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Monday, November 24, 1986
Agrahayano 3, 1908(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Seventh Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, November 24, 1986/Agrahayana
3, 1908 (SAKA)

seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. We also convey our warm greetings and very best wishes through them to Her Majesty the Queen, the Parliament, the Government and friendly people of the Netherlands

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

WELCOME TO THE DUTCH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

[English]

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

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Hon'ble Members of the House I have great pleasure in extending our warm welcome to His Excellency Dr. D. Dolman, Speaker of the Second Chamber of the States General of the Netherlands and Leader of the Dutch Parliamentary Delegation and other Members of the Dutch Parliamentary Delegation who are now on a visit to India as our honoured guests. The other Hon'ble Members of the delegation are :-

- (1) Hon. Dr. Bert de Vries, M. P.
- (2) Hon. Mr. Thijia Woltgens, M. P.
- (3) Hon. Mr. Erwin Nypels, M. P.
- (4) Hon. Mr. Robin Linschoten, M. P.
- (5) Hon. Jonkheer Govert van Tets, M. P.
- (6) Hon. Dr. Henk Waltmans, M. P.

The delegation arrived here on Friday, 21 November, 1986 morning. They are now

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

*285. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOOWALIAH:

SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commission for Agricultural Costs and prices has recommended Rs. 165/- per quintal as procurement price of wheat for 1987-88 ;

(b) whether Government have accepted this recommendation ;

(c) whether Government have received representations against this recommendation ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). The recommendation of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices on Procurement Price for wheat for the 1986-87 crop to be marketed in 1987-88 season is under active consideration of the Government and decision thereon is likely to be taken shortly.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH

RAMOOWALIA : Sir, the Minister has evaded to give answer to part (c) of my question, namely, whether Government have received representations against this recommendation. No mention has been made to this part of my Question. I will ask the hon Minister through you to answer first all this part of the question. There is widespread resentment among farmers on this account and because of this, the farmers have lost their confidence in the Government. There farmers are feeling that there is none to look after the interests of the farmers. Keeping in view the fact that the Government has always maintained that increase in foodgrain procurement prices has an adverse effect on the price index and, at the same time, fixing a low procurement price made foodgrains production uneconomic for the farmers, what more steps is the Government taking to give relief to the farmers on the price front?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:

There is no representation received against this. But there is a set procedure under which when we receive the report of the CACP, it is circulated to the States for their comments. We have circulated the report of the Agricultural Prices Commission to the States for which we have received the comments from them.

So far as the prices are concerned, earlier also I have said on the floor of this House that we have to strike a balance between the consumers and the producers i. e., the farmers. We give remunerative prices to the farmer. I have with me the figures of 1983-84 and 1984-85 relating to the cost of production and the prices fixed by the Government which clearly show that there is an increase of price over the cost. We have also taken certain margin of profit in consideration. We give remunerative prices to the farmers.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : The hon. Minister has not come out with satisfactory answer. The hon. Minister says that he has comparative study of the price rise in the prices of inputs as well as the price of other commodities. But we do not need only the index or statistics. The farmers of this country want to know what steps the Government is taking

at least to reduce the prices of inputs. Is there any measure in the mind of the Government for a programme of crop diversification? Is something being done for agro-based industry to safeguard the interests of the small farmers who are the backbone of the country's economy?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :

The reduction of their prices of inputs is not in the hands of the Agriculture Ministry. Petroleum and other Ministries are concerned with fertiliser and other inputs. So far as the scheme of diversification is concerned, the Government has encouraged the farmers to adopt diverse crop patterns so that the farmer can switch over to other crops which are more remunerative than the traditional crop. We are encouraging the farmers in certain areas where it is not economical to grow the traditional crop, to switch over to certain other crops which can be more remunerative to the farmers. That is the scheme of the Government. Government is encouraging the farmers through the Krishi Vidyan Kendra and lab to land and other programmes.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : My hon. friend has asked not the State Governments have said. The hon. Minister has not given reply to the question put by my hon. friend.

Secondly, in view of the fact that Government themselves have given subsidised food to the vulnerable sections of the people, what the hon. Minister means by consumers cannot include these people. It includes only those who are Vulnerable, who can be expected to pay, who are capable of paying. Earlier a question was put whether they are trying to achieve any kind of a parity between those people to who can pay proper economic prices and those prices which are needed to cover the expenses of the farmers. Their need is to get something more than the starvation prices. He has not given a reply to that. The third thing is, as he has himself confessed now, that in those areas where the production of foodgrains is not economical, this Government, as well as the State Governments are trying to advise the farmers to take to some other crops; That means they are leaving them at the mercy of the market forces. They are not coming forward to protect the farmers.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It is not correct to say that the farmers are

Left at the mercy of the market forces. Let me tell the hon. Members, though you, that in 1983-84 the cost of production of wheat in Bihar was Rs. 140.07 per quintal; in Haryana it was Rs. 140.93 per quintal; in Punjab it was Rs. 137.47 per quintal; in Rajasthan it was Rs. 136.02 per quintal. This was the cost of production. Against those costs, the price given by the Government i. e. the support prices declared by the Government was Rs. 152 per quintal which is more than the cost of production. In 1984-85, also, the per-quintal cost of production in respect of Haryana was Rs. 141.31; Punjab-Rs. 136.33; Rajasthan Rs. 140.61. This is the cost of production. Against this, the Government declared Rs. 157 per quintal. So, when the Government fixes the price, they take all factors into consideration and a little bit margin of profit is also there, and then prices are declared. (Interruptions)

PROF. N. G. RANGA : The question is : what is it that the State Governments have said?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The State Governments are always recommending more than what the Agricultural Cost Prices Commission have recommended. Gujarat has recommended Rs. 230/- U.P has recommended Rs. 210/-; Punjab has recommended Rs. 200/- Haryana has recommended Rs. 175/- Orissa, Meghalaya, HP, Maharashtra have recommended Rs. 165/-

(Interruptions)

There are different elements which are Considered for fixing the cost of production. In certain areas, it is not economical, even though, they are cultivating. Therefore, the price is more. But the Government has to take an over-all view, considering the major States which are growing wheat .. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply to the question that fair price is given to the farmers, which is based on the cost of production. But the cost of production worked out as per the price formula is very less as compared to the prices. I want to know:

- (a) Whether the losses suffered by the farmers due to natural calamities like floods, drought, hailstorm etc., are taken into account in the price formula?
- (b) Subsidy is provided on fertilisers to the small and medium farmers but recently we read in the newspapers that this subsidy is going to be withdrawn. Will you, therefore, assure the House that to maintain productivity by the small and medium farmers and to make production economical, this subsidy will continue?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Mr Speaker, Sir, so far as the second part of the question is concerned, that is a very good suggestion which I have noted down. Regarding first part whether natural calamities are taken into account or not, I would say that as it cannot be foreseen when the calamities will befall, possible losses due to this reason are not taken into account. But the Government comes forward to help when natural calamities befall and at the time of occurrence of floods, cyclones, hailstorm, drought etc. the Government of India assists the State Governments and the farmers and the house is informed about it. But these losses are not taken into account in fixing the prices of the commodities.

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Mr. Speaker Sir: The answer from the Minister is not satisfactory, you will also agree. There are mainly two aspects; firstly in spite of the calculations, the fact is that all the factors and the actual level of increase in the cost of production are not going to the airthmatics of the Agricultural Prices Commission. Of course, the price of fertilizers is taken into account—nobody can deny that. But the labour cost which has increased over the time is not fully taken care of.

The other aspect is that in the case of industrial products you are taking all the aspects into consideration and you are giving a reasonable price including some profit to the industries; whereas in the case of farmers, though you say that you are giving an element of margin of profit; and inspite of the fact is that the agricultural product is the only source of income to the farmers. In the name of consumers you are denying them proper remunerative prices. Keeping in view

some factors like natural calamities, which the Hon. Member has said, specifically in regard to the States which are by the side of the sea where there are frequent cyclones, APC previously have specifically recommended that a little over Rs. 5/- per quintal more margin should be paid to the farmers. Till now you have not agreed to that for that risk element.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : He has made the announcement here.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Keeping in view that risk element will Government give them a higher price as per the recommendations of the APC.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Deputy Prime Minister has assured you;

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: It is wrong to say that the labour is not taken into consideration. The Agricultural Costs and Prices Commission takes the actual wages paid to the labourers in a particular state while calculating the cost of production.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : We are giving much more than the minimum wages. Sometimes three times.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The labour that they have employed, including their own labour is taken into consideration. Farmers, in the course of farming are employing their own labour, i.e., himself his wife and children, they are also taken into consideration. In the paid out cost, the bullock labour, machine labour—hired or owned—rent paid for lease on land, besides cash and kind expenses on use of material inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, manures, pesticides, irrigation charges including diesel, electricity for operation of pumpsets are all taken into consideration while calculating the cost of production.

MR. SPEAKER: It is enough, we have taken 15 minutes for this question.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The price is fixed taking all this into consideration. There is no such proposal at present to consider.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question now.

Percentage of Fruit and Vegetable Output Processed

*287. SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) the percentage of fruit and vegetable output in the country which is processed;

(b) how does it compare with other countries, particularly the agriculturally developed countries in Europe and countries like USA and Brazil; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure expansion of this under-developed industry?

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

STATEMENT

(a) Nearly 0.3 percent of fruits and vegetables produced in the country is processed into various products.

(b) No exact figure is available from the agriculturally developed countries. However, it has been estimated that about 50% of fruits and vegetables is processed in those countries.

(c) The following steps have been taken to ensure expansion of the fruit and vegetable processing industry in our country:

(1) the import of equipment and machinery for processing has been liberalized and the import duty has been reduced.

(2) Efforts are being made to increase production and productivity of fruits and vegetables to make them available in sufficient quantity for processing.

(3) Agricultural research for evolving suitable varieties for processing purposes is being taken up.

(4) A plan scheme has been introduced for assistance to the State Governments.

(5) Cooperative Undertakings for taking up of fruit and vegetable processing.

(6) A separate Corporation, namely, North-eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Ltd. has been set up for fostering the growth of horticulture and horticulture based industry in North-Eastern Region.

(7) Modern Food Industry India Ltd. has diversified into fruit and vegetable processing.

SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ: Sir, compared to other agriculturally developed countries which are processing 50% of their food production, we process only 0.3% of the food produced in this country. I would like to know what are the actual steps which the Government is going to take in regard to the processing of food produced in this country, how long will it take for us to come to a level of processing 50% of our food production.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, the promotional steps that have been taken for the processing industry in India are as follow:

- (i) The import of equipment and machinery for processing has been liberalised and the import duty has been reduced.
- (ii) Efforts are being made to increase production and productivity of fruits and vegetables to make them available in sufficient quantity for processing. Agricultural research for evolving suitable varieties for processing purposes is being carried out.
- (iii) Fruit Preservation Centres have been set-up in the States to train housewives on processing of fruits and vegetables.
- (iv) A separate Corporation, namely, North-eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Ltd. has been set up for fostering the growth of

horticulture and horticulture based industry in North-eastern Region.

- (v) Modern Food Industry India Ltd. has diversified into fruit and vegetable processing.
- (vi) Agro-industrial Complexes are being promoted by State Government to develop direct links with growers to ensure them remunerative returns for their produce.

SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ: Apart from the steps taken by the Government for processing, we understand there is a collaboration between Agro-Industrial Corporation, Punjab and Pepsi. Is there any proposal pending with the Government regarding processing of fruits with a foreign collaborator and what action Government is going to take?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, this is a matter concerned with the Ministry of Industry and not with the Ministry of Agriculture.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Sir, in the answer given by the Minister it is stated that only 0.3 per cent of the fruits and vegetables produced in this country are being processed into various products but with regard to the other question, namely, as compared to the other countries the statistics has not been given fully. Moreover it has been stated that no exact figure is available from the agriculturally developed countries. Why have Government not taken steps to get the statistics from other countries?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Because they are inconvenient.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: May be. When you have taken steps to liberalise import of equipment and machinery for processing why have you not made efforts to get the figures? Secondly, you have stated in the statement that in other countries nearly 50 per cent of their fruits and vegetables are processed. When such is the stage in other countries why in India you have not taken steps to increase the percentage? You have mentioned seven steps in your statement.

Since how long those steps are being taken and what is the net result out of it?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: There are a number of reasons why fruit processing industry has not developed in this country. It is basically because in our homes we are making chutneys, pickles and so many things. That is not taken into consideration when we say 0.3 per cent. It is also processing but that is not taken into consideration.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Then eating is also processing.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, apart from that there are a number of reasons.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is the farmers who are suffering on this account. (*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I would like to give certain reasons. They are: High cost of processed fruits and vegetables vis-a-vis fresh fruits and vegetables due to high packaging cost and high excise and other levies. Most processing units are of small scale nature lacking modern technology. Availability of most fresh fruits and vegetables throughout the year due to a wide range of agro-climatic conditions prevailing in the country and popularity of traditional products like pickles, chutneys, sundried fruits and vegetables, which can be easily prepared at home. These are the few factors which work against the processing industry. The main reasons is that fresh fruits are available in this country in every season because of the wide range of agro-climatic conditions in our country. For export, we have taken steps to develop the industry, but it is for the entrepreneurs to come forward.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: The Minister has stated that the Government is considering to set up a fruit and vegetable development Corporation in the North-East region only. As you know, all parts of our country produce vegetables and fruits, whether it is a temperate or a tropical or a sub-tropical zone. Why is that the Government not considering to set up such a Corporation covering the entire country?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: It is a suggestion for making a note.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Makwana, the suggestion is that if you compare the position with the foreign countries and if you wish that there should be diversification of agriculture then we shall have to go in for processing. In the Horticulture Board meeting also Shri Dhillon had taken up this issue.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: He has replied to my supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: But it is necessary to undertake processing and export. You have to do it. there is no other way. There is an urgent need for processing and export.

[*English*]

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : With reference to your observations, you are quite correct that we have not done as good a progress in food preservation as ought to have been done. We have considered this matter. We recently had a meeting of the Horticulture Board and we will come out with certain suggestions and I hope you will also welcome them.

[*Translation*]

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: This should be done.

MR. SPEAKER: You should complete with the help of latest technology. Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Before putting the question, I have a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order during the question Hour. You may state the question number.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: The point of order is on my question.

MR. SPEAKER: You may read out the question number.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: I shall raise it during the question. Question No. 288.

Availability of Cheap Credit to Farmers

***288. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK† :**

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the high rate of interest on agricultural loan is making agricultural production quite unremunerative;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the various incentives given to farmers in other countries by way of concessional rate of interest or interest free credit etc; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to make agriculture a really remunerative vocation?

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

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). The rates of interest on agricultural loans charged to ultimate borrowers by the Cooperative Credit Institutions, Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks are already low as compared to commercial rates of interest. Currently the rates of interest on short-term agricultural loans range between 11.5% to 16.50% per annum depending on the size of loans. The rates of interest charged on medium-term and long-term loans range between 10.00% to 12.50% per annum depending on the purpose of loans. It is estimated that around 40% of agricultural credit is provided by the Institutional Agencies. The prevailing rates of interest on agricultural loans do not adversely affect economics of agricultural production.

Government are aware of the rates of interest on agricultural loans in some foreign countries.

The Government's price policy for agricultural produce announced from time to

time is intended to ensure remunerative prices to the growers for their produce.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Mr Speaker, Sir, I had submitted the question in English and its part (a) was as follows:

[English]

"Whether Government are aware that the high rate of interest on agricultural loan is making agricultural production quite unremunerative."

[Translation]

Its Hindi translation submitted by the Parliament House is altogether different. It is injustice to the farmers. Not only the Nature and the Government, but every one seems to be doing injustice to the farmers. Part (a) has been translated as follows :

'Whether Government are aware that the high rate of interest on agricultural loan is making agricultural production quite remunerative.'

The result was that at least 20 parliament Members telephoned me. These who have read this question in Hindi told me that although I am a son of a farmer and am in the know of the things, even then I have raised such a question. I request that this mistake should not be shown in the record.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This is really a serious thing. I will look into it.

[Translation]

You may ask the question from the English version.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Sir, the hon. Minister has replied that the prevailing rates of interest on agricultural loans do not adversely affect the economics of agricultural production. I would like to ask the hon. Minister what is the percentage of farmers who are under debt? From the figures we have received it comes out that 90 percent of Indian farmers are under debt and regarding the remunerative prices you

are mentioning, I may tell you that it is cornered by the intermediaries; farmers to not get anything. In paying compound interest they have to sell even their land. In this connection I want to ask whether the Government would like to have a study to find out the Percentage of Indebtedness the among the Farmers and the percentage of indebtedness among industrialists and also how much loan due from industrialists has been written off and how much due from farmers has been written off?

[English]

PROF. N. G. RANGA : No loan is ever written off so far as farmers are concerned.

[Translation]

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : His suggestion is wide ranging and this cannot be done by my Ministry ; Finance Ministry can do it. About the farmers, I can ask the State Governments to provide statistics but regarding industries, I cannot tell. The Finance Ministry can do it. However, we have noted the suggestion.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Has ever farmers' loan been written off?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The State Government can write off the loans.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly listen.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : The hon. Minister is not answering the question.

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly listen. If the answer is not given, we shall get the question asked again but if you keep on interrupting, nothing will be understood. (Interruption)

[English]

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Will you please listen to me so that I can reply. If you shout like this, it is not possible for me to reply. Credit is given by cooperatives or banks, commercial banks and other institutions. These institutions and cooperatives are under the control of the State Government. Banks and other commercial institutions are under the Reserve Banks of India.

So, it is difficult for me to say that whatever loans they have taken, will be written off. I can simply write to the State Governments with regard to it. It is not possible for Government of India.

SHRI V. SOBHNADREESWARA RAO : There subject of industries also lies with the State Government also, and the Central Government has written off hundreds of crores of rupees worth loans of industrialists in the name of bad debts.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : The question has not been answered. The question is whether there is a discrimination in favour of industrialists in matters of repayment ; whether they are treated leniently and agriculturists are treated harshly. You must have some figures or some information.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : In industry, the rate of interest is much higher compared to agriculture, the rates of interests is from 11.5 to 16.5%, whereas for industrialists it is more than 17%.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Subhash Yadav.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have still to ask my second supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER : You have already asked three questions.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : One of my questions related to correcting the original question and my second question was an explanation. Actually, I have asked just one question.

MR. SPEAKER : In fact I had raised the question.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : I have asked just one question. I have not asked the second question. My second question is that at present holdings with the farmers are very small. Presently 90 to 95 percent of the farmers come under the category of marginal or small farmers. I want to know whether the Government will prepare a scheme under which funds may be made available to the marginal and small farmers or agricultural labourers to give them incen-

tive to set up some industry or start a trade?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : There are several schemes for the farmers which relate to agro-industries, but there is no time to discuss all those schemes.

[*English*]

If they want they can put another specific question on that subject i.e. about the schemes, because there are a number of schemes.

[*Translation*]

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Mr Speaker, Sir, allow a discussion on it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Mr Speaker, Sir, answer to my question and Shri Malik's question should be given by our senior Minister, Shri Dhillon. The hon. Members of the House will agree that from the reply given to the question, it appears that this Ministry to whom the welfare of the farmers has been entrusted is not ready to bear that responsibility. Had this reply come from the Finance Ministry, I would not have felt sorry but unfortunately, this reply is coming from the Agriculture Ministry to whom the welfare of the farmers, who form 80 percent of the population, has been entrusted. Mr Speaker, Sir, you will agree that as Chairman of the Kisan Sabha you have raised this question on many forums and the former Agriculture Minister Rao Birendra Singh too has asked the Finance Ministry on many forums to reduce the rate of interest on loans given to the farmers. The Prime Minister of the country and the President of the National Congress Committee, Shri Rajiv Gandhi said in a meeting of the farmers in Chandigarh that they would reduce the rate of interest on the loans being given to the farmers. In spite of this, the Agriculture Ministry of the Government of India is replying in this way. I think there cannot be greater misfortune of the farmers of this country.

MR. SPEAKER : Ask the question.

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : He has written that the price policy and the rate of

interest do not affect the economics of agricultural production. I want to know from the hon. Minister on what facts and figures he would prove before this House that the economics of the agricultural production is not going to be affected. Secondly, he has said that—

[*English*]

The Government are aware of the rates of interest on the agricultural loans in some foreign countries.

[*Translation*]

I want to know from the hon. Minister as to which are those countries? I want to know what are the interest rates in Pakistan and other neighbouring countries like China, Japan and Nigeria? If the rate of interest is low the cost of production will also be less. Then the farmer invests more and produces more and when he produces more he gets better prices as compared to his cost. He would be in a better position to compete in the international markets also. I want to know which are the countries which do not charge interest from the farmers?

