Right to strike work is available to all. We are not going to interfere with it. We are not going to enact any law in that behalf.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Is strike violence ?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : How can I say whether there would be violence or not ?

So far as sick industries are concerned, the Government have declared their policy. An enquiry will be made about this. An Enquiry Committee will be appointed which will go into all aspects. We are thinking of enquiring into the causes of the industries going sick in the country. We want to make a detailed study in this regard. Mere talk would not do. The labour problems are not so simple. The labour leaders should act patiently and peacefully and should acquaint themselves with all the facts. The textile mills are facing the same problem everywhere. One mill is lying closed in my constituency also. In spite of repeated requests, no action is being taken. Similarly, many industries are facing problem at different places. Government have to take all these things into consideration. If the workers are starving, it is the duty of the concerned Chief Minister, the labour Minister, and the Industry Minister to take interest in their problems.

If the Jute and the textile mills have closed down then for whom do you run the Government ? If you cannot run

industries then what can you do ? You should have courage to take over the jute mills. The financial institutions are ready to advance funds. If you are ready, we can start a joint sector or be a promoter. You neither wish to do anything nor try to find a way out. The Government of West Bengal say that the jute mills should be taken over. Can they not handle them ? Two crore people are registered with the employment exchanges or in other words so many persons are unemployed. People generally ask what the employment exchanges are doing. Unemployment is posing a big challenge to every State Government. Someone had asked what the utility of an employment exchange was. The private sector wants exemption from this law. The public sector wants to fill up the vacancies through advertisements. Similar is the case of the Banks and the Postal Department. The employment exchange is now an office merely recruiting peons...(Interruptions)

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA (Shahjahanpur) : If they not serve any purpose then close them down.

SHRI T. ANJIAH : We would close them down and open them also and if we feel the necessity we would enact legislation...(Interruptions)...

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : We shall have to put a lock on them... (Interruptions)

SHRI T. ANJIAH : The Railways, Posts and Telegraph and other departments are not covered by it. A few public sector undertakings, where the strength is less than twelve hundred, can be covered under it. You are suggesting that that should be closed and opened in the same breath, but that will not happen...(Interruptions)

SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN : You may open or close at your will .. (Interruptions)

SHRI T. ANJIAH : You try to understand. The employment exchange was named as such during the British rule. In fact it should be known as employment sponsoring exchange. Its work is not to provide employment....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Then what is its function ?...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Its function is only to sponsor. It does not provide employment....(*Interruptions*)

17.52 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Then close them down (*Interruptions*)

SHRI T. ANJIAH : We are considering a scheme under which we could provide employment to young men. Our hon. Prime Minister gave away awards on the 'May Day'. Many workers welcomed this move. Just as we award *Bharat Ratna* and *Padma Bhushan*, in the same way, the workers would also be honoured. The hon. Prime Minister made an announcement to this effect. We do not bother about the problems that the owners of the industry face due to closure. Yesterday, someone said that in Patna the Dalmia industry had closed down. If anyone swindles money, what can we do ? This Government not going to help them. This does not mean, as Shri Datta Samant has suggested, that they should resort to violence. We would not allow them to do so. You must have seen that there are many people who try to find excuses to close down their factories. At the slightest pretext, they close down their factories. There are many mill-owners who engineer strikes in case they do not have raw material or enough orders to handle. The millowners are benefited by it. Today, most of the Insurance Scheme funds are being misused either to engineer strikes or to benefit the mill owners. I have been told that in Kanpur, about Rs. 9 crores have been with-drawn

from the Insurance Scheme funds. It can be asked why they withdraw the amount or how are allowed to do so. You referred to Rohtas mill where the workers are starving and many have fallen sick; when they give application for withdrawing the money, they are allowed to do so. Under such circumstances, the question of prosecuting them for withdrawing money does not arise at all....(*Interruptions*)

We want to have a uniform wage policy in the country and the temporary contractor system will also continue and it will not be made permanent. We are thinking of increasing the wages also. As regards the question of D.A., we have recently raised it in the public sector and all the labour leaders have agreed to it. We would bring before you all these policies within a few days.

So far as the agricultural labour is concerned, as far as possible, we have given Rs. 2000 to Rs. 4000 to the bonded labour and loan could also be arranged to the tune of Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000 from the banks on interest which may help in their further rehabilitation. We are giving thought to this policy too. So far as the payment of wages and equal remuneration to women is concerned, it is under our active consideration and we are working out the details. As far as the bidi workers are concerned, we have made a provision for cess on bidi and apart from this we are contemplating other measures also. If you think that everything should change all at once, then I would like to remind you that our country is a developing country and not Europe or Germany and here everything takes time. In the case of Europe, the industries were already there and, therefore, do not compare us with them. It will take time for us to make progress. We are trying our best and we would like that you also cooperate with us in our endeavour and give us suggestions.

If there is any complaint against any employer, rest assured, he will not go scot-free. Therefore, you support the

Government's new industrial policy which shall take us ahead.