MR. SPEAKER : It is enough.

[*English*]

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, he wants to know about the rate of interest in other neighbouring countries of India.

In Sri Lanka, the rate of interest is ranging between 9 1/2 per cent to 14 percent for small farmers.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Tell us about Korea and Pakistan also.

[*English*]

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I am giving you for all countries. Why are you bothered about only Pakistan?

In Indonesia, for working capital, it is 21 per cent, for investment purposes, it is 12 per cent.

In Phillipines, it ranges from 12 per cent to 15 per cent, depending upon the scheme.

In Malaysia, the interest free loans are granted to borrowers, whose incomes are below poverty line. Commercial rates are changed from 11 per cent to 12 per cent to better off clientele.

In Pakistan, it is 11 per cent per annum, for all types of inputs, loan and term investment.

In Thailand, it ranges from 14 per cent to 16 per cent, depending on the purpose and amount of loans.

In China, it ranges between 4.32 per cent to 7.20 per cent, depending on the period of loan and purpose of loan and South Korea, it ranges between 13 per cent to 18 per cent. I have no figures ..

PROF. N.G. RANGA : In China, it is only 4 per cent.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Why, do you give running commentary, Professor, when I am speaking? If you want to ask me, you can ask me any question, but to this running commentary I cannot reply. In different countries, the rates of interest are different.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The hon. Minister in his written statement says, "Currently, the rates of interest of short-term agricultural loans range between 11.5 per cent to 16.5 per cent per annum depending on the size of loans."

Sir, I would specifically like to know from the hon. Minister that as far as the farmers are concerned, it is not merely the concession given on the rate of interest but more important than that is, the norms of creditworthiness. Especially is drought prone areas and even other areas, the farmers feel that, when they seek loans from the various banks to which you are referring the norms of the creditworthiness are so rigid that poor farmers are finding it very difficult even to get the loans at the concessional rates which they have mentioned. In view of this, will you be prepared to revise the norms of credit-worthiness, and take note of the fact

that in certain countries, even the capacity of a farmer to produce—i.e. his productive capacity—is also considered as a norm of credit-worthiness and on that basis he is offered the loans? Will you consider that proposition in our country?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I have taken note of what the Professor has suggested.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He has only taken note of it; what will he do ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has noted them down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : As a champion of the farmers, are you satisfied with this, Sir?.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH (Saharanpur): Mr Speaker, Sir. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any difference in the rate of interest on the loans given to the farmers and the loans given to industrialists? Agricultural interest is more and industrial interest is less. The agencies giving agricultural loan charge 12 to 13 percent interest and just now the hon. Member has said that it ranges between 11.5 to 16.5 percent. In my region it is 18 percent and after six months it is added in the principal resulting into 24 percent. Will the hon. Minister, therefore, reconsider it and try to lessen the rate of interest on agricultural loans?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : First, this interest is lesser than what is charged on industrial loans and interest on short term loan is between 11.5 to 16 percent. The cooperative banks charge between 11.5 to 14 per cent and commercial banks charge 11.5 to 16.5 per cent. Regarding medium and long term loans the interest is charged between 10 to 12.5 percent per annum. The suggestion has come for its reduction and that has been noted.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA (Jhabua) : Mr Speaker, Sir, there are

several cooperative agencies at the State level, district level and tehsil level for financing the farmers. Every agency charges 3 percent interest which ultimately comes to 20 to 24 percent to the farmers. I want to know why do you not set up a single agency which may finance the farmers directly? That way he will have to pay only 4 or 5 percent interest. Have you any such proposal in mind?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The cooperative banks are at the rural level.

[*English*]

NABARD is an apex bank which does refinancing.

[*Translation*]

They finance the farmers directly. So far as rate of interest is concerned it depends upon the interest which the banks also have to give, for the borrowings which they have to make. For their shares also, they have to pay dividend; for the loans which they raise from higher banks and other banks and from NABARD they have to pay the interest; and then they have to add certain charges. That makes the rate of interest.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 21 and 22 November the hon. Speaker, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, and myself toured Sikar and Jhunjhunu. The farmers' condition is miserable there and they are reeling under the grip of famine. In view of the condition of the farmers, will the hon. Minister provide them interest-free loan?

[*English*]

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : So far as drought is concerned, Government of India is sanctioning a ceiling of expenditure, to the State Government. So far as interest-free loans are concerned, it is a suggestion.

Decline in Shrimp catch on Coast of Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that shrimp catch has fallen this year, off the coast of Andhra Pradesh; if so, the steps taken in this regard;

(b) whether Government have monitored the extent of the fall in shrimp landings from July, 1986 as compared to the corresponding period last year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

STATEMENT

(a) As per information received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh there is no decline in shrimp catch off the coast of Andhra Pradesh during this year. The catch during 1985-86 is 10,506 tonnes as compared to 8,887 tonnes during 1984-85.

(b) and (c). Information available also indicate that there has been no fall in shrimp catch during the season beginning from July 1986 as compared to the corresponding period of last year. The catch per day of small mechanised boats are reported to be 85-150 Kgs. in July-September 1986. During the same period the catch per voyage of the deep sea fishing vessels operating from Visakhapatnam was 5-6 tonnes of shrimp as compared to 4-5 tonnes during the corresponding period of 1985.

SHRI T. BALA GOUD : What is the target for the year 1986-87?

Is there any chance for improvement; if so, the details thereof?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The target of fish production in the Seventh Plan is 34 lakh tonnes—20 lakh tonnes from marine fish and 14 lakh tonnes from inland fishery. There is ample chance for improvement in the catch of the fish.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : The hon. Minister has given a reply saying that there was no decline of catch in the Andhra Pradesh Coast

last year. I agree with him. Is it a fact that our catch is declining over the years because of the low catch in the western coastal area, and especially in the case of shrimp, there is a depletion of resources over the last two years. In view of that, has his Ministry got any programme of conservation of resources and better resource management?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I agree with the Professor so far as the conservation of the resources are concerned; we are not giving permits for the trawlers which are only catching prawns. So far as other resources are concerned, we have got good potential.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Do you agree that there is a depletion of resources in the western coast?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Yes; so far as Kerala is concerned, it is right; there is a decline in the landings of prawn.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU : Regarding the catch of shrimp, it is usually the big trawler owners who are catching all the shrimp; and the small catamaran owners and boat men are not able to catch any shrimp because big boat men are sweeping away all the catch. Will the hon. Minister see and let us know the figures relating to the catch of shrimp by the small boat men owners? What steps will be taken to protect their interest?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : For protecting interest of small fishermen, we have fixed the area and the area is deep sea; trawlers can fish beyond 12 nautical miles in east coast and 24 nautical miles in the west coast.

Recognition of Agencies Supplying Work Force

***291. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any statutory rule, order or general practice to recognise private agencies engaged in supplying work force to Government or semi-Government Corporations ;etc.

(b) if so, the names of such agencies recognised in Maharashtra; and

(c) what is the position and role of such agencies vis-a-vis the Employment Exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir., However, as per the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 the Licensing Officers are appointed by the appropriate Government for issuing Licenses to contractors authorising them to undertake or execute work through contract labour in accordance with the licences issued to them.

(c) There is no role of the Employment Exchanges in this regard.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, contract labour is exploited everywhere. Keeping in view this aspect, it has been decided to abolish contract labour. Contract labour is always exploited whether it is the private sector or public sector. On the one hand the Government preaches that private sector should abolish contract labour system and on the other hand, contract labour system is encouraged and the contract labourers are exploited in public sector.

I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what are the norms for the licensing officer, who selects the contract labour, to issue licence to the contractor so that it is ensured that the poor labour is not exploited?

[English]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : First of all, there has not been a decision to abolish the contract labour as such. In fact, the Act is known as the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act. So, there is no decision of the Government for totally abolishing contract labour.

Secondly, on the point of exploitation, well, we do get complaints here and there but whenever specific complaints come we inquire into them and ask the State Governments to look into the cases where the

appropriate Government is the State Government.

As regards the norms, Sections 11, 12 and 13 and 14 of the Act deal with the licensing of the contracts and while issuing the contract certain guidelines are fixed in the form of minimum wages and working hours and so on.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : What steps the Government propose to take to abolish private contract or system and to encourage the labour societies so that there is no exploitation of labour?

[English]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: In a vast country like ours, it will be very difficult to totally rule out the role of the private agencies and I do not think that it will be possible for the Government to do everything. But the number of licences so far issued, since the inception of the Act is not very large compared to the size of the country—it is 26,224 only.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want your protection. My question has not been replied to. My question is simple; whether the Government is doing anything to form labour societies? Is there any policy in this connection or not so that contractors may not exploit the labour? If you are going to do any thing then say 'yes', otherwise say 'No'.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Neither he will say 'No' nor 'Yes'.

[English]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Yes Sir. Labour associations can be formed under the Contract Act itself; there is no difficulty for that.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know whether the Labour Department has been set up for the welfare of the labour or the private agencies?

Earlier labour sent to foreign countries was exploited much. Keeping that in view a new legislation was enacted. Now these people are being exploited here but you say that keeping in view the vastness of the country no action can be taken. Then what steps are you taking to check exploitation of these labourers so that the exploitation of these poor labourers by private contractors is stopped?

The Labour Department can neither ensure the deposition of the provident fund of the workers nor can it get the contribution deposited for ESI. It cannot also protect the rights of the labourers. Then what for it has been set up?

[English]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Labour laws are certainly formed to protect the interests of the workers. But while they are there to protect the interests of the workers, I think we should not forget that any law in this country has ultimately to protect the interests of the country. But we are certainly for the labour and our has been going progressively towards protecting the interests of the labour.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: He is giving totally a wrong reply.

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : From this question what is found is, there can be a contract to do a work. But how can there be a contract to supply human beings? That is the thrust of this question, that is, a contract can be given to finish a work, and the Contract Regulation Act is for that purpose. But, in this country there is a system that human beings are supplied and someone else gets the money. Will the Government bring a law to abolish such supply of human beings and somebody else getting money? This is the question and I think that the Government should take steps to abolish licensing of private persons.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : As the term contract implies, now this manpower is recruited mainly for the construction activity

and it is of a temporary nature. A person, who has undertaken the construction activity, it may not be possible for him to mobilise this manpower on his own. That is why, we have regulated it. If somebody can mobilise human power, we have allowed that. But we can certainly look into it.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: That should be the policy.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to submit to the hon. Minister that in the Government Undertakings like NBCC the employees who have been working for the last 10 to 15 years are being removed from service and are being replaced by the employees supplied by the contractors but the same is not being done in another Government Undertaking, namely NPCC. In NPCC casual workers are given preference and only after they have been provided work, other workers are given employment. Will the Government, therefore, end this discriminatory policy in the Government Undertakings and issue orders to provide work to the old workers in NBCC.

[English]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : The Act applies both to the private as well as the public

sector. Therefore, the Act certainly extends to NBCC also. As far as the specific question relating to NBCC is concerned, I require a separate notice.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : My question has not been replied to.

Sponge Iron Units

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

(a) the number and location of sponge iron units functioning in the country and the annual production of sponge iron in each unit;

(b) whether Government are considering to establish more sponge iron plants in the country to meet the indigenous demand and also for export;

(c) if so, the number of plants likely to be established during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to establish a plant in Orissa, if so, the site selected, the expenditure involved and the time by which it is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) to (d). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Three sponge iron units are at present in production in the country. The location and production is as follows :

Name	Location	Annual production in tonnes		
		1985-86	1986-87 upto October 1986	
1. Sponge Iron India Ltd., Hyderabad	Kothagudam A.P.	44,500		26,250
2. Orissa Sponge Iron Limited	Nayagarh Keonjhar (Orissa)	80,362		45,593
3. IPITATA Sponge Iron Limited	Keonjhar (Orissa)	—		9,000
		Total	124,862	80,843

No, Sir.

Government do not propose to establish any sponge iron plants in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : May I know from the hon. Minister the indigenous requirement of sponge iron by the end of Seventh Plan and the target of indigenous production of sponge iron during this period? What is the percentage utilisation of existing plants? May I know how many such letters of intent and national licences have been issued and how many units have not yet started the production? What is the reason for their not starting the production? What action has been taken by the Government so that production should start?

SHRI K.C. PANT : At present the installed capacity for sponge iron production is about 300 thousand tonnes. The production last year was about 125 thousand tonnes. This is relatively a new technology which has come into the country and we are encouraging it. So far as new capacity is concerned, now this then has been delicensed and in 1985 a very large number of units have been registered. Actually 137 units have been registered. By the end of the Seventh Plan the likely production of sponge iron would be in the neighbourhood of a million tonnes.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : In reply to Unstarred Question No. 2867 on 6th December, 1985 in the House the hon. Minister had replied that we imported in 1983-84 23, 710 tonnes.

In 1984-85 it was 42,170 tonnes. So, taking these aspects of the problem into account, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the States like Orissa where raw materials are available in plenty, will be given priority in giving Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences, etc. for setting up of sponge iron industry?

SHRI K.C. PANT : Sir, of the three functioning units, two are already in Orissa. There are in all five units which have got either industrial licences or registration certificates in the State of Orissa, and if more register, we are certainly not going to

discourage that. As I said, now it is a delicensed industry and, therefore, registration is possible in Orissa.

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Production of Fertilizers

*286. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) the likely production of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers during 1986-87 against the estimated production thereof;
- (b) whether Government are considering a proposal to reduce the post-tax return for fertilizer plants to 11 per cent from the present 12 per cent of net worth at 80 per cent capacity utilisation;
- (c) whether raising level of capacity utilisation to 85 per cent is also under consideration; and
- (d) if so, the efforts being made in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI G.S. DHILLON) : (a) While the production of Nitrogen is likely to equal the annual target of 51.75 lakh tonnes, the production of Phosphate is expected to be 16.50 lakh tonnes as against the target of 17.75 lakh tonnes, during 1986-87.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Construction of Bridge over Jamuna

*290. **SHRI RAM DHAN :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the present stage of the proposal to construct a bridge on river Jamuna near Shanti Van in Delhi; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to distribute heavy traffic on the existing bridge in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) At present there is no such proposal.

(b) A new bridge over the river Yamuna is under construction near the Inter-State Bus Terminal (ISBT). After the completion of this bridge, the entire heavy traffic from I.S.B.T. and nearby areas will pass over this bridge and the old railway bridge will be used for light traffic.

Financial Assistance to Calcutta

***292 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to a recent UN study, Calcutta is in shambles;

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

(c) the assistance, financial or otherwise Union Government propose to render this metropolitan city to check its further deterioration?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). The UN study entitled, "Population Growth and Policies in Megacities" is critical about inadequacies of planning strategies in Calcutta and absence of proper and comprehensive analysis in formulating the same. It stresses that factors like employment, population growth, urban economy, must be accounted for while planning for the future growth of Calcutta and integration established between economic and physical planning.

(c) Besides financing various Centrally assisted projects like construction of second Hoogly Bridge, Metro Railway and Circular Railway and making provision in the Ganga Action Plan, substantial funds have been secured from the World Bank under the Calcutta Urban Development projects and Calcutta Urban Transport Project.

Restructuring of Regional News set up

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to restructure and expand the regional news set up of All India Radio; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) In the VII Five Year Plan of AIR, there is a Software Plan Scheme under which the existing 42 Regional News Units of AIR proposed to be strengthened and modernised with a view to ensure better flow of news to the News Units. Broadly the details are :

(i) Provision of teleprinter to the Regional News Units for linkage with the General News Room, AIR, Delhi and

(ii) Setting up of a News Bureau in the News Services Division of AIR with network of Correspondents.

EPF Arrears Outstanding Against Employers

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

(a) the Region-wise arrears of provident fund outstanding against the employers as on 31 July, 1986;

(b) the arrears of provident fund involved in sick industrial units; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that workers provident fund dues are properly deposited without any delay and accounted for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The information as on 31st July, 1986 is not readily available. However, a statement showing the region-wise position of arrears as on 31.3.1986 is given below.

(b) According to available information, about Rs. 19 crores were due from sick industrial units (including the establishments which were closed or are under liquidation or have been taken over/nationalised by the Government);

(c) The EPF authorities are taking the following steps under the EPF Act for recovery of PF dues :—

(i) The dues are first determined under section 7A of the Act;

(ii) If the dues are not deposited by the due date, revenue recovery certificates are being issued to collectors under section 8 of the Act for realisation of the outstanding amount;

(iii) Prosecutions cases are filed against defaulters under section 14 of the Act;

(iv) In cases of non-payment of employees' share of contribution, complaints are filed under section 406-409 IPC;

(v) Damages are being levied under section 14B of the Act for belated payments.

In the case of jute mills, which accounts for 3/4th of the arrears in respect of exempted sector, a decision has been taken to make a deduction of 8 per cent from out of the amount payable to defaulting jute mills on all purchases on Government account and to adjust the amount so realised against the outstanding dues.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Region	Unexempted establish- ments	Arrears (Rs. in lakh)	Exempted establish- ments	Arrears (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	995	136.40	2	5.77
2.	N.E. Region	224	57.73	4	3.10
3.	Bihar	936	197.45	10	688.46
4.	Delhi	268	147.32	1	4.27
5.	Gujarat	378	140.97	3	37.62
6.	Haryana	208	275.01	1	1.31
7.	Karnataka	182	128.61	2	16.85
8.	Kerala	412	182.36	5	91.81
9.	Madhya Pradesh	611	1189.25	4	57.65
10.	Maharashtra	438	665.04	12	131.06
11.	Orissa	685	197.21	5	57.06
12.	Punjab	391	68.02	—	—
13.	Rajasthan	223	85.15	3	3.41
14.	Tamil Nadu	695	550.78	4	81.15
15.	Uttar Pradesh	812	961.95	5	25.96
16.	West Bengal	1135	846.75	78	7218.18
Total :		8593	5830.00	139	8423.66

Nomination by India for Post of Director of Asian Pacific Broadcasting Development

*296. DR. A.K. PATEL :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report appearing in a periodical 'The Week' dated 24-30 August, 1986 regarding nomination of an officer for the post of the Director of the Asian Pacific Broadcasting Development;

(b) the facts of the case; and

(c) whether any guidelines have been laid down for making nomination for such posts?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The nomination for the post of Director, Asia-Pacific Institute of Broadcasting Development, was made keeping in view the guidelines issued by the Government in this regard. The Institute, after consideration, decided to select the nominee of another country.

Special Assistance to Farmers of Kuttanad in Kerala

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

(a) whether there is any other agricultural land in India like the paddy fields of Kuttanad in Kerala, which is below the sea level;

(b) if so, whether any special assistance is given to the farmers of Kuttanad taking into consideration the additional expenditure incurred by them for dewatering and strengthening of bunds, etc.; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to help these farmers by giving special assistance?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (Dr. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) Yes, Sir. Such

low lying areas including paddy fields are located in the Coastal States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal, and also in the Union Territories of Goa, Diu, Daman and Andaman & Nicobar. In addition, the Coastal areas just above the sea level are also affected by high tides. The information on the area of agricultural lands below sea level in the country is not available.

(b) The Kerala State Government and Kerala Land Development Corporation is giving financial support for the dewatering to the farmers of Kuttanad. For fertilisers, subsidy at the rate of Rs. 100 per ha. is also given by State Government. In addition, 50% subsidy for pesticides for control of brownhopper and leaf roller diseases is also given. Further, the schemes implemented by the Department of Soil Conservation and Agriculture also help in the development of Kuttanad area. For funding in Kuttanad the Kerala Land Development Corporation and the State Government have spent Rs. 10.00 crores so far by raising institutional finance by Kerala Land Development Corporation.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b).

[Translation]

Development of Satellite Towns Under National Capital Regional Plan

*298. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme has been chalked out for development of satellite towns under the National Capital Region plan;

(b) if so, the names of the towns included;

(c) whether Gwalior City of Madhya Pradesh has also been included in the scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA

KEDWATA: (a) and (b). The Interim Development Plan for the National Capital Region approved by the National Capital Region Planning Board, with 2001 A.D. as the perspective, envisages that eight towns/ complexes within the Region will be developed on a priority basis, in collaboration with the governments of the participating States, to take the pressure off Delhi and provide for a planned and viable growth of the Region. These towns/ complexes are : Meerut, Hapur, Bulandshahr-Khurja complex, Rohtak, Panipat, Palwal, Rewari-Bhiwadi-Daruhera complex and Alwar. The development will be brought about in phases according to the availability of resources.

(c) No, Sir.

Setting up of HPTs

***299. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places where high power transmitters are being set up ;

(b) the progress made so far ;

(c) whether Central Government propose to give preference to the border areas of Rajasthan in setting up Television centres there; and

(d) if so, the time by which these centres will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). (i) As a part of the on-going VI Plan schemes, high power (10KW/ 1KW) TV transmitters are, at present, under implementation at the following places:-

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Location
1.	Assam	(i) Silchar (ii) Dibrugarh
2.	Arunchal Pradesh	Itanagar
3.	Manipur	Imphal
4.	Meghalaya	(i) Shillong (ii) Tura
5.	Mizoram	Aizawl

6.	Nagaland	Kohima
7.	Tripura	Agartala

Transmitters at Agartala, Silchar and Kohima are expected to be commissioned by the end of 1986-87 and the rest by the end of 1987-88.

(ii) Establishment of 21 high power (10KW/ 1KW) TV transmitter at the following locations is included in the VII Plan of Doordarshan:-

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Place
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(i) Tirupati (ii) Anantapur
2.	Bihar	(i) Katihar (ii) Daltonganj
3.	Gujarat	Bhuj
4.	Haryana	Capital
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
6.	Karnataka	(i) Dharwad (ii) Shimoga
7.	Madhya Pradesh	(i) Jabalpur (ii) Gwalior (iii) Jagdalpur
8.	Maharashtra	(i) Aurangabad (iii) Ambajogai
9.	Orissa	Bhavanipatna
10.	Rajasthan	(i) Kota (ii) Jaisalmer (iii) Barmer
11.	Sikkim	Gangtok
12.	Tamil Nadu	Rameshwaram
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly

In addition, VII Plan includes establishment of high power (10KW) transmitters at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras for service.

Sites have already been finalised at most of the locations for new VII Plan transmitters. Orders for part of the equipment have been placed.

(c) and (d). The normal lead time for setting up a high power (10KW) TV transmitter is 3-4 years after commencement of work at site. It is accordingly expected that

the new transmitters under VII Plan (including those in the border areas of Rajasthan, i.e., Barmer and Jaisalmer) would be commissioned by the end of the VII Plan period, subject to annual allocation of adequate funds and timely availability of equipment.

[*English*]

Assistance to Himachal Pradesh for Earthquake Relief

*300. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the Central assistance sought by Himachal Pradesh Government to provide relief and rehabilitation for the people affected by earthquakes in the State during the last one year; and

(b) the amount given by Union Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR G.S. DHILLON): (a) and (b). The Government of Himachal Pradesh sought Central assistance amounting to Rs. 95.68 crores towards relief for earthquake damages during the last one year. A ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 4.61 crores has been approved for the purpose.

[*Translation*]

Construction of Roads in Dacoit Infested Areas of Madhya Pradesh

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

(a) the number of roads to be constructed under First and Second stages of Dacoit Elimination Scheme in the dacoit infested areas for which estimates have been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for sanction;

(b) whether Union Government have accorded financial sanction for the construction of all of these roads; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): (a) to (c). During 1985-86 the Government of Madhya Pradesh had sent proposals for construction

of two roads in dacoit-infested areas. These works were sanctioned. During 1986-87, the State Government sent proposals for construction of 13 additional roads. Of these, 12 roads were sanctioned by the Government of India. One road was dropped due to shortage of funds.

For 1985-86 and 1986-87, the outlays approved for the scheme of Road Development in Special Problem Areas of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan were Rs. 4 crores and Rs. 15 crores respectively. Out of this, the share of Madhya Pradesh was Rs. 1.04 crores and Rs. 3.90 crores respectively, the total share of Madhya Pradesh for two years being Rs. 4.94 crores. An equal amount has to be provided for the scheme by the State from its own resources. Thus, the total outlay for Madhya Pradesh for two years works out to Rs. 9.88 crores. Keeping in view the availability of funds on year to year basis, it has been decided to sanction road works upto 200% of the annual allocation of the State. Accordingly, 14 road works costing about Rs. 19.83 crores were sanctioned for the two years. The roads sanctioned were identified in the first phase of the state project.

[*English*]

Research on Fertilizers

*302. DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mushrooms could be a substitute for chemical fertilisers and whether any study has been conducted by Indian scientists as in West Indies;

(b) whether any progress has been made in R & D on bio-fertilisers and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred on R & D and success achieved in practical terms?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Much progress has been made in R&D on bio-fertilizers through:

- (i) All India Coordinated Research Project on Biological Nitrogen Fixation (BNF).
- (ii) Indo-US Senior Scientific Panel on Agricultural Research on Biological Nitrogen fixation.
- (iii) State Agricultural and traditional universities.

So far location and crop specific efficient strains of Rhizobium, Azotobacter, Bluegreen algae and Azolla have been developed which can successfully be used in crops and can substitute chemical nitrogen by almost 25-30% of the requirement of the crops. A technique for freeze drying of Rhizobium culture has been developed for easy transportation of the culture. Also efficient carriers have been identified for Azotobacter for easy transportation and longer shelf life.

The Government of India sanctioned a National Project on Development and Use of Biofertilizers in March, 1983. The Project envisages setting up of one National and six Regional Centres. 40 Sub-Centres for production of Blue Green Algae have already been sanctioned.

UNDP Project with an outlay of US \$772,000 has been approved by Deptt. of Agriculture for the production, maintenance, quality control and distribution of biofertilisers in the country.

(c) The expenditure during VI Plan on the first two projects has been Rs. 127 Lakhs (Rs. 67 for coordinated Project on BNF and Rs. 60 for Indo-US programme.) The increasing use of these cultures by farmers have been the practical achievement of the Project. The cultures of biofertilisers are being distributed to the farmers from the various research institutions and Agricultural Universities in the country.

State Labour Courts do Deal with Labour Cases Under Central Sphere

*303. **SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK:**
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to utilise the services of all States Labour Courts to take up cases that fall under the Centre's sphere to ensure that workers get speedy justice; and

(b) if so, the details of the programmes and schemes of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 provides for the setting up of Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals by the Central and State Governments in their respective spheres. Section 33 C (2) of the Act enables the Central Government to specify Labour Courts constituted by the State Governments for purpose of computation of benefits for a workman. Certain Courts in the States have been notified for this purpose. With a view to make it easier for workers to approach the nearest Labour Court in respect of matters covered by this provision, it has been decided that all Labour Courts set up by the State Government should be specified for this purpose. An amendment was also made in Section 10 of the Act to provide that in respect of a dispute in relation to which the Central Government is the appropriate Government, it shall be competent for the Central Government to refer the same to a Labour Court or Industrial Tribunal, as the case may be, constituted by the State Government. Disputes are being referred by the Central Government to State Labour Courts/Tribunals under this provision.

Loss to Tobacco Growers in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh

*304. **SHRI V. SOBHANADREES-WARA RAO:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Union Government that the tobacco growers in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh are put to serious losses due to damping off and black shank diseases in tobacco;

(b) whether Tobacco Research Stations at Hunsur and Rajahmundry have suggested to Government to supply Ridomill to the growers through Tobacco Board or State

Agriculture Department to effectively control these diseases of tobacco; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The fungicide 'Ridomil' is not available in the country.

[Translation]

Assistance by HUDCO For Projects in States

*305. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the financial and other assistance provided by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation during the last two years for various housing projects in States, State-wise;

(b) whether the assistance of HUDCO has been balanced to all the States; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by Government to ensure equitable participation of HUDCO in respect of States which have in the past not got requisite assistance?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a). A statement is given below.

(b) and (c). While every effort is made by Housing & Urban Development Corporation to make balanced allocation of loan funds to all States/Union Territories on the criteria of area and population, the actual sanctions and releases are dependent on the schemes received from the states and union territories.

STATEMENT

The Amount of Loan Sanctioned by HUDCO to Construction Agencies in Various States/UTs During Last 2 Years.

1 State/UT	2	(Rs. in Crores)	
		3 1984-85	4 1985-86
1. Andhra Pradesh		24.36	47.63
2. Assam		0.28	0.37

1	2	3	4
3. Bihar		6.48	12.18
4. Gujarat		30.96	27.05
5. Haryana		11.11	6.91
6. Himachal Pradesh		1.90	0.44
7. Jammu & Kashmir		0.00	4.92
8. Karnataka		12.79	25.49
9. Kerala		15.42	41.4
10. Madhya Pradesh		5.91	24.94
11. Maharashtra		39.37	38.89
12. Manipur		0.50	0.00
13. Meghalaya		0.07	0.00
14. Nagaland		0.00	0.00
15. Orissa		8.70	15.51
16. Punjab		8.27	9.45
17. Rajasthan		30.61	24.47
18. Sikkim		00.30	0.00
19. Tamil Nadu		33.80	28.04
20. Tripura		0.27	0.21
21. Uttar Pradesh		63.79	65.33
22. West Bengal		2.93	8.43
23. Andaman & Nicobar Island		0.00	0.00
24. Arunachal Pradesh		0.00	0.00
25. Chandigarh		3.29	2.43
26. Dadra Nagar & Haveli		0.00	0.00
27. Delhi		51.32	2.06
28. Goa Daman & Diu		0.45	0.41
29. Lakshadweep		0.00	0.00
30. Mizoram		0.04	0.00
31. Pondicherry		0.00	0.84
TOTAL :		352.88	345.00

Memorandum Submitted By President of Alunji

2942. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:

SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI;

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

(a) whether a memorandum demanding increase in the capacity of transmitter of Akashvani Kendra at Patna setting up of a Doordarshan Studio at Patna and solving

the problems of newspapers published from there was submitted to him at Patna on 30 March, 1985 by the President of the All India Urdu Newspaper Journalists Association ; and

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

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

(b) A statement containing the requisite information is given below.

STATEMENT

The Action taken in respect of various demands contained in the Memorandum submitted by the All India Urdu Newspapers Journalists Association to the former Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting at Patna on 30.3.85 and the action taken against them.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Demand Made</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
1.	Daily broadcast of Urdu news from AIR, Patna	The Bihar Stations of AIR viz., Patna, Bhagalpur, Dharbanga and Ranchi are even now relaying news bulletins in Urdu. In addition, Dharbanga and Patna are originating programmes in Urdu for a daily duration of 55 minutes each while Ranchi is broadcasting a weekly bulletin of 45 minutes duration. There is no proposal, therefore, to originate Urdu bulletins from Patna.
2.	Upgrading the power of Patna transmitter from 20 KW MW to 100 KW.	This project is already under implementation as a continuing VI Plan Scheme. Besides, a scheme to replace the existing 1 KW MW transmitter of commercial channel at Patna by 3 KM FM transmitter has been included in the VII Plan of AIR. Its implementation would, however, depend upon actual availability of funds.
3.	Setting up of a TV Studio Centre at Patna.	A scheme for setting up a full fledged TV Studio Centre at Patna is included in the VII Plan of Doordarshan. Its implementation would also depend upon the actual availability of funds.
4.	Release of increased quantum of advertisement to Urdu Newspapers.	DAVP already makes use of Urdu newspapers adequately in the matter of release of advertisements in accordance with the publicity requirements and availability of funds.
5.	Construction of a separate office building for PIB office at Patna.	This is not considered possible in view of constraints on financial resources.
6.	Increase in the staff strength of AIR, Patna.	The sanctioned strength of the News Unit in AIR, Patna is as per the prescribed norms.

Questions**Notices issued by DDA to Refugees of
Sadar Bazar, Delhi**

2943. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations about the issue of notices by the DDA to some refugees of Ahata Kidara, Sadar Bazar, Delhi on the basis of wrongly assessed damages ;

(b) if so, the details of such complaints; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, a representation was received through an M.P. alleging assessment of incorrect damages.

(c) DDA have reported that they have issued notices that for levy of damages upto 31-3-1981 to refugees who are covered under the 'Gadgil Assurance' and that the rate of damages levied is the old rate and not the new revised rate. They have denied that assessment of damages in respect of the refugees of Ahata Kidara, Sadar Bazar, Delhi has been done incorrectly. Assessment of damages are in the nature of quasi-judicial proceedings under the public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised occupants) Act and the party can go in appeal to Session Court in case they feel aggrieved.

Mineral Industry in Bihar

2944. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether poor exploitation work has hard hit the Mineral mining industry in Bihar ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Survey of Maharashtra sea bed

2945. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the off shore sea bed of Maharashtra has been surveyed to find out the existence of minerals embedded therein and

(b) if so, the details of the findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Off shore sea bed of Maharashtra has been surveyed in two areas i.e. off shore area of Ratnagiri and around Arnala Island. In the former concentration of ilmenite in the sands alongwith Monazite, Zircon, Rutile and Garnet is noticed whereas in the latter investigation for mercury is in progress.

**Marine Aquarium-Cum-Research Centres in
West Bengal**

2946. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a marine aquarium-cum-research centre has been set up in Digha in West Bengal to conduct research on selected marine farms ; and

(b) if so, the proposed functions of the centre and the financial assistance earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). No marine aquarium-cum-Research Centre in Digha in

West Bengal has been set up. A total package for West Bengal amounting to Rs. 684 crores has been cleared under which a scheme namely Marine Aquarium-cum-Research Centre in Digha has been included with an outlay of Rs. 1.97 crores. Planning Commission will monitor the progress of the scheme.

Crop Insurance Scheme

2947. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any directives have been issued by Union Government to the State Governments to introduce Crop Insurance Scheme compulsorily for the safeguard of farmers against natural calamities ;

(b) if so, the response given by the State Governments ; and

(c) whether Government propose to enact a law in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, 16 State Governments and 4 Union Territories have so far adopted the scheme. Some other State Governments are likely to adopt the scheme.

(c) No, Sir.

Import of Newsprint from Greece

2948. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is facing shortage of newsprint;

(b) whether it is proposed to import newsprint from Greece;

(c) if so, the terms and conditions on which newsprint is to be imported from Greece; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to encourage manufacture of newsprint in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANIA) : (a) Indigenous newsprint production is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the newspaper industry and hence the shortfall is made up through import of newsprint.

(b) and (c). As this is a commercial matter, it would not be in public interest to divulge the details.

(d) The sharp increase in production of indigenous newsprint from 75,000 M.T. in 1979-80 to 2.8 lakh tonnes in 1984-85 has been achieved with the commissioning of additional newsprint mills. The Newsprint Allocation Policy for the licensing years 1986-87, and 1987-88 a copy of which was placed on the Table of Lok Sabha on 13-11-1986, also contains a number of provisions aimed at encouraging the growth of the indigenous newsprint industry.

Production of Mustard and Rapeseed

2949. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have fixed the targets for production of rapeseed and mustard during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have selected certain State/districts to achieve the targets in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The production target for Rapesed-Mustard during the terminal year of Seventh Five Year Plan (1989-90) has been fixed at 3.82 Million tonnes.

(c) and (d). In order to achieve the target, a Centrally Sponsored National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP) for the development of oilseeds including Rapesed-Mustard is in operation in important oilseeds growing States. In all, 13 States viz. Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal

Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have been selected for Rapeseed-Mustard development under the project (NODP).

Installation of Radio Stations, Medium Wave and Short Wave Transmitters in Eastern Region States

2950. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of radio stations and medium wave and short wave transmitters are proposed to be installed in the Eastern Region States and border areas;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the proposed locations thereof;

(c) whether priority is proposed to be given to instal a radio station at Alipur-Duar in Jalpaiguri district, West Bengal, and

medium and short wave transmitters at Tufanganj, a border area of Cooch-Bihar district, West Bengal; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are given in the statements I and II given below.

(c) and (d). The districts of Jalpaiguri and Cooch-Bihar are already receiving radio coverage from the High Power Transmitter at Siliguri and the Short Wave transmitter at Kurseong. There is, therefore, no proposal for the setting up of a separate Radio Station at Alipur-Duar and the installation of MW and SW transmitters at Tufanganj in West Bengal.

STATEMENT-I

Schemes for Eastern Region States During the VIIth Plan Period

S. No.	State	Location	Facilities proposed to be provided
1	2	3	4
New Radio Stations			
1.	Assam	1. Tezpur 2. Kokrajhar 3. Jorhat 4. Nowgong 5. Hailong 6. Dhubri	2 x 10 KW MW Tr., and Studios. 2 x 10 KW MW Tr., and Studios. 2 x 5 KW FM (Local) 2 x 3 KW FM (,,) 2 x 3 KW FM (,,) 2 x 3 KW FM (,,)
Additional Facilities at Existing Stations			
		1. Gauhati	(i) Modernisation and refurbishing of existing studios. (ii) Replacement of 10 KW SW Tr. by 50 KW SW Transmitter.
		2. Dibrugarh	Upgradation of 100 KW MW to 300 KW MW Tr.
New Radio Stations			
2.	Manipur	1. Chura Chandpur	2 x 3 KW FM (Local)
Additional Facilities at Existing Stations			
		1. Imphal	(i) Provision of 50 KW SW Tr.

1

2

3

4**New Radio Stations**

3. Meghalaya

1. Jowai

2 x 3 KW FM (Local)

Additional Facilities at Existing Stations

1. Shillong

New Integrated service for NE Region
on 50 KW SW transmitter.

2. Tura

20 KW MW Tr. with Studios.

New Radio Stations

4. Nagaland

1. Mokokchung

2 x 3 KW FM (Local)

Additional Facilities at Existing Stations

1. Kohima

(i) Upgradation of power of existing
2 KW SW Tr. to 50 KW SW.**Additional Facilities at Existing Station**

5. Sikkim

1. Gangtok

(i) 10 KW SW Transmitter.

(ii) Permanent set up with 20 KW MW
Transmitter.**New radio Stations**

6. Tripura

1. Kailashahar

(Sub-division) 2 x 3 KW FM (Local)

2. Balonia

(Sub-division) 2 x 3 KW FM (Local)

New Radio Stations

7. West Bengal

1. Asansol

2 x 3 KW FM (Local)

2. Murshidabad

2 x 3 KW FM (Local)

Additional Facilities at Existing Stations

1. Calcutta

(i) Refurbishing and modernisation of
existing studios.(ii) Introduction of multichannel recording
and stereo transmission facilities.(iii) Replacement of existing
20 KW MW Tr. (Old) by
20 KW MW Tr. (New)(iv) Replacement of existing
2.5 KW MW Tr. by a
10 KW MW Transmitter.(v) Replacement of existing
10 KW SW Tr. by a
50 KW SW Transmitter.(vi) Replacement of existing
50 KW MW Tr. by
100 KW MW transmitter.

1	2	3	4
		2. Kurseong	(i) Replacement of existing 20 KW SW Transmitter by 50 KW SW Transmitter.
		3. Siliguri	(ii) Installation of 20 KW MW Transmitter.

Union Territories

New Radio Stations			
8.	Mizoram	Lungleh	2 x 3 KW FM Transmitter, Multi-purpose studios.
New Radio Stations			
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Ziro	2 x 3 KW FM (Local)

Additional Facilities at Existing Stations

1. Passighat	(i) Provision of permanent multi-purpose studios.
	(ii) Upgradation of existing low power MW Transmitter by 10 KW MW.
2. Tezu	(i) Provision of permanent Multi-purpose studios.
	(ii) Upgradation of existing Low Power MW Transmitter to 10 KW MW.
3. Tawang	(i) Upgradation of existing Low Power MW Transmitter to 10 KW MW.
4. Itanagar	(i) 50 KW SW transmitter. (ii) Permanent set up with 100 KW MW transmitter.

STATEMENT-II**List of Schemes Included in the 7th Plan (1985-90) for Providing Coverage in the Border Areas**

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Place	Scheme
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	Dhubri	2 x 3 FM Tr. Multipurpose Studios (Local)
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur	1 KW MW Tr. (Without Studio facilities).
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	Kargil	1 KW MW Tr., Multipurpose studios.

1	2	3	4
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	Poonch	2 x 3 KW FM Tr. Multipurpose studios (Local)
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	Kathua	2 x 3 KW FM Tr., Multipurpose studios (Local)
6.	Manipur	Churachandpur	2 x 3 KW FM Tr., Multipurpose studio (Local)
7.	Punjab	Bhatinda	2 x 3 KW FM Tr., Multipurpose studio (Local)
8.	Rajasthan	Barmer	2 x 10 KW MW Tr., Multipurpose studio.
9.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	2 x 5 KW FM Tr., Type I (R) Studio.
10.	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	2 x 100 KW MW Tr., Type I (R) studios.
11.	Tripura	Kailashahar	2 x 3 KW FM Tr. Multipurpose Studio (Local).
12.	Tripura	Belonia	2 x 3 KW FM Tr., Multipurpose Studio (Local).
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Chamoli	1 KW MW Tr., Multipurpose Studio.
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Pauri/Srinagar	1 KW MW Tr., Multipurpose Studio.
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Pithoragarh	1 KW MW Tr., (Without studio facilities).
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Uttarkashi	1 KW MW Tr. (Without studio facilities)
17.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	2 x 3 KW FM Tr. Multipurpose Studio (Local).
18.	Mizoram	Lungleh	2 x 3 KW FM Tr., Multipurpose Studio.