As regards the policy regarding textile mills, as our Minister had also stated, the setting up of a committee is under our active consideration. We have full hope, if you are not hopeful we cannot help it... (*Interruptions*). We are trying our level best to remove unemployment in the country. As Shri Indrajit Gupta has said... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right as for as unemployment is concerned, but do not gain weight...

SHRI T. ANJIAH : We are trying our best to find solution to the problems faced by the workers in the country at present. Our hon. Prime Minister is also seized of the problem. I assure you that the irregularities that have been brought to our notice regarding the provident fund and E.S.I., would be dealt with firmly and you leave it to us to initiate action against the guilty. Every effort would be made to ensure the security of workers, their property and money. We are not saying these words merely to please you or the workers but the fact is that those who are running away and those who are acquiring more property would not be allowed to go scot-free; you may rest assured on that account. (*Interruptions*)

With these words I thank you all and assure you that we are doing our best to ensure that the country's labour policy is based on socialist principles,... (*Interruptions*)... Besides, I am always prepared for discussion and I have kept a record of all those points that have been raised here and I am always available for discussion.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Labour to vote. The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1986 in respect, of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 65 and 66 relating to the Ministry of Labour.”

The Motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants for 1985-86 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 25th March, 1985	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House.
1	2	3	4
MINISTRY OF LABOUR			
65	Ministry of Labour	30,31,000	1,51,58,000
66	Labour and Employment	29,99,40,000	93,35,000
	
		18,66,000	1,49,97,05,000

18 hrs.

- (ii) Ministries of Environment and Forests, Finance, Information and Broadcasting and Law and Justice Etc. Etc.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Accounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1986, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against—

- (1) Demands Nos. 26 and 27 relating to the Ministry of Environment and Forests.
- (2) Demands Nos. 29 to 40 relating to the Ministry of Finance.
- (3) Demands Nos. 60 to 62 to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
- (4) Demands Nos. 67 and 68 relating to the Ministry of Law and Justice.
- (5) Demand No. 69 relating to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.
- (6) Demand No. 70 relating to the Ministry of Petroleum.
- (7) Demands Nos. 71 and 72 relating to the Ministry of Planning.
- (8) Demands Nos. 73 to 77 relating to the Ministry of Science and Technology.

- (9) Demands Nos. 78 to 81 relating to the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.
- (10) Demands Nos. 86 to 88 relating to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.
- (11) Demands Nos. 89 to 93 relating to the Ministry of Works and Housing.
- (12) Demands Nos. 94 to 96 relating to the Department of Atomic Energy.
- (13) Demands Nos. 97 and 98 relating to the Department of Culture.
- (14) Demand No. 99 relating to the Department of Electronics.
- (15) Demand No. 100 relating to the Department of Ocean Development.
- (16) Demand No. 101 relating to the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.
- (17) Demand No. 102 relating to the Department of Space.
- (18) Demand No. 103 relating to the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports.
- (19) Demand No. 104 relating to Lok Sabha.
- (20) Demand No. 105 relating to Rajya Sabha.
- (21) Demand No. 106 relating to the Secretariat of the Vice-President.”

The Motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The outstanding Demands for Grants have been passed.

*Demands for Grants for 1985-86 in respect of the Ministries of Environment and Forests, Finance,
Information and Broadcasting, etc., etc., voted by Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 25th March, 1985		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS					
26.	Department of Environment	4,73,79,000	...	36,58,97,000	...
27.	Department of Forest and Wild Life	8,44,85,000	...	42,49,26,000	...
MINISTRY OF FINANCE					
29.	Ministry of Finance	2,18,90,000	6,000	10,94,51,000	32,000
30.	Customs	13,21,19,000	6,91,66,000	66,05,98,000	34,58,34,000
31.	Union Excise Duties	16,15,68,000	...	80,78,41,000	...
32.	Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	18,05,77,000	...	90,28,88,000	...
33.	Stamps	7,25,61,000	1,12,75,000	36,28,08,000	5,63,75,000
34.	Audit	21,96,24,000	...	1,09,81,23,000	...

35. Currency, Coinage and Mint	26,76,79,000	16,36,41,000	1,33,83,96,000	81,82,05,000
36. Pensions	26,63,87,000	...	1,33,19,39,000	...
37. Opium and Alkaloid Factories	24,14,18,000	1,18,58,000	21,57,60,000	2,14,05,000
38. Transfers to State Governments	7,65,83,49,000	...	16,31,16,10,000	...
39. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	1,70,80,37,000	5,71,55,08,000	8,48,89,86,000	3,57,75,40,000
40. Loans to Government Servants, etc.	...	20,68,50,000	...	1,03,42,50,000

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

60. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	27,21,000	...	1,36,08,000	...
61. Information and Publicity	7,72,19,000	30,50,000	38,61,00,000	1,52,50,000
62. Broadcasting	28,70,10,000	20,45,14,000	1,43,05,55,000	1,02,25,73,000

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

67. Ministry of Law and Justice	5,46,11,000	...	27,30,57,000	...
68. Administration of Justice	17,86,000	...	89,31,000	...