T.B. Ward at ESI Hospital, Visakhapatnam

2951. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal pending with the Ministry to construct a 15 beded T.B. Ward at the ESI Hospital, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh ; and

(a) if so, the reasons for the delay and the time by which the ward will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). The construction of 15 beded (T.B.) ward in the ESI Hospital, Visakhapatnam is almost complete. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have, therefore, been requested to make necessary arrangement for early Commissioning of the ward.

Holding of International Film Festival

2952. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the next International Film Festival is being held in the capital during January, 1987;

(b) if so, the names of countries participating therein;

(c) the steps proposed to check malpractices in the sale of tickets;

(d) the criteria for selection of films for the Indian Panorama; and

(e) the estimated expenditure involved in the holding of this festival?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Invitations have been extended to all countries with whom India is having diplomatic relations. It is expected that most of the film producing countries will participate in the festival.

(c) The Directorate of Film Festivals has constituted a Theatre Management Committee to supervise the printing and sale of tickets. Assistance of the law and order authorities of Delhi Administration will also be taken to check malpractices in the sale of tickets.

(d) According to the Indian Panorama, 1987 Regulations, the best feature and short films—not exceeding 21 in each category, produced in India and certified during the period between 1st September 1985 and 31st August 1986 (both days inclusive), distinguished by cinematic, thematic and aesthetic excellence are selected by an All-India Selection Panel from amongst the films entered by the Producers for inclusion in the Indian Panorama 1987.

(e) Rs. 80.40 lakhs.

Parties Held by NBCC

2953. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are directives from Government that all Government Undertakings should hold their official parties only in ITDC hotels;

(b) whether serving hard drinks is prohibited at official parties as per Government directives;

(c) whether Government are aware that the NBCC has violated both these directives many times by holding parties in hotels other than ITDC and also by allowing drinks and getting the expenditure thereon adjusted against other items; and

(d) the total number of parties held during the last three years, year-wise their venue and yearly expenditure incurred thereon?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) The NBCC had as the times held parties in hotels other than ITDC in view of either the non-availability of suitable party/banquet room in ITDC hotel or for operational convenience. It is not correct that drinks were served in these parties except in the solitary case. The concerned officer was suitably advised by the Corporation to follow scrupulously the Government instructions on the subject, in future.

(d) The details are given in the statement given below.

STATEMENT

Parties held by N.B.C.C.

(a) No. of Parties and expenditure thereon.

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
(1) Total number of parties held	42	39	26
(2) Yearly Expenditure	Rs. 78,369.69	Rs. 1,20,297.30	Rs. 94,518.71

(b) Venue of the Parties

1. Taj Mahal Hotel, New Delhi
2. India International Centre, New Delhi
3. Woodland Restaurant, Lodi Road, New Delhi.
4. The Oberoi Hotel, New Delhi.
5. Taj Palace Hotel, New Delhi.
6. Kanishka Hotel New Delhi.
7. Hyatt Regency Hotel, New Delhi.
8. Windsor Mano Hotel, Bangalore.
9. Hotel Oberoi Towers, Bombay.

10. Ambassador Hotel, Bombay.
11. Hotel Maurya Place, New Delhi.
12. Oberoi Intercontinental, New Delhi.
13. Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi.
14. Akbar Hotel, New Delhi.
15. Hotel Yuv Raj, Angul.
16. Hotel Taj Mahal, Bombay.
17. Hotel Sufital Surya, New Delhi.
18. Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Calcutta, Calcutta.
19. Hotel Neel Kamal, Angul.
20. Hotel Vikash, Angul.
21. Khyber Restaurant, Delhi.
22. Swarn Chudha, Balasore.
23. Vikram Hotel, New Delhi.

Commissioning of TV Second Channel in Madras

2954. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the progress made in the introduction of second channel at Madras Doordarshan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : Orders for the 10 Kilo Watt TV transmitter required for the purpose have been placed on the manufacturers. The second channel transmitter at Doordarshan Kendra, Madras is expected to be commissioned during 1988-89 on receipt of equipment.

Allotment of Land to Institutions by L&DO In Delhi

2955. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of institutions to whom the land had been allotted for institutional purposes by Land and Development

Office in Delhi and New Delhi during the last three years ;

(b) the institutions out of them which have rented out their buildings in part or full for commercial purposes and the rent received by them ;

(c) whether it is in violation of the terms and conditions of the lease ;

(d) if so, the action taken by Union Government in this regard ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

Implementation of Rural Development Programmes in Andhra Pradesh

2956. SHRI C. SAMBU :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the performance of Government in implementing the schemes like IRDP, NREP, RLEGP, TRYSEM and DPAP in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) the amount allocated for these schemes in 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986?

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

STATEMENT

Financial and physical progress of achievements under IRDP, NREP, RLEGP, TRYSEM and DPAP in Andhra Pradesh during the last four years

Year	Allocation (Rs. lakhs)	Utilisation (Rs. lakhs)	IRDP Physical tar- get (No. of beneficiaries)	Physical achievement (No. of bene- ficiaries)
1983—84	2640.00	2808.13	198000	249259
1984—85	2640.00	3155.31	198000	273328
1985—86	2666.33	3109.28	144000	180115
1986—87	3739.77	2242.88	228500	108489
(upto Sept. 86)			(Upto Sept. 86)	

NREP

Year	Funds released including State share (Rs. lakhs)	Utilisation (Rs. lakhs)	Employment generation (Lakh Mandays)	
			Target	Achievement
1983—84	4008.21	3718.66	298.50	265.68
1984—85	4534.90	4809.25	235.00	270.73
1985—86	3936.05	4735.80	183.00	214.48
1986—87	5479.10	2506.70 (upto Sept.)	258.70 (upto Sept.)	119.17

RLEGP

Year	Availability of funds (Rs. lakhs)	Utilisation (Rs. lakhs)	Employment generation (lakh mandays)	
			Target	Achievement
1983—84	990.00	—	—	—
1984—85	4040.10	4473.13	231.11	217.55
1985—86	4947.00	5037.18	163.00	224.99
1986—87	4739.00	3715.81 (upto Sept.)	251.88 (upto Sept.)	159.61

TRYSEM

Year	Funds released* (Rs. lakhs)	No. of youth trained	No. of trained youth self- employed	No. of SC/ST in trained youth	No. of Women in trained youth
1983—84	2.32	10,071	8,277	5,503	4,194
1984—85	3.82	10,460	5,492	4,316	6,394
1985—86	7.09	7,388	4,389	3,348	3,386
1986—87	29.18	6,862	2,860	4,052	3,643
(upto Oct. 1986)					

*Central share of funds released for strengthening of infrastructure under TRYSEM. Expenditure on training is incurred under IRDP.

DPAP

Year	Allocations (Rs. lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)	Area treated under soil conservation (00 Hect.)	Irrigation potential created (00 Hec.)	Area covered under Fores- try & Pasture (00 Hec.)	Employ- ment genera- tion (000 mandays)
1983—84	990.00	751.51	6.79	64.42	232.13	3053
1984—85	990.00	816.23	101.81	87.27	22.62	2394
1985—86	828.00	807.91*	99.96	83.83	14.94	1455
1986—87	1035.00	742.43	50.68	30.94	28.83	862
(upto Sept.)						

*Provisional

Homestead Land to Landless

2957. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any guidelines had been sent to the State Governments to provide homestead land/plot to the landless ;

(b) if so, the number of landless people in different States who had been given homestead land during the Sixth Plan ;

(c) how many landless people have been given homestead land/plot in Orissa as on 30 September, 1986 ; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, sir. A statement indicating number of landless people in different States/UTs. who had been allotted land during the Sixth Five Year Plan under the scheme of the allotment of house sites is given below.

(c) and (d). Since the inception of the scheme of the allotment of house-sites to landless workers in 1971, 4,05,868 families have been allotted house sites (upto Sep., 1986) in the State of Orissa.

STATEMENT

Allotment of House sites to State Government/UT Administration during Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)

Sl. No.	States/Uts.	House sites	Achievement	
			Rice	Wheat
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15,49,726		
2.	Assam	81,698		
3.	Bihar	85,987		
4.	Gujarat	4,07,570		
5.	Haryana	95,090		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	739		
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2,151		
8.	Karnataka	4,17,796		
9.	Kerala	22,641		
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1,36,512		
11.	Maharashtra	1,77,362		

12.	Orissa	1,27,127
13.	Punjab	4,930
14.	Rajasthan	3,46,201
15.	Sikkim	—
16.	Tamil Nadu	13,27,408
17.	Tripura	24,071
18.	Uttar Pradesh	5,55,332
19.	West Bengal	40,401
1.	A & N Island	3,855
2.	D & N Haveli	173
3.	Delhi	14,540
4.	Goa, Daman & Diu	3,522
5.	Lakshdweep	20
6.	Pondicherry	8,587
Total		54,33,509

Rice and Wheat Productivity

2958. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the per hectare productivity of rice and wheat in India during 1985-86 region-wise and State-wise ; and

(b) the State-wise production of rice and wheat during above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). A Table giving State-wise production and productivity of rice and wheat in the country during 1985-86 is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

State-Wise Productivity and Production of Rice and Wheat—1985-86

State	Productivity (Kgs/hectare)	Production (Lakh tonnes)				
		Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	
		1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	2209	621	76.6	0.1		
Assam	1155	1082	28.5	1.0		
Bihar	1128	1646	60.7	31.4		
Gujarat	924	1815	4.5	7.8		
Haryana	2797	3094	16.4	52.6		
Himachal Pradesh	1381	845	1.2	3.0		
Jammu & Kashmir	2210	747	5.9	1.7		
Karnataka	1799	451	18.7	1.2		
Kerala	1714	—	11.6	—		

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	1161	1146	57.6	41.3
Maharashtra	1416	731	21.8	6.4
Orissa	1191	1912	52.0	1.1
Punjab	3199	3531	54.5	109.9
Rajasthan	909	2209	1.2	39.2
Tamil Nadu	2507	—	56.0	—
Uttar Pradesh	1488	1992	82.0	164.8
West Bengal	1555	1894	78.3	5.8
All-India	1568	2032	641.5	468.9

**Supply of drinking water to problem
Villages in Karnataka**

2959. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many villages in Karnataka still remain as problem villages as on 31 March, 1986 ;

(b) the number of problem villages out of them provided with potable drinking water during 1986-87 ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) to (c). Out of the 15456 identified problem villages left uncovered as on 1.4.1980, 15443 villages were provided with at least one source of safe drinking water during the Sixth Five Year Plan. On the basis of a fresh survey, the State Government identified 172²¹ problem villages/habitations. In 1985-86, a coverage of 9621 villages/habitations was reported by the State Government. Thus on 31.3.86 the number of villages/habitations remaining to be covered was 7673.

No. of villages/habitations reported as covered during 1986-87, upto September, 1986 is 2257.

Workers/Labour Sent from Andhra Pradesh to Gulf countries

2960. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to skilled the total number of skilled/semi-skilled workers and labourers who went to Gulf countries from Andhra Pradesh, year wise since 1983 till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : Statewise information is not being maintained.

Implementation of Land Acquisition Act

2961. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4291 on the 19 December, 1983 regarding implementation of Land Acquisition Act and state :

(a) the number of occasions on which the Central Government exercised the functions under Article 258 (1) of the Constitution for acquisition of land for Central projects/institutions under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and the details thereof -

(b) whether the entire process of land acquisition for Central Government projects/institutions is proposed to be streamlined in view of the considerable time lag in acquisition of the land by the State Governments for Central Government ;

(c) if so, the nature of streamlining ; and

(d) if not, the steps taken to expedite the acquisition of land for the construction of Central projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :
(a) Information is being collected.

(b) to (d). The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 has been comprehensively amended by Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1984 providing time frame for completion of land acquisition process. According to amended provisions, the declaration under Section 6 of the Act has to be published within a year of publication of notification under Section 4 (1) and the award has to be made within two years of the date of publication of declaration. In case, the award is not made within this prescribed time, the proceedings shall lapse. In view of this, it is expected that there would not now be delay in acquisition of land.

Problem of Bonded/Migrant Labour in Stone Quarries

2962. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the problem of bonded and migrant labour in stone quarries in States like Haryana is becoming more acute and even the directions of the Supreme Court are violated; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to intervene to improve the conditions in the stone quarries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The Supreme Court had issued directives with regard to working conditions etc. in stone quarries and stone crushers in District Faridabad, Haryana. The Commissioner appointed by the Supreme Court had reported existence of bonded labour and inter-State migrant workmen in stone quarries and stone crushers in Faridabad.

Compliance with the directives of the Supreme Court has been reviewed periodically in tripartite meetings held in the Labour Ministry and suitable instructions are issued to the concerned agencies regarding enforcement of labour laws and compliance with the directives of the Supreme Court.

Reports about compliance of directives have also been filed in the Supreme Court both by the Central Government and by the State Government. The Supreme Court has observed in July 1986 that the Government of India has taken every step to ensure that the labour laws are observed and the directives of the Court are carried out.

[Translation]

Construction of Market and Cinema Hall in Motia Khan by DDA

2963. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2150 on the 2nd April, 1985 regarding construction of market and cinema hall in Motia Khan by DDA and state :

(a) whether DDA has since started construction of cinema hall, hotel, shopping centre, etc. alongwith the construction of houses at Motia Khan, Delhi;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether hundreds of unauthorised jhuggies are still part of the land in Motia Khan where Government had planned to construct cinema hall, hotel, shopping centre, etc.; and

(d) if so, the time by which these jhuggis will be removed and the time by which construction of cinema hall, hotel and shopping centre, etc. is likely to be started thereby DDA according to the plan for Motia Khan?

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

(b) and (c). The final approval of DUAC for the Motia Khan Complex (residential and commercial) has not been received. Further a major part of the land is heavily encrached upon by jhuggi dwellers who have filed a writ petition in the Supreme Court and obtained stay order against their dispossession which is still operative.

(d) Unauthorised occupants can be removed only after the court stay has been vacated. The commercial projects would be started as soon as the final approval of the Joint Project is received from the DUAC and the jhuggies are removed.

[English]

Vacant Posts of Presiding Officers in Central Industrial Tribunals at Calcutta and Asansol

2964. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the posts of Presiding Officers in the Central Industrial Tribunals at Calcutta and Asansol are lying vacant for the last two years resulting in hardship to the workmen of Coal India Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to appoint Presiding Officers in the Tribunals at the earliest?

THE MINISTR OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). The post of Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Calcutta remained vacant from 19.3.1986 to 30.9.1986. It has since been filled up on 1.10.1986. The post of Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol has been lying vacant since 23.2.1985. The judicial officers selected for the post declined the offer. Government have approached the High Court of Calcutta for a panel of retired District and Additional District Judges.

Civil Amenities to Villages of Delhi by MCD

2965. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of urban villages in the Delhi Municipal area with the population of each village;

(b) whether Municipal Corporation of Delhi provides civic amenities to these villages on par with the surrounding urban areas;

(c) whether Government are aware of the deficiencies in this regard; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the deficiencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There are 106 urban villages located in the urbanisable limits of master plan of 1981 and also declared as urban by notification under Section 507 (a) of M.C.D. Act, as given in the statement below. As per the 1981 census, the population of these 106 villages was computed to be approximately 4,00,000 (four lakhs) persons.

(b) Basic civic amenities like construction of roads, paths & lanes, construction of

sewage & S.W. Drains, construction of community latrines, construction of community halls, electrification, parks and open spaces, water supply and sewerage, are being provided by the MCD to 24 and the DDA to 72 (Total : 96) of these urban villages under a plan scheme of the Government of India i.e. "Scheme for Development of Urban Villages of Delhi" at an estimated cost of Rs. 2067.33 lakhs in a phased manner during Sixth and subsequent Five Year Plan. Ten of these urban villages have been declared as slum and their development from the year 1981-82 onwards is being taken care of under the scheme "Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas."

(c) and (d). Government is aware of the deficiencies and has release more funds required for the planned development of these villages as envisaged in the "Scheme" in a systematic and phased manner. A constant review of the work executed by the two executing agencies i.e. MCD and DDA, is made at regular intervals.

STATEMENT

List of 106 urban villages located in the urbanisable limits of Master Plan 1981 and also declared as urban by notification under section 507 (a) of M.C.D. Act

- 1. Asalatpur
- 2. Asadpur
- S- 3. Basant Gaon
- 4. Basai Darapur
- 5. Bagumpur
- 6. Ber Sarai
- 7. Bharola
- 8. Budhela
- 9. Dhirpur
- S-10. Garhi Jharia Maria
- 11. Garhi Peeran
- 12. Gazipur
- 13. Ghonda
- 14. Haiderpur
- S-15. Hari Nagar Ashram
- 16. Hassanpur
- 17. Hauz Khas
- 18. Humayanpur
- 19. Jhilmil Tibarpur
- 20. Joga Bai
- 21. Jwala Heri
- 22. Kachhipur
- 23. Kalu Sarai
- 24. Karkar Duman
- 25. Katwaria Sarai

26. Khayatik
 S-27. Khrim
 28. Khizrabad
 29. Khureji Khas
 S-30. Kilkri
 31. Kishangarhi
 S-32. Kotla Mubarkpur
 33. Lado Sarai
 34. Madipur
 35. Maksoodpur
 36. Mangolpur Khurd
 37. Mandavli Fazalpur
 38. Mashigarh
 39. Masjid Moth
 40. Mauzpur
 41. Mebrauli
 42. Munirka
 43. Nangal Raya
 44. Nangli Jaleb
 45. Nangloi Sayed
 46. Naraina
 47. Okhla
 48. Peepal Thala
 49. Pitampura
 50. Posangipur
 51. Rampura
 52. Sabipur
 53. Sarai Juliana
 54. Shahpur Jat
 55. Shakarpur Khas
 56. Shakurpur
 57. Shalimar
 58. Shekh Sarai
 59. Tamur Nagar
 60. Tatarpur
 61. Tehkhand
 62. Waziraagar
 63. Adchini
 S-64. Arkpur Bagh Mochi
 65. Badarpur
 66. Badli
 67. Behlolpur
 68. Chawkhandi
 S-69. Chirag, Delhi
 70. Dhaka
 71. Chonda Neemka
 72. Ghondli
 73. Heuz Rasi
 74. Jasola
 75. Jia Sarai
 76. Kaitwara
 77. Keshopur
 78. Khampur Raya
 79. Khampur (Part)
 80. Kharara

81. Kotta
 82. Madangir
 83. Madanpur Khadar
 84. Malikpur Chhawni
 85. Mandoli Kachi
 86. Mangolpur Kalan
 87. Mehpalpur
 88. Mohammadpur
 89. Naharpur
 90. Nangli Razapur
 91. Rajpur Chhawni
 92. Rithala
 93. Saboli
 94. Sadhora Kalan
 95. Samehpur
 S-96. Sarai Kalekhan
 97. Sarai Shahji
 98. Shadipur
 99. Seelampur
 100. Tihar
 101. Tughlakabad
 102. Shahdara
 103. Usmanpur
 104. Wazirabad
 105. Yasaf Sarai
 106. Zamroodpur

Note : "S" denotes villages declared as Slum.

Collection of Development Charges by DDA in Jheel Kuranja, Delhi

2966. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4016 on the December, 1985 regarding collection of development charges by DDA in Jheel Kuranja, Delhi and state :

(a) whether DDA has recovered the balance of Rs. 500/- from each of the encroachers in Jheel Kuranja, Delhi and the scheme of shifting them and providing them alternative sites has been implemented; and

(b) if not, the reasons or delay and the time by which this scheme is likely to be implemented ?

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

(b) It has not been possible to implement the scheme of shifting due to the court

case filed by Ram Lila Committee against DDA. The matter is sub-judice.

World Bank/EEC Team Review of Operation Flood Programme

2967. DR. A. KALANIDHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the joint EEC/World Bank Mission on Operation Flood II has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main findings of the team; and

(c) the action taken by Government theron ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No report has been received.

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

Maharashtra Electrosmelt Limited, Chandrapore

2968. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Maharashtra Electrosmelt Limited, Chandrapore has been taken over by the Steel Authority of India (SAIL);

(b) if so, whether poor performance of Maharashtra Electrosmelt Limited has prompted the take over; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to improve the performance of Maharashtra Electrosmelt Limited ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A combination of various factors, such as a rise in cost of electric power, a recession in demand for ferro manganese in the world market and steel production costs at MEL becoming uneconomical, prompted

the Government of Maharashtra to approach the Government of India suggesting a take-over of MEL by SAIL.

(c) Some of the steps planned to be taken for improving the performance of MEL are

- Existing facilities available for production of ferro manganese will be utilised fully to maximise production.
- These facilities will also be utilised for production of other ferro alloys to the extent feasible.
- Steel production at MEL, which had been stopped since 1982, will be restarted.

Allotment of Plots by DDA Under Rohini Scheme

2969. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA had launched a project called Rohini in early 1981 for allotment of plots to the people of different income groups;

(b) whether the applicants registered under New Pattern Scheme 1979 were allowed to get their registration transferred to Rohini;

(c) whether such applicants were promised priority in the matter of allotment of plots;

(d) if, whether allotment has been made to all such applicants; and

(e) if not, the time by which the allotment will be made to them?

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

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. Only few registrants have been left over and they will be accommodated in the next draw likely to be held in early 1987.

Drought Prone Blocks in Maharashtra

2970. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of blocks in Maharashtra recognised as droughtprone and for which Central assistance is granted;
- (b) the rate of assistance per block;
- (c) whether Government of Maharashtra have requested Union Government to recognise 13 more blocks as drought prone;
- (d) if so, decision taken with reasons for the same;
- (e) whether Government of Maharashtra has asked for increase in the rate of Central assistance and; if so, the details of the increase sought; and
- (f) Government's reaction thereon with reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) and (b). In Maharashtra 74 blocks in 12 districts have been identified as chronically drought prone areas and covered under Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP). The total allocation per block under DPAP during 1986-87 is Rs. 15 lakhs to be shared equally between the Central Govt. and the State Govt.

(c) to (f). In the Conference of State Ministers in-charge of Rural Development held in New Delhi on 24.10.86, Minister of Rural Development, Maharashtra suggested that 13 more blocks of the State may be recognised as chronically drought prone and should be brought within the fold of DPAP. He also suggested that the allocation under DPAP should be increased as the existing allocation of Rs. 15 lakhs per block was inadequate. However, the present coverage of the programme is based on the criteria laid down and recommendations made by the Task Force, as modified by the Inter-departmental Group in 1984, and has been given effect to from 1985-86. Allocation of

funds for DPAP under the Seventh Plan has been made keeping in view this programme coverage. Moreover, this programme is only of a supplemental nature and to achieve the desired results, necessary guidelines have been issued to integrate this programme with rural employment programmes like NREP and RLEGP, anti-poverty programme of IRDP, other State/Central schemes and also with funds released for scarcity relief.

It is, therefore, not considered desirable to make any change in the coverage and the scale of assistance under DPAP during the course of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Removal of Jhuggis From Vacant Plots in Paschim Vihar

2971. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the vacant plots in Block A-4 Paschim Vihar;
- (b) whether these plots are propose to be allotted and if so, when;
- (c) whether about 100 jhuggis have come up on these vacant plots;
- (d) if so, whether DDA proposes to remove these jhuggis; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Plots Nos. 122-127 in Block A-4, Paschim Vihar have not been allotted due to encroachments. These plots will be allotted after encroachments have/been removed.

(c) to (e). About 70 juggies are existing on these plots and will be removed by the D.D.A. in due course.

Setting up of Air Stations in West Bengal

2972. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Radio Stations in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of such stations is comparatively much less in West Bengal than in other major States, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up new stations in West Bengal to eliminate the existing imbalance in this regard; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) Details are indicated in the statement given below.

(b) No. Sir. The radio coverage in West Bengal which is 91% by area and 94% by population, is higher than the national average.

(c) The Radio coverage in West Bengal is quite satisfactory. Yet, AIR has included in the 7th Five Year Plan, schemes to set up new radio stations at Asansol and Murshidabad. It is also proposed to upgrade the existing AIR Transmitters at Calcutta, Siliguri and Kurseong.

STATEMENT

List of Existing Radio Stations as on
15.11.1986

S.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory and place of Radio Stations	No. of Radio Stations in the state.
(1)	(2)	(3)

1. Andhra Pradesh 5

(i) Hyderabad

(ii) Vijayawada

(iii) Vishakhapatnam

(iv) Cuddapah

(v) Adilabad.

2. Assam 3

(i) Guwahati

1	2	3
---	---	---

(ii) Silchar

(iii) Dibrugarh

3. Bihar

4

(i) Patna

(ii) Ranchi

(iii) Bhagalpur

(iv) Darbhanga

4. Gujarat

4

(i) Ahmedabad

(ii) Baroda

(iii) Bhuj

(iv) Rajkot

5. Haryana

1

(i) Rohtak

6. Himachal Pradesh

1

7. (i) Simla

7. Jammu and Kashmir

3

(i) Srinagar

(ii) Jammu

(iii) Leh

8. Karnataka

6

(i) Bangalore

(ii) Bhadravati

(iii) Dharwad

(iv) Gulberga

(v) Mangalore/Udipi

(vi) Mysore

8. Kerala

4

(i) Alleppey

(ii) Calicut

(iii) Trichur

(iv) Trivandrum

10. Madhya Pradesh

9

(i) Ambikapur

(ii) Bhopal

1	2	3	1	2	3
			(v) Jodhpur		
(iii) Chhatarpur			(vi) Suratgarh		
(iv) Gwalior			18. Sikkim		1
(v) Indore				(i) Gangtok	
(vi) Jabalpur				19. Tamil Nadu	5
(vii) Jagdalpur					
(viii) Raipur		9	(i) Coimbatore		
(ix) Rewa			(ii) Madras		
11. Maharashtra			(iii) Tiruchirapalli		
(i) Aurangabad			(iv) Tirunelveli		
(ii) Bombay			(v) Nagercoil		
(ii) Jalgaon			20. Tripura		
(iv) Nagpur				(i) Agartala	1
(v) Parbhani			21. Uttar Pradesh		
(vi) Poona			(i) Allahabad		
(vii) Ratnagiri			(ii) Almora		
(vii) Sangli			(iii) Gorakhpur		
(ix) Sholapur			(iv) Kanpur		
12. Manipur	1		(v) Lucknow		
(i) Imphal			(vi) Mathura		
13. Meghalaya	2		(vii) Najibabad		
(ii) Shillong			(viii) Rampur		
(ii) Tura			(ix) Varanasi		
Nagaland	1		22. West Bengal		
(i) Kohima			(i) Calcutta		
15. Orissa	3		(ii) Kurseong		
(i) Cuttack			(iii) Silliguri		
(ii) Jeypore			23. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	
(ii) Sambalpur					
16. Punjab	1		(i) Portblair		
(i) Jalandhar			24. Arunachal Pradesh	4	
17. Rajasthan	6		(i) Itanagar		
(i) Jaipur			(ii) Passighat		
(ii) Ajmer			(iii) Tawang		
(iii) Bikaner			(iv) Tezu		
(iv) Udaipur					

1	2	3
25. Chandigarh		1
(i) Chandigarh		
26. Delhi		
(i) Delhi		
27. Goa Daman Diu	1	
(i) Panaji		
28. Pondicherry	1	
(i) Pondicherry		
29. Mizoram	1	
(i) Aizawl		
Total :	92	

Wage Committee Set up by Central Board of Trustees Employees Provident Fund

2973. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Wage Committee set up by Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Fund has received representations to remove the anomaly in the pay scale of Superintendents; and

(b) if so, whether the Wage Committee would consider to redesignate the post of Superintendent as Section Officers and bring their pay scales at par with that of the Union Government and Employees State Insurance Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) A Pay Committee has been set up to go into the question of fitment, removal of anomalies, if any, in the adoption of the revised pay scales, and any other relevant matters keeping in view the entirety of recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission on which Government decisions have been announced.

(b) It is premature to say anything about this at this stage.

Publication of Air Publications

2974. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to restart the publication of 'Betar Jagat' and other similar publications connected with the A.I.R. ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) Out of the eight fortnightly Akashwani journals, four journals, namely Akashi (Assamese), Betar Jagat (Bengali), Nabhnvani (Gujarati) and Vani (Telugu) were closed down as these journals have been incurring losses over the years and were not likely to become self-supporting. There is no proposal to restart any of those journals.

(b) Does not arise.

Krishi Vigyan Kendras in Bihar

2975. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras in Bihar and the names of the agencies running them ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the Monghyr Krishi Vigyan Kendra neither adequate number of officers have been appointed nor infrastructural facilities exist there ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve the condition of the said kendra ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There are 8 Krishi Vigyan Kendras in Bihar. The locations of these Krishi Vigyan Kendras and the names of the respective agencies running them are as follows:-

S. No.	Name of the KVK with locations	Implementing Agencies
1.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Morabadi, Ranchi.	Rama Krishna Mission Ashram, Morabadi, Ranchi.
2.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sokhodeoora, Nawadah.	Gram Nirman Mandal, Sarvodaya Ashram, Sckhodeora, Nawadah.
3.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Monghyr.	Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa, Samastipur.
4.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Banka, Distt. Bhagalpur.	—do—
5.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Jaganathpur, Distt. Singhbhum.	Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi.
6.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Agwanpur, Distt. Saharsa	Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa, Samastipur (Bihar).
7.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sujani, Deoghar.	Santhal Pahadia Sewa Mandal, Baidhyanath, Deghar.
8.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hazaribagh.	Holycross Polytechnic, Hazaribagh.

(b) and (c). The growth of Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Monghyr under Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa, Samastipur (Bihar) has been relatively slow. Nevertheless, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has repeatedly requested the Vice-Chancellor of the university to look into the matters for early redressal. Fortunately, the university has taken the following steps to improve the working condition of the Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Monghyr :

- (i) filling up of all the positions of the Krishi Vigyan Kendra;
- (ii) Developing the physical facilities including buildings and farms; and
- (iii) providing adequate funds in time.

Exemption of Central Government Properties in States from Property Tax

2976. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government properties located in the States are still exempted from property tax denying the local bodies a substantial revenue;

(b) whether doing away with this exemption requires an amendment to the Constitution; and .

(c) if so, whether such an amendment is sought to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Central Government properties located in the States are exempted from property tax under Article 285 of the Constitution of India. However, the Government of India pay the service Charges for specific services rendered by the local authorities. The Central Government companies/corporations do not enjoy such exemption.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The Government has no proposal at present to introduce an amendment to the Constitution.

Set-Back to Irrigation Development

2977. SHRI R.S. MANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that by withdrawing the S.F.D.A. scheme all over the country and the lift irrigation scheme in some parts of the country, the farmers are suffering financially and there is a setback to irrigation development in some parts of the country like Western Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate to reintroduce this scheme in such parts of the country where it is absolutely necessary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) and (b). The Small Farmers Development Agency Programme was merged with Integrated Rural Development Programme when IRDP was extended to all the blocks in the country in October, 1980. The identified beneficiary families under the IRD Programme are free to take up any scheme including minor irrigation either individually or in groups for which subsidy and credit are made available.

To further encourage minor irrigation activities under IRDP, since September, 1985, there is now no monetary ceiling limit on subsidy though percentage ceiling of 25%, 33 1/3% and 50% as the case may be continues as before. Further under community minor irrigation projects where more than 50% landholders in the Ayacut are IRDP small and marginal farmers and they own no less than 25% land, the subsidy ceiling for each IRDP family in such case will be 50%. The cost apportionment is for each group member will be in proportion to their land as a percentage of total land in the Ayacut. Assistance under IRDP will, however, be restricted to projects costing upto Rs. 2 lakhs per block.

In addition to the above, for encouraging minor irrigation activity, the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation has initiated a massive programme in the form of a Centrally sponsored scheme of assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production in all States, including Maharashtra. Under this scheme a provision of Rs. 3.50 lakhs per block per

annum as subsidy has been provided for minor irrigation component. Required credit is raised from financial institutions.

The above would indicate that the above two programmes of Government provide for minor irrigation activity.

Appointment of Head of the Nuclear Research Lab., IARI

2979. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of Head of the Nuclear Research Laboratory at Indian Agricultural Research Institute has been lying vacant for a considerable time; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Non-availability of a suitable scientist.

Setting up of Joint Venture Fertilizer Project in Tunisia

2980. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Tunisia have agreed to set up a major fertilizer project in that country as a joint venture;

(b) if so, whether both the countries have agreed to set up a joint working group for the establishment of the fertilizer project;

(c) whether the unber of agreements for different types of fertilizers needed by the two countries have also been signed; and

(d) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) There are proposals for setting up joint venture fertilizer plants for phosphatic and potashic fertilizers in Tunisia. However, no decisions have been taken.

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

Supply of Harmful Wheat Seeds in Bihar

2981. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 50,000 quintals of wheat seeds treated with harmful pesticides were sold to Bihar Government between 1982 to 1985;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Magisterial enquiry into the sale of wheat to poor people by a Patna Magistrate has revealed this fact; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected from various sources. The same will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Evaluation of Crop Insurance Scheme

2982. SHRIMATI USHA CHOU-DHARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent evaluation of insurance scheme by the International Food Policy Research Institute showed that the crop insurance programme had not benefited the poorer and the small farmers who form the majority in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the improvement suggested for making the crop insurance programmes more purposeful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The Government of India is not aware of any evaluation of crop insurance scheme conducted by the International Food Policy Research institute. The present Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme has been under implementation in the country since kharif 1985 season and it is too early to draw any conclusions regarding its merits and demerits. As per indications, the scheme has benefited the farming community to a large extent.

Reduction in Land Acreage Under Cotton Cultivation

2983. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Union Government to reduce the land acreage under cotton cultivation in the country in view of a large surplus stock of cotton;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to avoid shifting of cotton cultivation to other crops and to dispose of the surplus stock of cotton?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The Government of India have endeavoured to impress upon the major cotton growing States to divert area from cotton to oilseeds and pulses. No targets regarding diversion of area were, however, fixed. In order to dispose of the surplus stock of cotton, a long term Export Policy has been announced under which 6 lakh bales of cotton will be exported per year on continuous basis for three years. Also, Cotton Corporation of India has adopted modified sales terms for increasing consumption of cotton within the country.

[Translation]**Landless Agricultural Labourers**

2984. SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of landless agricultural labourers in the country, State-wise and the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe labourers among them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): The number of landless agricultural labourers as such is not available from the Population Census 1981. However, the Statewise total number of agricultural labourers with break-up for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT
Landless Agricultural Labourers

(in lakh numbers)

S. No.	State/UTs.	Number of Agricultural Labourers	Number of Scheduled Castes Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	83.2	27.3	6.9
2.	Bihar	73.7	26.9	5.0
3.	Gujarat	24.9	3.2	7.9
4.	Haryana	5.9	3.7	—
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0.4	0.2	neg.
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.6	0.1	—
7.	Karnataka	36.6	10.6	3.2
8.	Kerala	19.2	5.4	0.6
9.	Madhya Pradesh	48.6	11.5	17.4
10.	Maharashtra	64.7	8.4	12.5
11.	Manipur	0.3	neg.	neg.
12.	Meghalaya	0.6	neg.	0.5
13.*	Orissa	24.0	6.7	8.5
14.	Punjab	10.9	7.9	—
15.	Rajasthan	7.6	3.2	1.3
16.	Tamil Nadu	60.4	25.6	0.9
17.	Tripura	1.5	0.3	0.6
18.	Uttar Pradesh	51.8	26.0	—
19.	West Bengal	38.9	15.1	6.2
20.	Others	1.2	0.4	0.1
ALL-INDIA*		555.0	182.5	71.7

* Excludes Assam where Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time to 1981 Census.

NOTE A person who worked in another person's land for wages in cash, kind or share of crop was regarded as an agricultural labourer. Such a person had no risk in cultivation but merely worked in another person's land for wages. An agricultural labourer had no right of lease or contract on land on which he worked.

neg.—negligible

[English]

Posts Sanctioned for Doordarshan

**2985. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH
PATIL :**

SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :

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

(a) whether new posts of Additional Director General and Deputy Director General and other senior officers have been sanctioned for the Doordarshan;

(b) whether augmentation of staff in other cadres is also being done ; and

(c) the reasons and justification therefor and whether this will bring about streamlining in the functioning and performance of Doordarshan ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. One post of Additional Director General and three posts of Deputy Director General with posts of supporting officers and staff have been created for strengthening the Administration, Finance and Training Wings at the Headquarters of Doordarshan.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) To meet its constantly growing requirements to improve its functioning and performance, Doordarshan endeavours to restructure, modify and expand its organisation so that the content and quality improve further.

Allocation of Funds to States Under Rural Development Programmes

2986. SHRI H.A. DORA :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

SHRI C. SAMBU :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent on National Rural Employment Programme and the number of beneficiaries Statewise ;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the allocation under Integrated Rural Development Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and National Rural Employment Programme to provide employment to the rural people ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) A statement indicating the amounts spent on National Rural Employment Programme during the Sixth Plan (1980-81 to 1984-85) as also in the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 is enclosed. The achievements under the programme are monitored in terms of mandays of employment generated and not in terms of number of persons benefited. Accordingly, the employment generated under the programme State-wise is also indicated in the statement given below.

(b) and (c). Seventh Plan outlays for Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme are Rs. 2358.81 crores (inclusive of State share), Rs. 2487.47 crores (inclusive of State share) and Rs. 1743.78 crores respectively.

As against these, allocation made for the first two years of the Seventh Plan (1985-86 and 1986-87) under these programmes are as under :

Programme	Allocations made (including the value of foodgrains in case of NREP and RLEGP)	1985-86	1886-87
	(Rs. in crores)	(Rs. in crores)	
IRDP	407.36*	543.82*	
NREP	337.21*	442.65*	
RLEGP	606.33	633.65	

*Inclusive of State share.

STATEMENT

The amount spent and Employment Generated under National Rural Employment Programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan and 1985-86 and 1986-87

Sl. No.	State/UT	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)			Period upto which Col. 5 relates to	Employment Generation (lakh mandays)				Period upto which Col. 10 relates to	
		Sixth Plan	1985-86	1986-87		Sixth Plan	1985-86	1986-87	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Andhra Pr.		18303.94	4735.80	2506.70	25546.44	Sep. 86	1853.25	214.48	119.17	2186.90	Sep. 86
2. Assam		3480.17	736.22	501.26	4717.65	Oct. 86	262.22	25.77	20.46	308.45	Oct. 86
3. Bihar		21518.79	7065.17	3186.38	32170.34	Sep. 86	1995.67	416.27	159.41	2571.35	Sep. 86
4. Gujarat		6420.72	1568.00	1119.38	9108.10	Oct. 86	515.58	69.71	53.93	639.22	Oct. 86
5. Haryana		1914.91	472.14	259.66	2646.71	Oct. 86	349.80	14.77	8.03	372.60	Oct. 86
6. H.P.		1226.43	290.24	147.27	1663.94	Oct. 86	88.23	15.98	9.35	113.56	Oct. 86
7. J & K		1303.01	422.37	408.31	2133.69	Oct. 86	102.90	19.11	12.91	134.92	Oct. 86
8. Karnataka		9902.34	3782.59	1112.27	14797.20	Sept. 86	1152.88	201.45	63.13	1417.45	Sept. 86
9. Kerala		8005.44	1781.88	867.02	10654.34	Sept. 86	628.59	81.13	39.40	749.12	Oct. 86
10. Madhya Pr.		15569.60	3332.19	232.35	21134.14	Oct. 86	1809.72	2128.2	146.08	2168.12	Oct. 86
11. Maharashtra		13877.42	3725.28	1301.81	18904.51	Sep. 86 ^{**}	1601.07	250.03	72.05	1923.15	Sep. 86
12. Manipur		139.15	49.41	79.39	267.95	Oct. 86	8.21	2.65	4.51	15.37	Oct. 86
13. Meghalaya		81.54	59.84	38.81	180.19	Oct. 86	5.43	3.89	2.08	11.40	Oct. 86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14. Nagaland		292.01	69.45	41.60	403.06	Aug. 86	105.77	2.56	0.95	109.28	Aug. 86
15. Orissa		7824.62	2063.86	1112.06	11000.54	Sep. 86	983.22	147.83	89.06	1220.11	Sep. 86
16. Punjab		2485.12	757.73	228.96	3471.81	Oct. 86	102.68	27.34	7.46	137.48	Oct. 86
17. Rajasthan		7532.71	5427.99	2118.68	15079.38	Sep. 86	568.25	497.86	816.26	1882.38	Oct. 86
18. Sikkim		114.77	48.57	32.10	195.44	Oct. 86	8.65	2.36	1.49	12.50	Oct. 86
19. Tamil Nadu		17319.00	4469.03	2910.66	24698.69	Oct. 86	1798.87	298.07	185.53	2282.47	Oct. 86
20. Tripura		616.60	159.06	56.90	832.56	Sep. 86	122.34	7.12	2.98	132.44	Sep. 86
21. U.P.		33021.78	9585.78	4686.56	47294.12	Oct. 86	2238.37	501.90	206.78	2947.05	Oct. 86
22. W. Bengal		11309.88	2839.42	2427.20	16576.50	Oct. 86	1383.54	130.95	120.30	1634.79	Oct. 86
23. A & N Is.		159.79	41.60	15.41	196.80	Sep. 86	18.41	2.82	1.21	22.44	Sep. 86
24. Aruna. Pradesh		132.10	32.24	19.67	184.01	Oct. 86	9.68	2.17	1.23	13.08	Oct. 86
25. Chandigarh		17.98	12.47	3.77	34.72	Oct. 85	0.74	0.35	0.16	1.25	Oct. 86
26. D & N Haveli		31.91	26.59	4.59	63.49	Oct. 86	2.78	1.94	0.16	4.88	Oct. 86
27. Delhi		13.48	20.53	5.88	39.89	Sep. 86	0.40	0.28	0.21	0.89	Sep. 86
28. G.D. & Diu		154.67	77.60	42.16	274.43	Oct. 86	10.70	3.79	1.58	16.07	Oct. 86
29. Lakshadweep		48.49	31.97	14.82	95.28	Sep. 86	3.87	1.66	0.75	6.28	Sep. 86
30. Mizoram		129.96	33.81	17.29	181.06	Oct. 86	11.47	1.58	0.70	13.75	Oct. 86
31. Pondicherry		97.62	37.54	33.89	169.05	Sep. 86	9.05	2.40	1.73	13.18	Sep. 86
ALL INDIA :		183425.95	53756.37	27533.21	264715.53		17751.85	3161.04	2149.05	23061.94	

Media Planning and Computerisation

2987. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the steps taken for "Media planning and computerisation" in the field of advertisements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : Computerisation has been introduced in the matter of preparation of statements of space taken and expenditure incurred on advertisements released to newspapers, category-wise and language-wise to facilitate more efficient "media planning."