1	2	3	4
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
		Rs.	Rs.
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS			
69.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	8,24,000	...
		41,21,000	...
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM			
70.	Ministry of Petroleum	42,71,000	45,23,31,000
			2,38,60,000
			2,26,16,58,000
MINISTRY OF PLANNING			
71.	Planning	1,28,25,000	...
			6,41,30,000
72.	Statistics	4,46,83,000	...
			22,34,20,000
			...
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
73.	Department of Science and Technology	10,70,52,000	5,75,000
			66,32,50,000
74.	Survey of India	7,09,16,000	1,67,000
			35,45,84,000
75.	Meteorology	5,19,69,000	1,22,30,000
			25,98,47,000
			6,11,54,000
76.	Department of Scientific & Industrial Research	26,30,58,000	45,00,000
			1,31,92,92,000
			2,25,00,000

77. Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources 20,09,41,000 40,00,000 68,65,09,000 2,00,00,000

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

78. Ministry of Shipping and Transport 1,01,14,000 ... 5,05,69,000 ...

79. Roads 38,44,17,000 45,49,94,000 1,92,20,87,000 2,27,49,75,000

80. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping 17,20,24,000 21,07,48,000 89,51,19,000 1,14,62,38,000

81. Road and Inland Water Transport 2,25,27,000 26,,50,02,000 11,26,39,000 1,04,50,14,000

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

86. Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation 22,64,000 ... 1,13,21,000 ...

87. Aviation 10,95,57,000 15,13,50,000 54,77,90,000 75,67,50,000

88. Tourism 3,03,40,000 2,23,63,000 15,17,02,000 11,18,17,000

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

89. Ministry of Works and Housing 37,17,000 ... 1,85,88,000 ...

90. Public Works 20,61,10,000 11,57,22,000 1,03,05,55,000 57,86,11,000

91. Water Supply and Sewerage 50,16,66,000 ... 2,50,83,34,000 ...

1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
92.	Housing and Urban Development	6,00,77,000	14,46,85,000	30,03,85,000	72,34,23,000
93.	Stationery and Printing	10,31,32,000	...	51,56,62,000	...
	DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY				
94.	Department of Atomic Energy	22,41,000	...	1,12,06,000	...
95.	Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	32,46,76,000	71,94,39,000	1,62,33,85,000	3,78,03,50,000
96.	Nuclear Power Schemes	75,94,03,000	32,96,20,000	1,55,59,16,000	1,64,81,01,000
	DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE				
97.	Department of Culture	5,44,67,000	...	28,23,35,000	...
98.	Archaeology	2,65,83,000	...	13,29,17,000	...
	DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS				
99.	Department of Electronics	9,32,50,000	8,40,83,000	47,97,50,000	43,89,17,000
	DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT				
100.	Department of Ocean	4,32,43,000	11,66,000	23,87,17,000	58,34,000

DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

101. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms 2,54,85,000 ... 12,74,30,000 ...

DEPARTMENT OF SPACE

102. Department of Space 24,59,26,000 18,36,44,000 1,01,96,33,000 67,63,20,000

DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS

103. Department of Youth Affairs and Sports 5,60,60,000 21,66,000 29,03,01,000 1,08,34,000

PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

104. Lok Sabha 1,89,70,000 ... 9,13,51,000 ...

105. Rajya Sabha 66,49,000 ... 3,32,49,000 ...

106. Secretariat of Vice-President 1,88,000 ... 9,42,000 ...

APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL,
1985*

1985-86 be taken into consideration."

18.02 hrs.

The motion was adopted.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1985-86.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall now take up clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2, 3 and 4 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

The motion was adopted.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1985-86."

Clauses 2, 3 and 4 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill,"

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Sir, I introduce** of the Bill.

The motion was adopted

I beg to move** :

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1985-86 be taken into consideration.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Funds of India for the services of the financial year

The Motion was adopted.

* Published in Gazette of India Extra-ordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 7-5-1985

** Introduced/moved with the re-commendation of the President.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE—Contd.**18.04 hrs.***[English]***Notification under Customs Act and
Customs Tariff Act**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to
lay on the Table a copy each of the
Notification Nos. 147/85-Customs and
148/85-Customs (Hindi and English
versions) published in Gazette of India
dated the 7 May, 1985 together with an
explanatory note regarding increase in the

export duty on black pepper to Rs. 3/-
per kilogram, under section 159 of the
Customs Act, 1962 and sub-section 2 of
Section B of the Customs Tariff Act,
1975. [Placed in Library. See No.
LT—869/85]

MR. SPEAKER : The House is now
adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.06 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Wednesday, May 8, 1985/
Vaisakha 18, 1907 (Saka)*

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