Lease of Coconut Garden in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2988. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether coconut gardens in Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been leased to private companies;

(b) if so, whether during British time Government used to maintain these gardens;

(c) whether these coconut gardens are not being maintained properly by the private companies;

(d) whether there is a demand that these coconut gardens should be maintained by the Coconut Board;

(e) if so, whether Government are examining this proposal; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Coconut gardens in Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been leased to private company and individuals. British Government maintained these gardens for the settlement of prisoners.

(c) Some of the coconut gardens leased to private individuals/company are neglected condition.

(a) to (f). The Coconut Development Board has suggested that management of these plantation units may be vested with the Board so that these can be rejuvenated. The Board has been asked to furnish certain information in this regard.

[*Translation*]

Royalty on Minerals

2989. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the amount of "mineral royalty" is outstanding against the Central establishments in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details the amount outstanding; and

(c) the action being taken by Union Government to ensure payment of the outstanding amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Promotion Prospects for CPWD Junior Engineers

2990. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any cadre review of junior Engineers Cadre in CPWD is conducted and implemented;

(b) what are the prospects for Junior Engineers for promotion to the grade of Assistant Engineer after cadre review and implementation and normally how much period would be involved for a J.E. to get promotion as AE; and

(c) the policy of Government to reduce the 26 years stagnation of the JEs. in CPWD ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) A cadre review of the Junior Engineers' cadre in CPWD has been undertaken. Since the review has not so far been completed, the question of implementation does not arise at this stage.

(b) Since the review is yet to be finalised, it is not possible to indicate details as to how much time will be taken for promoting Junior Engineers after the cadre review. At present it takes about 25 years on the Civil side and 20 years on the Electrical side for a J.E. to be promoted as AE.

(c) Cadre review has been undertaken only to remove stagnation among the J.Es. in the CPWD.

[Translation]

Setting up of TV Centre at Begusarai

2991. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a full fledged Doordarshan Centre at Begusarai ;

(b) whether Government have taken any action in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). Establishment of a low power (100W) TV relay transmitter at Begusarai has been included in the VII Plan of Doordarshan. Action for procurement of equipment has been initiated.

Indira Housing Scheme

2992. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide houses to one crore Scheduled Caste persons throughout the country under "Indira Housing Scheme" during 1990 ;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme ;

(c) the number and other details of the houses allotted so far to Scheduled Castes and the people of backward and other classes under this scheme in Gujarat and other States and Union Territories; and

(d) the number of houses built and allotted in Delhi and Gujarat during the period 1 January, 1982 to 30 June, 1986 under different schemes by various agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :
(a) and (b). Indira Awaas Yojana for construction of houses for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers in rural areas has been launched during the Seventh Plan as part of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. It envisages construction of one million houses in the Seventh Plan. Allocation of funds for the Yojana is made on year to year basis. A total amount of Rs. 225 crores has been allotted for the Yojana for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 and a total of 3,13,574 housing units costing Rs. 307 crores have been approved so far.

(c) The State and Union Territory-wise statement of allocation of funds and units of houses approved under Indira Awaas Yojana so far is at Statement-I given below.

(d) The information is given in Statement-II below.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of funds allocated, value and number of Housing Units approved under Indira Awaas Yojana upto 31.10.1986

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	Funds allocated (Rs. lakhs)	No. of Units approved
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2172.00	26603
2.	Assam	466.00	3000
3.	Bihar	3167.00	39340
4.	Gujarat	730.00	11750
5.	Haryana	200.00	3227
6.	Himachal Pradesh	138.00	1462
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	168.00	2997
8.	Karnataka	1042.00	15798
9.	Kerala	929.00	17173
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1758.00	21732
11.	Maharashtra	1782.00	23000
12.	Manipur	25.00	160
13.	Meghalaya	34.00	230
14.	Nagaland	25.00	368
15.	Orissa	996.00	7120 @ Excludes Rs. 200.00
16.	Punjab	260.00	3573 lakhs kept
17.	Rajasthan	725.00	9741 aside for
18.	Sikkim	18.00	262 Research &
19.	Tamil Nadu	1866.00	44852 Development
20.	Tripura	75.00	1618 for SC/ST
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3889.00	53518 Housing on
22.	West Bengal	1707.00	25394 experimental basis

U.Ts.

23.	A & N Islands	18.00	100
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	18.00	—
25.	Chandigarh	5.00	—
26.	D & N Haveli	9.00	62
27.	Delhi	12.00	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	25.00	180
29.	Lakshadweep	5.00	—
30.	Mizoram	18.00	203
31.	Pondicherry	18.00	111

STATEMENT II

I. Information in respect of House-site-cum construction assistance programme and Housing for Economically Weaker Sections for Gujarat and Delhi.

GUJARAT

Year	House sites allotted (Families)	Construction assistance (Families)	EWS Housing (Dwelling Units)
1982—83	12105	41588	6974
1983—84	84867	43290	6474
1984—85	65118	45156	13380
1985—86	31198	37484	7251

DELHI

1982—83	2406	—	2131
1983—84	4197	1000	—
1984—85	4608	1000	10327
1985—86	4579	1000	612

II. No. of Houses allotted in Delhi by D.D.A.

1982—83	General Housing Scheme	New Pattern Scheme
M.I.G.	190	32
L.I.G.	204	107
Janta	NIL	140
<i>1983—84</i>		
M.I.G.	2200	1151
L.I.G.	421	2058
Janta	581	1561
<i>1984—85</i>		
M.I.G.	889	72
L.I.G.	546	2296
Janta	Nil	3495
<i>1985—1986 (Upto June, 1986)</i>		
M.I.G.	1902	7132
L.I.G.	1780	5908
Janta	609	5608

Self Financing Scheme

1982—83	—	1620
1983—84	—	2893
1984—85	—	2142
1985—86	—	5205

[English]

Fisheries University for Kerala

2993. SHRI A. CHARLES :
PROF. K.V. THOMAS :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is a proposal to start a Fisheries University in the Seventh Five Year Plan period ;
- (b) if so, the details thereof ;
- (c) whether a request has been received from Kerala Government to the effect that the proposed Fisheries University be located in Kerala ; and
- (d) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir. However, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has taken a decision to develop an existing fisheries Institute of the Council into an institute with a "deemed-to-be" university status.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Appointment of National Commission for Drought Prone Areas

2994. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :

SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gujarat Government have demanded that a National Commission for drought-prone areas be appointed in view of the recurring drought in the State and in other parts of the country; and

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

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

(a) and (b). In the Conference of State Ministers in charge of Rural Development held in New Delhi on 24th October, 1986, Minister of Rural Development, Gujarat, suggested that a National Commission should be set up to carry out an indepth analysis of the current strategy to assess the extent to which the goal of drought proofing has been achieved. He observed that new initiatives and corrective measures might be called for to save vast tracts of drought prone areas from ravages of nature.

The present design and content of Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) is based on the recommendations made by the Task Force in its report submitted in 1982. The present coverage of the programme is based on the criteria laid down, and recommendations made by the Task Force, as modified by the Inter-departmental Group of 1984 and has been given effect to from 1985-86. Allocation of funds for DPAP under the Seventh Plan has been made keeping in view the strategy laid down in the above reports. It is not considered desirable to make any change in the Programme design, content and coverage during the course of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

The Central Government do not, therefore, consider it necessary to set up any National Commission, as suggested by the Minister incharge of Rural Development, Gujarat.

Coconut Development Scheme

2995. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU :
SHRI P. A. ANTONY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new scheme has been formulated by Union Government for research work on coconut development ;

(b) whether it is being implemented in Tamil Nadu and Kerala ; and .

(c) whether the scheme is successful enough in getting more production for the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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

(b) Research work on coconut is already in progress in Tamil Nadu and Kerala under the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute Centres in Kerala and the All India Coordinated Project on Palms in Tamil Nadu. It is being further strengthened during the VII Plan.

(c) Yes, Sir. Productivity/hectare has increased from 10043 nuts/ha to 10651 nuts in Tamil Nadu over the past 10 years. A slight decline from 4970 to 4910 nuts/ha, is, however noticed in Kerala in the same period due mainly to the damages caused by the wilt disease.

High Technology for Steel Sector

2996. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any new strategy under consideration for the use of high technology in the Steel Sector ;

(b) whether priority has been given for Research and Development programmes in the Steel Sector ;

(c) whether Science Advisory Committee has held any meeting so far ; and

(d) if so, the subjects discussed and decisions arrived at such meetings ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Science Advisory Committee on Iron and Steel has so far held five meetings. The major subjects discussed in the various meetings include development of emerging technologies of Iron making e.g. KR and INRED process ; technological upgradation of SAIL plants with the help of imported as well as indigenously deve-

loped technologies : improvement of raw material quality e.g. coal, coke, refractories, fluxes etc ; interaction of R & D centres with academic and scientific institutions etc. The Committee in its fifth meeting decided that based on its deliberations, an overall science and technology plan for the steel sector should be prepared identifying the thrust areas and technology missions. This plan is expected to be finalised early.

Amount Allotted to Andhra Pradesh for Small and Marginal Farmers

2997. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allotted to Andhra Pradesh for assisting the small and marginal farmers during the current financial year and the current Plan period ;

(b) the criteria adopted to identify the small and marginal farmers ;

(c) the instructions issued to identify deserving farmers and the details thereof; and

(d) the extent to which funds were utilised and the success achieved during the period so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to small and Marginal Farmers for increasing agricultural production funds amounting to Rs.387.75 lakh have been released by the Government of India as Central share to Andhra Pradesh during 1987-87 (Upto 7.11.86). Grant-in-aid is allotted on annual basis under the scheme.

(b) and (c). Detailed guidelines for implementation of this scheme including the procedure for identification of the small and marginal farmers have issued to all the State Governments. The definition of small and marginal farmers, as accepted under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) has been adopted as criteria for identification of small and marginal farmers under this scheme. The eligibility would be

in terms of either ownership or cultivation of holdings of the prescribed size. The usual income criteria as in the case of IRDP is not applicable. The definition of the small and marginal farmers is given below :

(i) *Small Farmer* : A cultivator with a land holding of 2 hectares or below is a small farmer. A farmer having class 1 irrigated land, as defined in the State Land Ceilings Legislation, of one hectare or less will also be considered as a small farmer. Where the land is irrigated but not of the Class-1 variety, a suitable conversion ratio may be adopted by the State Government with a ceiling of 2 hectares.

(ii) *Marginal Farmer* : A person with a land holding of one hectare or below is a marginal farmer. In the case of Class-I irrigated land, the ceiling will be 0.50 hectare.

(d) Andhra Pradesh Government have reported that sum of Rs. 1737.66 lakh were utilised against Rs. 1991.84 lakh released by the Government of India since inception upto the end of June, 1986. The progress achieved under various components of the scheme since its operation is indicated below:

Component	Achievement Upto June, 1986
(i) Minor Irrigation	
(a) Number of wells/tube-wells constructed.	35451
(b) Number of pumpsets/diesel engines/electric motors installed.	37364
(ii) Number of seed minikits distributed (In lakh)	3.28
(iii) Area covered under land development (Hectare)	12337

Approval of Water Supply Schemes for Rajasthan

2998. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to acute famine and drought conditions in Rajasthan, a large number of wells and tube-wells have gone dry this year ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Govern-

ment of Rajasthan had submitted schemes of drinking water supply for financial sanction to the Union Government ;

(c) whether approximately 225 schemes of drinking water supply of district Alwar, Rajasthan are pending with the Central Public Health Environmental Engineering Organisation Cell, for financial sanction ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to accord approval to the schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) The Govrnment of Rajasthan has submitted a memorandum seeking Central assistance on account of drought.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Rural Water Supply schemes to be taken up under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) are submitted to the Union Government for technical sanction by States, including Rajasthan.

(c) and (d). No schemes pertaining to district Alwar, Rajasthan, are pending for sanction with the Central Public Health & Environmental Organisation (Rural Water Supply), Department of Rural Development.

Publication of Employment News

2999. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of copies of Employment News published every month ; and

(b) the amount spent on printing and the amount received on the sale of these magazines every month ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) During 1985-86, on an average 12,98,350 copies of Employment News in English, Hindi & Urdu were published every month.

(b) During 1985-86, the average monthly expenditure on printing of Employment News in English, Hindi and Urdu was Rs. 13.52

lakhs. As against this, the Weekly earned an average monthly revenue of Rs. 16.72 lakhs.

Construction of Drains in Developing Colonies

3000. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal is under the consideration of the Delhi Development Authority to bring in a new system which will obviate the need for constructing small medium and major drains in the developing colonies to minimise the cost of construction;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the scheme will be implemented ?

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

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

[*Translation*]

Reduction of Cost of Houses for Weaker Sections

3001. SHRI K.N. PRADHAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any efforts to reduce the cost of houses allotted to persons belonging to economically weaker sections; and

(b) If so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) In urban areas, experimental projects are being undertaken by the National Buildings Organisation to promote adoption of new techniques and materials. In rural areas the NBO Regional Housing Development Centres take up low cost demonstration of rural housing projects to promote improved use of locally available materials and appropriate low cost technology for

rural housing. The NBO and its Centres are also assisting the State Govts. in implementation of their large scale housing programmes especially with the objective of reducing the cost of construction.

[*English*]

Gas-based fertilizer plant at Shahjahanpur, U.P.

3002. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposed gas-based fertilizer plant at Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh is very much behind schedule;

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

(c) the action Government propose to take so that the plant is completed within the scheduled time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (c) . The promoters of the Project have not taken adequate steps for speedy implementation of their fertilizer project at Shahjahanpur. Government is regularly reviewing the progress of implementation and the promoters have been advised, from time to time, to expedite the execution of the project.

Features on Life of Freedom Fighters

3003. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to State :

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring out more features on the life of freedom fighters, especially on Gandhiji, Nehruji Netaji and others, similar to the programme telecast by Doordarshan, namely, 'Raj Se Swaraj'; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) These programmes would cover features on eminent Indian including freedom fighters, who by their unique achievements different spheres had helped building independent India. However these

will be independent TV programmes and not necessarily sponsored serials like 'Raj-se-Swaraj'.

Production of Ginger

3004. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Government has declared a support price for ginger; and

(b) if so, the aid given by Union Government to Kerala for implementing the support price scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Kerala State Government in their Order dated 20th June, 1986, introduced a market intervention scheme for ginger fixing Rs. 1000/- per quintal as the support price.

(b) State Government of Kerala has not sought any assistance from Central Government for implementing the scheme.

Allocation of Funds for Social Forestry

3005. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 20 per cent of the funds for National Rural Employment Programme were allocated for Social Forestry but due to revised guidelines only 10 per cent is being given to Forest Departments and the balance to Panchayati Raj or DRD; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b). Till the year 1944-45 10% of the allocations under National Rural Employment Programme were earmarked for social forestry. This was raised to 20% during the year 1985-86 and 20% from the current year.

The works under the programme including social forestry works can be executed by involving Panchayati Raj Institutions and/or specialised agencies/Departments concerned.

While some of the States execute most of the social forestry works through Forest Departments, in case of others these works are executed partly by involving Forest Department and partly the Panchayati Raj Institutions etc.

Modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant

3006. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the funds allocated for modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant are being internally generated; and

(b) if not, their source, with details ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). In the VII Plan, a provision of Rs. 360 crores has been made for modernisation and technological upgradation of Rourkela Steel Plant. During this Plan period, SAIL is expected to fund all its capital schemes through internal resources. Loans from the Steel Development Fund and borrowings, SAIL will not seek any budgetary support from Government.

Expansion of TV Network

3007. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to expand the TV network in the Southern States, specially in Tamil Nadu in the district of Madurai/Kanyakumari; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to instal TV relay centres in these districts ?

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

(b) TV service is available in Madurai and Kanyakumari districts from the high power (10KW) transmitter at Kodaikanal. Setting up a high power transmitter at Rameshwaram and low power (100W) transmitters at Dharmapuri, Nagarcoil and Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu is included in the VII Plan. The VII Plan also includes establishment of a TV studio centre at Madurai.

Delay in Construction of Haldia Fertilizer Factory

3008. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) when is the Haldia Fertiliser Factory expected to commence production ;

(b) the amount so far invested for the same ; and

(c) the reasons for delay in completing the construction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) No firm date of sustained commercial production can be indicated, at present.

(b) An amount of Rs.469.77 crores has been spent upto September, 1986.

(c) The main reasons for delay in the construction of the project were delay in the civil works due to poor soil conditions, changes in the source of supply of equipments, delay in the supply of critical equipments by the suppliers, etc.

Accident in Bhilai Steel Plant

3009. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of workers in Bhilai Steel Plant were killed and injured when a big wall collapsed on them on 19 October, 1986 ;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made into the matter and the causes of the accident ascertained ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Presumably, reference is being made to an accident, at Bhilai Steel Plant on 18th October, 1986, when a wall in the Steel Melting Shop area collapsed after being hit by an operating fork lift. Seven persons had been injured of which five died later on.

(b) and (c). A Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional General Manager (Maintenance Services) was constituted to enquire into the cause of the accident and to suggest measures so as to avoid such accidents in future. The findings and recommendations

of the Committee are given in the statement given below.

STATEMENT

Findings

The findings of the Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Additional Manager (Maintenance) to enquire into the accident in the Steel Melting Shop area of Bhilai Steel Plant, are as follows :

1. The Forklift operator could not control the forklift.
2. The strength of the wall at the portion where it collapsed was inadequate to withstand the impact.
3. The workers who got injured were not expected to be at the spot because it was neither their place of work nor their authorised place for taking rest meant due to its proximity to a railway track for carrying molten iron and where hot metal splashes are likely to occur.

Recommendations

The Committee made the following recommendations for preventing recurrence of such accidents in future :

1. The closing walls made in the shed in question should be dismantled forthwith and re-made in accordance with approved drawings.
2. Unauthorised entry to outside of the shed should be permanently closed by erecting suitable structures on either side of the shed to ensure that nobody is able to go there.
3. Every department may examine the presence of unauthorised temporary sheds and have them dismantled if these are no longer required. If sheds are required at some places, these may be constructed only with the permission of Management and in accordance with the approved drawings.
4. Workers and supervisors must be given strict instructions that before the start of the work and during free or idle periods, they should remain in the rest shelters or other authorised places only. Periodic checking must be made

of such places which are unsafe, inaccessible, but can provide a place for doing things which are not permitted. Suitable action should be taken against persons who go to unauthorised places.

5. Suitable placards/notices prohibiting presence of people at such places should be displayed both in English and Hindi.

Monitoring of Utilisation of Funds for Rural Development in West Bengal

3010. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN :

SHRI NARAYAN CHOURBEEY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are planning to intensify monitoring of the utilisation of the central funds for rural development in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, whether such monitoring is done in any other State :

(c) if not, the reasons for doing so in West Bengal ; and

(d) the progress made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) to (d). The Government is regularly monitoring the utilisation of Central Funds for Rural Development in all the States including West Bengal. The monitoring is done through periodical reports, field inspections and discussions with the State officers. The release of every instalment of Central funds for these programme is conditional on the proper utilisation of the funds released earlier. In addition monthly concurrent evaluation on random sampling basis has been introduced for Integrated Rural Development programmes.

Improvement in Cultivation of Betel Leaf

3011. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to improve the cultivation and growing of betel leaf;

(d) whether Government have undertaken any research and development programme on betel leaf;

(c) whether Government have fixed any remunerative price for the betel leaf growers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether Government propose to take proper steps in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Various measures including research programmes have been taken to develop as well as to improve cultivation of betel leaf. These *inter alia* include (i) Providing loans to growers by NABARD through cooperatives both for cultivation and irrigation facilities, (ii) supply of plant protection chemicals and fertilisers through Cooperatives and other dealers; and (iii) Implementing All India Coordinated Research Project with a view to work out practical measures for control of diseases, betterment of agro-techniques and selection of improved varieties by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) For all agricultural produce, Government do not fix remunerative price.

(f) State Governments are providing assistance in the production and marketing of betel leaf to ensure remunerative prices to the growers. Further, a scheme for research on control of diseases on betel leaf is also being implemented by Indian Council of Agricultural Research for increased production and high returns to the growers.

[Translation]

Screening of Bhojpuri Films on T.V.

3012. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Bhojpuri films and of those in other languages shown on Television during the year 1985-86;

(b) whether Government propose to show at least one Bhojpuri film every month either on Sunday or any other day;

(c) if so, the time by which it will be done; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) During 1985-86, 127 feature films in Hindi and 70 feature films in other Indian languages including two in Bhojpuri were telecast on Doordarshan.

(b) to (d). Only National Award winning best films in regional languages and also those shown in the Indian panorama of 1985 and subsequent years are considered for telecast on the national network of Doordarshan by rotation. If Bhojpuri films fulfilling the above criteria are offered by producers/rightholders for telecast will also be considered alongwith other regional language films for national telecast.

[English]

Consumption of Fertiliser in Kerala
3013. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita consumption of fertilisers in Kerala;

(b) the national average; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase the per capita consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Based on 1981 population census, per capita consumption of Fertilisers ($N + P_2O_5 + K_2O$) during 1981- 2 in Kerala and the country was 3.73 and 8.86 Kilograms respectively. The per hectare Fertiliser ($N + P_2O_5 + K_2O$) consumption during 1981-82 for Kerala and the country was 30.62 and 34.25 Kilograms respectively. This increased to 49.83 Kilograms per hectare for Kerala and 50.61

Kilograms for the country during 1985-86.

(c) The steps taken to increase the consumption are given in the statement given below.

STATEMENT

Steps Taken to Increase Fertiliser Consumption

- (1) Adequate and timely availability of fertilisers through domestic production and import has been ensured.
- (2) An Intensive Fertiliser 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.
- (3) Delivery of fertilisers is made on Government account upto Block level all over the country, instead of upto Rail head destination as hitherto.
- (4) 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.
- (5) The quantum of short-term loans to the States for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs, including fertilisers has been raised from Rs. 130 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, 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87.
- (6) In order to ensure easy availability of fertilisers near the consuming Centres, the number of sale points were raised from 1.11 lakh on 30.11.1981 to 1.56 lakh on 31.3.1985.

Setting up of T.V. Studio at Bhubaneswar

3014. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether adequate Television studio facilities have not been provided in Orissa;
- (d) whether the proposal for construction of a full-fledged studio at Bhubaneswar has not been given due consideration;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to set up a full-fledged T.V. studio at Bhubaneswar?

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

(a) A Programme Production Centre has been functioning at Cuttack since 1974.

(b) to (d). A scheme for establishment of full-fledged T.V. Studio Centre, with satellite uplinking facilities, at Bhubaneswar has been approved. The site for the studio centre has been taken over and action has been initiated for inviting tenders for construction of the building. Orders for long-delivery equipment have been placed on the manufacturers.

Norms Applicable for Drought Prone Areas

3015. **SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Union Government contemplate to declare Delhi as drought prone area, in view of the scanty rains this season;
- (b) the norms applicable for declaring an area as drought prone area;
- (c) whether these norms apply uniformly throughout the country; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d). The existing coverage of Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) is based on the criteria laid down, and recommendations made, by the Task Force in 1982 as modified by the Inter-departmental Group in 1984 and has been given effect to from 1985-86. The important consideration in deciding the coverage has been Rainfall cum Irrigation status of areas, besides certain administrative factors, and these criteria were applied throughout the country.

Delhi is not covered under DPAP and there is no proposal at present to extend the coverage of the programme so as to include Delhi.

Safety of Workers in Industrial Units

3017. **SHRI P.M. SAYEED :** Will the

Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government are adopting new measures for the safety of workers in the industrial units ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether necessary steps are also contemplated to educate the labourers to make them aware of the possible health hazards and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). The Factories Act 1948 is the principal legislation for regulating all aspects regarding industrial safety and health of persons employed in factories. The Act is administered by the State Governments and U.T. Administrations. Government have also circulated a National Programme for coordinated action plans for control of hazards and protection of occupational health and safety of workers to State Govts., workers' and employers' organisations, specifying therein various obligations of all concerned for ensuring safe working conditions in industrial units. There are also proposals for bringing out comprehensive amendments to the Factories Act, 1948 which would include, amongst others, special provisions relating to hazardous industries and workers' participation in safety management in such industries.

The Central Labour Institute, Bombay and three Regional Labour Institutes at Calcutta, Kanpur and Madras organise from time to time programmes for training and educating workers and representatives of Trade Unions on proper work practices for occupational safety and health and for prevention of accidents.

Misappropriation of Employees Provident Fund

3018. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of misappropriation of workers provident fund that have come to the notice of Government during the last three years ;

(b) the action taken by Government in these cases ; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken by Government to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) As on 31.3.1986, 8593 un-exempted and 139 exempted establishments were in default in payment of the provident fund contributions. The arrears in respect of some of these defaulters include the employees' share of contribution deducted from the wages of the employees but not deposited which constitutes an offence of misappropriation.

(b) The E.P.F. authorities had during the last three years filed 2835 complaints under section 406/409 IPC against the employers who had failed to deposit the employees' share of contribution.

(c) The E.P.F. authorities have been instructed to closely monitor the cases of non-payment of employees' share of contributions and to file complaints with the Police authorities in every case of default. They have also been asked to keep close liaison with the police authorities to ensure speedy investigation and charge sheeting of the employers against whom *prima facie* cases are established.

Unsold Stock of Steel

3019. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the value of the unsold stocks of steel and the causes for increase in unsold stocks ; and

(b) the steps being taken to ensure production and to reduce the unsold stocks of steel ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) The stock of saleable steel with SAIL as on 1.10.1986 was approximately 7.57 lakh tonnes valued at about Rs. 444 crores. These stocks are considered to be of the optimum levels and are not unusually high.

(b) The steps taken to optimise production from SAIL Plants are as under :

1. Ensuring adequate availability of inputs of the right quality and in the required quantity, particularly the coking coal including import of low ash coking coal.
2. Optimisation and augmentation of captive power generation.
3. Systematic maintenance of equipment.
4. Strict adherence to technological norms.
5. Moulding a new work culture which focusses primarily on better team work and higher levels of discipline.
6. Modernisation and technological up-gradation.
7. R&D efforts for improving productivity and efficiency.

The measures being taken by SAIL to stimulate sales and thereby reduce the stocks include inter-alia :

- Intensive customer contact with assurances of committed deliveries within specified time schedules;
- Selective credit facility.
- Package deals— both instant and forward —for promoting sale of non-moving stocks.
- Permitting disposal of defectives and damaged materials as well as old and non-moving stocks through tenders.

[Translation]

Increase in Agricultural Products

3020. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report of Dr. E. Bojadziewski, representative of India in Food and Agriculture Organisation, in which a number of suggestions have been made to increase the agriculture production in India ;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions made in the report : and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A copy of the press report based on an interview granted by Dr. E. Bojadziewski FAO Representative in India and Bhutan is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See. No. LT 3382-A/86].

(c) Government differs with the conclusions drawn in the Report. The Green Revolution in India has been ushered through the application of the results of agricultural research. Great emphasis is being placed on extension to educate the farmers to use improved practices for increasing productivity.

Range of T.V. Transmitter at Suratgarh

3021. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether the range of Suratgarh Doordarshan is likely to be extended?

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

[English]

Setting up of New Pesticide Quality Testing Laboratories

3022. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish new pesticide quality testing laboratories in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the places where these laboratories will be located; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider Jabalpur as one of the locations considering the fact that Jabalpur is the Headquarters of Agricultural University of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). No Sir, there is no proposal to establish new pesticides quality testing laboratories by the Government of India in the Seventh Five Year Plan. However, to supplement the efforts of the State Government's the Central Government have already sanctioned a scheme during the Sixth Five year plan for setting up of 5 Regional Pesticides Testing Labs at Chandigarh, Bombay, Kanpur, Hyderabad and Calcutta to cater to the needs of various regions of the country. The Regional Pesticide Testing Lab. for the Central Region at Kanpur would also cater of the requirement of Madhya Pradesh.

Employees of Hindustan Samachar and Samachar Bharti

3023. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to State:

(a) the number of employees of Hindustan Samachar and Samachar Bharti who have been rendered unemployed after the withdrawal of All India Radio subscription;

(b) the number of employees, category-wise, who have been employed by PTI/UNI after the withdrawal of AIR subscription; and

(c) the steps being taken to absorb the rest of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) As per information received from Delhi Administration on 17.3.86 the number of employees rendered unemployed is as follows: Samachar Bharati 119, Hindustan Samachar 60.

(b) and (c). PTI and UNI both have absorbed 52 employees each. The process of absorption is continuing.

Price of Chemical Fertilisers

3024. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the price per tonne of chemical fertilisers year-wise from 1984-85 to 1986-87; and

(b) the total amount of additional resources collected through price hike, year-wise from 1984 to 1986?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The prices per tonne of different chemical fertilisers from 1984-85 to 1986-87 are given in statement-I below.

(b) During the period 1984-86, the prices of chemical fertilisers were increased w.e.f. 31st January, 1986 due to which there was reduction in payment of subsidy amounting to Rs. 22.27 crores on indigenous fertilisers and Rs. 12 crores on imported fertilisers in 1985-86.

The increase in fertiliser consumer prices does not always result in reducing the net burden on subsidy as this depends on the cost of production of fertilisers, cost of imported fertilisers and overall consumption in the country in any particular year. The year-wise amount of subsidy provided by the Government is at statement-II below.

STATEMENT I

Retail Prices of Major Fertilisers Under St tutory Price Control

(Figures in Rs./tonne)

Sl. No.	Name of fertiliser	Prices from	Prices from
		29.6.83	31.1.1986
1.	2	3	4
1.	Urea (46% N)	2150	2350
2.	Ammonium Sulphate (20% N)	1500#	1650
3.	Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (25%)	1550#	1700
4.	Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (26%)	1650@	1770
5.	Muriate of Potash (60% K)	1200	1300
6.	Sulphate of Potash (50% K)	1950	2100

1	2	3	4
7. Di-ammonium Phosphate (18-46-0)	3350	3600	
8. NPK (17-17-17)	2400	2600	
9. NPK (15-15-15)	1950	2100	
10. NPK (19-19-19)	2750	2950	
11. Ammonium Phosphate Sulphate (20-20-0)	2400	2600	
12. Nitro-Phosphate (20-20-0)	2200	2400	
13. Ammonium Phosphate Sulphate (16-20-0)	2150	2300	
14. Urea Ammonium Phosphate (24-24-0)	2800	3050	
15. Urea Ammonium Phosphate (28-28-0)	3350	3600	
16. NPK (14-28-14)	2800	3050	
17. NPK (14-35-14)	3150	3400	
18. NPK (10-26-26)	2750	2950	
19. NPK (12-32-16)	3000	3250	
20. Triple Super Phosphate (46% P) (Granular)	2400	2600	
21. Triple Super Phosphate (Powder)	2200	2400	
22. Single Super Phosphate (Powder) (14% P ₂ O ₅)	750	820	
23. Single Super Phosphate (Powder) (16% P ₂ O ₅)	850	950	
24. Single Super Phosphate (Granular) (16% P ₂ O ₅)	1000	1100	
25. Ammonium Chloride (25% N)	1500@#	1700	
26. Anhydrous Ammonia	3500	3770	

@ Price effective from 7.9.1984.

@@ Brought under Statutory price control w.e.f. 19.4.85.

Brought under Statutory Price control w.e.f. 21.8.1984.

Note: The above prices represent the maximum retail prices exclusive of sales tax and other local taxes.

STATEMENT-II

Amount of Subsidy Paid on Fertilisers During the last Five Years

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Subsidy on indigenous ferts.	Subsidy on Total imported ferts.	
1981-82	275.00	100.22	375.22
1982-83	550.00	55.36	605.36
1983-84	900.00	141.83	1041.83
1984-85	1200.00	727.31	1927.31
1985-86	1600.00	323.00	1923.00

(Estimated)

Slum Problem in Metropolitan Cities

3025. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment with regard to the percentage of migration from rural areas to the urban areas during 1986 (till date) as compared with the percentage of migration during 1984 and 1985;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) the extent to which the rise in percentage of rural migrants has contributed to the rise in the population in slum areas in the metropolitan cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras during the last three years; and

(d) the extent to which the urban housing need has risen as a consequence thereof and the measures contemplated by Government to tackle the problem of rising slums in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). No data is available since no such survey has been conducted by the Central Government or by the State Government during the years 1984, 1985 or 1986.

The Government seeks to improve the livability in existing slums by providing basic amenities therein under the State sector scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums. Simultaneously efforts are being made to restrict the growth of slum population in metropolitan cities by developing small and medium towns under the Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns.

Setting up of Steel and Aluminium Company by Birlas

3026. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have allowed Birlas to set up steel and alumina factories during 1986 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether permitting the private sector to set up steel plants will have any adverse effect on public sector steel plants ?

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

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

Production of Steel

3027. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether production of Steel during the first half of the current financial year has fallen short of the target ; and

(b) if so, the plant-wise details of the target and production during the period and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Targets and production of saleable steel at the SAIL steel plants during April-September, 1986, are indicated below :

	('000 tonnes)	
	Target	Actual
Bhilai Steel Plant	1222	901.9
Durgapur Steel Plant	338	282.3
Rourkela Steel Plant	590	488.7
Bokaro Steel Plant	1029	622.2
Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	246	238.4
SAIL Group	3425	2533.5

The major reasons for shortfall in production were :—

1. Severe power restrictions from D.V.C.

2. Problems of adjustment to changed work practices adopted to achieve better organisational and technological discipline.

3. Oxygen shortage at Bokaro due to damage to a turbo compressor on account of an accident in July, 1986.

4. Fire in July, 1986 in the new captive power plant of Bokaro putting Unit No. I out of commission.

5. Break-down in Blast Furnace No. 6 of Bhilai during September, 1986 leading to its stoppage for 19 days.

Government Accommodation to Journalists

3028. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether accredited journalists in Delhi are entitled to Government accommodation ;

(b) if so, how many Government houses are occupied by them ; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken by the Union Government to abolish this entitlement ?

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

(b) 110 Govt. houses are occupied by them.

(c) No, Sir.

Construction of Flats in Ashok Vihar Under Self Financing Scheme

3029. SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of category II & III flats constructed by DDA under the Self Financing Scheme in Ashok Vihar (Phase IV) and offered to registered persons till date ;

(b) the reasons for not holding the mini draw of flats in the above categories as per Government notice published in "The Statesman" dated 24 January, 1986 ;

(c) whether any change in the charges payable by the registrants in contemplated by Government before allotting these flats ; and

(d) if so, the details in regard ?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) 324 category-II and 81 Cate-III flats are under construction at Ashok Vihar, Phase-IV. 299 Category-II flats and 81 of Category-III flats have been allotted. 25 Cate-II flats have been offered to allottees of Shalimar Bagh, Pitampura Pkt-I and East of Mukherjee Nagar, where flats have not been constructed. But no allottee of Ashok Vihar have been left out.

(b) The mini draw could not be held as announced by DDA since the flats could not be completed by June '86 as scheduled because of delay in execution of electrification work by the DESU.

(c) and (d). The final costing of the flats not yet been done by the DDA.

Officials of Doordarshan facing Disciplinary Action

3030. SHRI P.A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any officials of Doordarshan are facing disciplinary action or CBI inquiry for charges against them ; and

(b) if so, the number thereof ?

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

(b) Disciplinary action has been initiated against 41 officials of Doordarshan out of whom two have retired and one is in AIR at present. One official of Doordarshan is facing a CBI inquiry.

Working of Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Delhi

3031. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2374 on the 4th August, 1986 regarding working of co-operative group housing societies in Delhi and state :

(a) the number of cooperative group housing societies registered with the Register of Cooperative Societies, Delhi ;

(b) whether complaints have been received against the group housing societies which have not held elections according to amended Rule 62 of Delhi Cooperative Societies Rules, 1973 for more than three years upto 30 June, 1986 ;

(c) if so, the particulars of such societies and the action taken against them in this regard ;

(d) whether there are societies which have not held mandatory annual general meetings during the last three years i.e. 1984, 1985 and 1986 ; and

(e) if so, the particulars thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken against them in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) 2001.

(b) Yes.

(c) The particulars are given in the Statement-I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3304/86].

(d) Yes.

(e) The names of the societies are given in the statement-II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3304/86]. The Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Delhi have started issuing requisition under Section 30(1) of the Cooperative Societies Act to the societies to hold elections. An Election Cell has also been established under the supervision of the Deputy Registrar to monitor the general body meetings/elections of the societies.

Achievement of Objective of Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1976

3032. SHRI MURLI DEORA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1976 has achieved its objective of bringing down the prices of houses in urban areas so as to bring them within easy reach of the masses ;

(b) if not, whether Government have any new proposal in this regard ; and

(c) the extent of land acquired under the Act in the past decade for housing for the weaker sections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The objectives of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 are ; to impose a ceiling on vacant land in urban agglomerations ; to acquire such land in excess of ceiling limit ; to regulate the construction of buildings on such land ; to prevent concentration of urban land in the hands of a few persons and speculation of profiteering therein, and to bring about an equitable distribution of land in urban agglomerations to subserve the common good. The Act has achieved its objectives partially.

(b) Government have no new proposal in this regard at present.

(c) So far, the State Governments etc. have acquired 16,533.97 Hectt. of vacant land under the Act.

Price Fixed for Flats Under Cash Down Category Scheme

3033. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the price fixed for flats in each category under the special scheme announced by Delhi Development Authority in 1979 on cash down and hire purchase basis ;

(b) whether some priority lists for persons registered under the New Pattern Scheme, 1979 have been prepared ; and

(c) if so, the details of the priority lists and the reasons why these lists have not been made a priced publication ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The disposal price at which dwelling units are allotted to the beneficiaries is based on the actual cost to the DDA which varies according to the plinth area and design etc. The disposal prices of recently completed houses has been fixed and it ranges from Rs. 87,200/- to Rs. 1,75,600/- for the MIG category, Rs. 52,100/- to Rs. 1,18,200/- for the LIG category and Rs. 35,100/- to Rs. 42,100/- for Janta flats both on cash down and hire purchase basis.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The list is prepared on the basis of computerised numbers and original seniority positions are being maintained in the computerised numbers. Efforts are being made by the DDA to make the list a priced publication.

Production on Various Crops

3034. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of paddy, oilseeds, groundnuts, pulses, grams, sugarcane, cotton and jute produced in each State and Union Territory during 1984-85 and 1985-86 separately ;

(b) the price of each of these items ; and

(c) Statewise acreage of land used for cultivation of these crops ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Production of specified crops in 1984-85 and 1985-86 in each State and Union Territory are given in Tables 1 to 8 laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3305/86].

(b) Average monthly wholesale price index numbers during the crop years 1984-85 and 1985-86 are given in Table 9 laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3305/86].

(c) Data on State-wise acreage of land used for cultivation of the specified crops is given in Table 1 to 8 laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3305-86].

EPF dues against Joint Stock Private and Public Limited Companies

3035. SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employers who failed to make their provident fund contributions during 1984-85 ;

(b) the number of Joint Stock private and public limited companies out of them ; and

(c) the number of companies prosecuted for failure to make their contribution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) According to available information, 8765 employers of unexempted establishments were in arrears of provident fund contribution as on 31.3.1985.

(b) Separate records in respect of Joint Stock private and public limited companies are not being maintained, and hence the information is not available.

(c) The information in respect of above mentioned companies is not separately compiled. However, during the year 1984-85, the EPF authorities had filed 5446 prosecutions under section 14 of the EPF Act for non-payment of provident fund contributions and 832 cases were filed in the Courts under section 406/409 IPC against the employers for non-remittance of the employees' share of contribution deducted from the wages of the employees.

News Captioned "Pesticides Killers of Human Too"

3036. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item "Pesticides ; Killers of human too" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 5 November, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to prevent acute and chronic poisoning and environmental damages caused by pesticides ; and

(c) how many human beings have died in each of the last three years because of poisoning by pesticides, with details thereof ?

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

(b) The report referred to has focussed the attention on problems of residues of BHC and DDT and other insecticides.

As a matter of policy no insecticide is authorised for use till it has been examined and cleared by a body of experts known as Registration Committee. Even when the insecticides have been so cleared they are required to be used in accordance with the guidelines laid down with respect to safety. Even the package containing the insecticide is to be accompanied, statutorily, by a leaflet containing the directions for its use, safety precautions and information regarding anti-dote statement etc. A waiting period is also prescribed after proper studies.

2. The incidence of accumulation of residues in green vegetables and fruits as referred to, could have been the result of non-observance of the guidelines regarding waiting period.

3. To obviate such contingencies highest emphasis is being laid on the training of plant protection functionaries who are engaged in extension work and also the farmers. These training programmes are conducted in the Governmental institutions and also by the pesticides manufacturers.

As regards DDT and BHC, they were referred to an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.N. Banerjee for a detailed study and for a recommendation with regard to their continued future use. The report has been received. A decision on the recommendations will be taken after they have been examined taking into account all the relevant facts.

(c) The State Governments have been asked to notify the functionaries vested with the responsibility of making such reports to them who in turn are to report the cases to Secretariat of Registration Committee/ Central Insecticides Board.

The Secretariat has received the following reports in the last 3 years :

1984—NIL

1985—One death from Haryana due to accidental ingestion of Aluminium Phosphide.

1986—Two deaths from Punjab due to ingestion of pesticide for suicidal purposes.

Six deaths from Gujarat due to contamination of edible oil with Chlorpyriphos.

Morning Transmission by Doordarshan

3037. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Doordarshan proposes to start morning transmission ;
- (b) if so, the nature and duration of the proposed morning programmes ; and
- (c) the details thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). The duration of the morning transmission was contemplated as about 60 minutes from 7 A.M. ; however, the details of format, duration etc. have not yet been finalised.

Utilisation of Micro-Wave Technology to extend TV transmission facilities to Interior Parts of Hilly Areas

3038. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to utilise micro-wave technology on a large scale to extend T.V. transmission facilities to interior parts of hilly areas ; and

- (b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) and (b). Microwave linkages provided by the Department of Telecommunications on demand from Doordarshan are used for relay of TV programmes VII Plan of Doordarshan includes provision for more of such circuits. However, satellite mode of transmission of TV signals used by Doordarshan is more cost effective, particularly for hilly areas. Establishment of a large number of low power (100 Watt) and very low power (2×10 Watt) TV transmitters, utilising the satellite mode for relay of programmes, is included in the VII Plan, for extending coverage to hilly areas.

Drought in Gujarat

3039. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEK-WAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether failure of monsoon in Gujarat has created an unprecedented drought condition and acute shortage of drinking water ;
- (b) whether scanty rain has resulted into failure of Kharif crop in Gujarat ;
- (c) whether the State Government have made any representation for Central assistance to meet the drought and water scarcity conditions, if so, the demand made and the financial assistance made available to the State ; and
- (d) whether Union Government are sending a team to assess the State's requirements in view of the two successive scarcity years, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The Government of Gujarat in their preliminary report have stated that due to uneven rainfall and long dry spell during the south-west monsoon of 1986 drought conditions are developing in some parts of the State. This has also resulted in partial loss of Kharif crops in the affected areas of the State.

(c) and (d). No memorandum seeking Central assistance has been received from the Government of Gujarat on this account. A Central Team is sent to the State only after a memorandum giving details of the situation and requirement of funds for tackling the same is received.

Exploitation of Black Granite Mines in Andhra Pradesh

3040. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

- (a) the estimated sources of black granite in Andhra Pradesh ;
- (b) the number of black granite mines ; and

(c) whether there are new proposals to give assistance for full exploitation of black granite finds in Andhra Pradesh for exporting to foreign countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) :
(a) The sources of black granite in Andhra Pradesh are in the districts of Chittoor, Kurnool, Warangal, Anantapur, Khammam, Guntur, Nellore and Prakasam.

(b) The number of black granite mines are 330.

(c) The State Government have no such proposal.

Indian Workers in Foreign Countries

3041. SHRI RAHIM KHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether occupation-wise and country-wise statistics of Indian workers working in foreign countries are maintained ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, country-wise and occupation-wise ?

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

(b) Country-wise and occupation-wise statistical data for the year 1985 is given in the Statements I and II below.

STATEMENT-I

PROFESSION WISE EMIGRATION GIVEN DURING 1985

Sl. No.	Name of Profession	No. of workers
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Carpenter	15,059
2.	Masen	15,227
3.	Labour	53,278
4.	Driver	8,763
5.	Tailor	4,791
6.	Mechanics	3,772
7.	Technician	2,605

	(1)	(2)	(3)
8.	Electrician	4,634	
9.	Plumber	2,650	
10.	Painter	2,678	
11.	Steel Fixer	3,368	
12.	Fitter	3,047	
13.	Hospital Staff	1,205	
14.	Operator	2,336	
15.	Cook	3,269	
16.	Welder	1,651	
17.	Salesman	3,372	
18.	Housemaid/Houseman	2,232	
19.	Office Staff	2,168	
20.	Engineers	537	
21.	Foreman	420	
22.	Others	25,973	
		Total :	1,63,035

STATEMENT-II

COUNTRY-WISE EMIGRATION CLEARANCES GRANTED DURING 1985

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	No. of workers sent
1.	Baharain	11,246
2.	Iraq	5,855
3.	Jordan	159
4.	S. Arabia	68,938
5.	Libya	2,449
6.	Oman	37,806
7.	YAR/PDRY	2,090
8.	Qatar	5,214
9.	Kuwait	5,512
10.	U.A.E.	21,286
11.	Singapore	201
12.	Algeria	503
13.	Others	1,776
		Total :
		1,63,035

**Disclosure of Source of Information
by Journalists**

3042. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the General Body of the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference in Bhopal, through a resolution demanded that journalists should not be compelled to disclose the source of their information ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) The Government have seen Press reports to this effect.

(b) This matter was examined in depth by the Second Press Commission which opined that there is no absolute immunity for journalists from disclosing their sources of information. The Government have noted this recommendation.

Proposals to Establish a Central Marketing Organization for Marketing Fertilizers

3043. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of AGRICLUTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a working group set up by the Centre to consider a proposal to establish a Central organisation for marketing indigenous and imported fertilizers has suggested the setting up of a corporation to handle this business ;

(b) if so, how far it will reduce the selling costs ;

(c) whether the modalities of the proposed corporation have been worked out ; if so, the broad features thereof ;

(d) the capital outlay involved ; and

(e) how long will it take to set up the proposed corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (e). The Working Group has not submitted its Report so far.

Regularisation of Muster Roll Employees in NBCC

3044. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees employed as casual workers on monthly and muster roll basis in Head Office and various units of National Building Construction Corporation and their length of service :

(b) whether these employees are termed as casual although they have rendered more than 2 to 3 years of service in regular jobs, without break ;

(c) whether these employees are allowed 20 days leave with wages, which they are entitled to, under the labour laws ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the norms for their regularisation and whether any time frame has been fixed for their regularisation ?

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

(c) The employees are entitled to 10 days leave in a calendar year as per NBCC Standing Orders certified by the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central).

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

(e) The information is contained in the statement given below.

STATEMENT

NORMS AND TIME FRAME

The NBCC has laid down the following procedure for regularisation :

Nominal Muster Roll employees including casual employees with 5 years experience are considered for appointment on Works Establishment normally, twice in a year i.e. 31st March and 30th September. Further the Works Establishment employees are also considered for appointment on regular establishment subject to the following norms:

Works Establishment employees with three years continuous service will be eligible for consideration for appointment to the Regular Establishment of the Corporation.

OR

Works Establishment employees with two years continuous service and having two years service on NMR will be eligible for consideration for appointment to the Regular Establishment.

OR

NMR Employees with five years service followed by one year service in the Works Establishment will be eligible for consideration for appointment to the Regular Establishment.

Employees are required to undergo trade test wherever necessary followed by an interview before a duly appointed Selection Committee for the purpose. However, actual filling up of the posts is subject to availability vacancies.

Production of Groundnut

3045. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand of groundnut oil and groundnut is increasing year after year to meet the demand of vanaspati units ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the production of groundnut is declining ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the names of groundnut producing States and the special measures taken to increase the production of groundnut in the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No. Sir. Use of groundnut oil is not permitted for manufacture of vanaspati.

(b) and (c). The production of groundnut fluctuates from year to year with the varying weather conditions.

(d) The groundnut production States are :

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. In these States, a Centrally Sponsored National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP) is in operation under which financial assistance to the States is available on various inputs like seed, plant protection, farm implements, production of rhizobium culture etc. The project (NODP) also provides assistance for demonstration of improved cultural practices.

Dismal Performance of H.F.C.

3046. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether performance of all the units of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation is very dismal ;

(b) whether capacity utilisation of Barauni is only 25 per cent, Durgapur only 38 per cent and that of Namrup expansion only 44 per cent ;

(c) whether capacity utilisation of Sindri Fertiliser plant of the Fertilizer Corporation of India came down to a mere 3 per cent ; and

(d) if so, the causes of such dismal performance and the remedial measures contemplated by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) On the basis of capacity utilisation of the units of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation, their performance can not be considered satisfactory.

(b) Capacity utilisation of these units is given below :

Name of Unit	cap. utln.
Barauni	61.1
Durgapur	30.4
Namrup-II	38.6

(c) No, Sir, it was 33.8% in 1985-86.

(d) The capacity utilisation of these units has been low mainly due to equipment and power problems. In Sindri, it was due to an unfortunate accident in syn. gas compressor in November, 1985. A Captive power plant at Durgapur has recently been commissioned. Government has also approved captive power plants for Barauni & Namrup units. Necessary steps to repair and replace defective equipments are taken from time to time.

Expansion of Gujarat Fertiliser Company

3047. SHRI AMRISINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat State Fertilizer Company is planning to expand its plants to increase the production of fertilizers ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimates of production likely to be increased after expansion ;

(c) whether the International Finance Corporation, Washington has shown willingness to partly finance the projects; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are furnished below :

Lakh tonnes per annum		
	Ammonia	Ammonium sulphate

Existing	3.30	2.28
Expansion	4.45	1.0
After expansion	7.75*	3.28

*Ammonia I and Ammonia II plants are proposed to be phased out.

(c) and (d). Gujarat State Fertilizers Company Limited (GSFC) has reported that International Finance Corporation, Washington, has shown willingness to finance the expansion projects ; there is no formal reference from Gujarat State Fertilizers Company Limited to Government,

Cases Pending against NBCC in Labour Office, New Delhi

3048 SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Building Construction Corporation Workers and Employees Association had filed an application under Section 25U of the Industrial Disputes Act and the hearing thereof before the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Delhi was over about five months back ;

(b) whether this provision is made applicable only against the private employers and not the Government Undertakings ;

(c) if so, the reasons for not taking Government corporation which are supposed to be model employers within the ambit of the said provision ; and

(d) the number of cases pending against the N.B.C.C. in Labour Office at Delhi and since how long ?

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

(b) This is not correct.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) There are 8 cases pending against the NBCC in the Labour Office at Delhi, for periods ranging from 2 to 3 months.

Agreement on BALCO Workers

3049. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been arrived in Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. Korba on 24 February, 1986 regarding wages and service condition of the workers ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). A Wage Agreement with Representative/Recognised Unions in respect of workers of the Company at its Korba

Plant and Offices at various other places was signed on 17.2.1986. The agreement covers 6772 workmen and non-executives. It provides for a minimum fitment benefit of Rs. 105/- plus an amount equal to two increments of the revised wage scale in each case amounting to net increase in emoluments ranging from Rs. 127/- to Rs. 226/- per month. It raises transport subsidy from Rs. 20/- per month to Rs. 1.45/- per day of actual attendance; night shift allowance to plant workers at Kobra from Re. 1/- to Rs. 2/- per night shift; washing allowance where admissible from Rs. 9/- Rs. 10/- and Rs. 15/- per month to Rs. 15/-, Rs. 17/-, and Rs. 25/- per month. It allows Leave Travel Concession benefit to be encashed @75% of rail fare by entitled class not exceeding First Class for a maximum distance of 1500 KMs each way and for a maximum of four adult tickets; reimbursement of local travelling expenses ranging from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 100/- per month and raising of mines allowance from Rs. 37/- to Rs. 69/- and Rs. 46 to Rs. 86/- per month. Overall financial impact of the revision of wages and other fringe benefits as on the date of effect i.e. 1.4.85 was estimated to be 14.5% of the total existing wage Bill.

Consumer Price Index

3050. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the consumer price index number for the working class (with 1960 as the base year) in each large town or city, year-wise, from 1980 to 1985 and first nine months of 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : A statement indicating the All India Consumer Price Index Numbers for industrial workers (with base 1960 = 100) for 50 centres year-wise from 1980 to 1985, and for the first eight months of 1986 is laid on the Table of the House. The figures for the month September, 1986 will be collected and laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3306/86].

Coconut as animal feed in A and B Islands

3051. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether coconuts are being used as feed for pigs in Nicobar in the Andaman Group of Islands at the rate of 4 to 6 a day, in the absence of any other feed ;

(b) the pig population in the Island ; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to explore the provision of some alternative feed in the Nicobar Islands ; and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). Information has been sought from the Andamans and Nicobar Administration and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Amendment to the Standing Order for NBCC Workers

3052. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the NBCC workers and Employees Associations had filed an application of amendment to the Standing Order as far back as May, 1985 ;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ;

(c) if no action has been taken so far, the reasons for delay ; and

(d) when these amendments are likely to be made ?

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

(b) to (d). The matter is pending with the Ministry of Labour/Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Kanpur.

Award of BPT Work of NBCC

3053. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEV. LOP-MENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee consisting of Director General of CPWD and Director General of Shipping for 'going into the details of the award of BPT work of National Building Construc-

tion Corporation to M/s. Christian and Nelson of England against the decision of the Board of Directors to Award the work to M/s. PIM of Yugoslavia (a Govt. Company) ;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its report ; if so, when and what are the findings ; and

(c) whether any responsibility has been pinpointed against any official or officials of the NBCC, if so, the action taken against those officials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). A Committee comprising Director General of CPWD and Director General of Shipping was appointed to examine inter-alia the work relating to the construction of oil jetty at Butcher Island i.e. BPT work with a view to finding out whether the Chairman-cum-Managing Director or any other official of the National Buildings Construction Corporation had shown any undue favour to the contractors viz. M/s. Christian and Nelson or had caused any loss to the Corporation. The Committee submitted its report dated 29th January, 1986 with the finding that the Chairman-cum-Managing Director of the Corporation had placed all the relevant facts before the Board of Directors and the decision to appoint M/s. Christian and Nelson as construction associate was in order and no undue favour had been shown by the Chairman-cum-Managing Director or any other official of the Corporation in the award of work to the contractor.

Extension of Labour Accidents Insurance in Orissa

3054. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the names of districts in Orissa where Labour Accident Insurance Scheme has been extended ; and

(b) the steps taken to extend this insurance scheme to other districts in Orissa together with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) There is no scheme known as "Labour Accident Insurance Scheme".

(b) Does not arise.

Employment in BALCO

3055. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons who have been given employment by Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. in its complex near Gandhamardan in Orissa ;

(b) how many of them are from local areas ; and

(c) the percentage of SCs and STs among them and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). The total number of employees on the rolls of Gandhamardan Bauxite Project of Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. (BALCO) is 95. Of this, 43 persons have been given fresh employment and the rest have been transferred from Amarkantak/Korba Projects of the Company. Of 43 persons, who have been given fresh employment, 41 belong to local areas. Among these 43 persons 3 belong to Scheduled Castes. However, there is no employees belonging to Scheduled Tribes among the local persons given employment. There are, however, 7 employees belonging to Scheduled Tribes from out of the total strength of employees of Gandhamardan Project.

Outlay for Urban Housing Water Supply and Sanitation

3056. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of the total public sector outlay projected under the Seventh Five Year Plan allotted for urban housing,

urban water supply and sanitation and other urban development programmes during the Seventh Plan period ;

(b) the details of distribution of amount for urban housing, water supply, sanitation and other development programmes respectively ; and

(c) the details of measures adopted to promote growth of new urban areas in order to control over-crowding in big cities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Urban Housing 1.05%.

Urban Water Supply and Sanitation 1.62%.

Other Urban Development Programmes 1.00%.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) In order to ensure a balanced distribution of urban population and slow down the growth of metropolises, a Central sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns was introduced which has been continued during the VII Plan as well. During the period 1979-85, 235 towns were brought under the purview of the scheme and a total assistance of Rs. 63.57 crores was released to the various States/UTs. The VII Plan outlay for the Scheme is Rs. 88 crores and it is propose to cover 102 more towns under the Scheme during the VII Plan.

STATEMENT

DETAILS OF DISTRIBUTION OF AMOUNTS FOR URBAN HOUSING, WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND OTHER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Sl. No.	Schemes/Programmes	Seventh Plan outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)

URBAN HOUSING

A. States and Union territories

1. Social and Department Housing Schemes	1,276.02
2. Police Housing Scheme	315.42

	(1)	(2)	(3)
B. Central Sector			
There is total provision of Rs. 289.87 crores in Central Sector pertaining to assistance to HUDCO, NBO etc. This amount is meant for activities common to urban and rural housing.			
3. Housing and Urban Development Corporation	60.00		
4. National Buildings Organisation	4.00		
5. Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	2.00		
6. General Pool Office and Residential Accommodation	165.00		
7. Plantation Labour Housing	2.00		
8. Science and Technology	3.00		
9. Dock Labour Housing	0.21		
10. C.P.W.D. Training Institute	1.66		
11. National Housing Bank	50.00		
12. International Year of Shelter for the Homeless and International Cooperation	2.00		

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

States/UTs. Plan

1. Urban Water Supply and Sanitation	2,235.64
Central Plan	
Other Programmes	35.61

URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

A. States and Union territories

	(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Environmental Improvement of Slums			269.55
2. Urban Development programmes including Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns and National Capital Region			1,069.15
3. Calcutta Metropolitan Development Area and State Capital Projects.			294.58

(1)	(2)	(3)
B. Central Sector		
4. Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns	88.00	
5. National Capital Region	35.00	
6. Research and Development	2.01	
7. Development of Displaced persons colony	1.50	
8. Removal of Cattles in Calcutta	1.50	
9. Urban Community Development	5.00	
10. National Urban Infrastructure Development Finance Corporation	35.00	

Central Assistance to Karnataka for Cattle Camp and Fodder Bank

3057. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka Government have sought Central assistance to set up cattle camps and fodder banks ; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned by Union Government to the State Government during 1985-86 and 1986-87 for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). In the memoranda submitted by the Government of Karnataka on drought, the State Government had sought Central assistance for fodder supply and veterinary care under various heads including setting up of cattle camps. A ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 3.75 crores each for 1985-86 and 1986-87 has been approved for cattle conservation veterinary care and supply and transportation of fodder including organising cattle camps.

Drought Prone Area in Karnataka

3058. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the areas in Karnataka State known as the drought prone areas ;

(b) whether Government propose to implement some long term measures to combat drought in the drought prone areas of Karnataka ;

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) 71 blocks of 11 districts of Karnataka were identified as chronically drought prone areas of the State, and these are included under the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP). These blocks are indicated in the statement given below :

(b) to (d). DPAP aims at restoration of ecological balance and optimum utilisation of the land, water, livestock and human resources to mitigate the effects of drought and reduce the fluctuations of income through integrated area approach for infrastructure development. Soil and moisture conservation, development and productive use of surface and ground water, afforestation and pasture land development etc. are among the main components of the programme which held in drought proofing. This programme is of supplemental nature and to achieve the desired results, necessary guidelines have been issued to integrate this programme with rural employment programmes like NREP and RLEGP, anti poverty programme of IRDP, other State/Central Schemes and also with funds released for scarcity relief.

STATEMENT

LISTS OF BLOCKS COVERED UNDER THE DROUGHT PRONE AREAS PROGRAMME IN KARNATAKA STATE DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN

Name of the District	Name of the Block
(1)	(2)
1. Bijapur	1. Badami
	2. Bagalkot
	3. Bagewadi
	4. Bijapur
	5. Bilgai

(2)	(2)	(1)	(2)
	6. Hunagund	5. Kolar	1. Bagepally
	7. Indi		2. Bangarpet
	8. Jamakhandi		3. Chintamani
	9. Muddebihal		4. Gudibanda
	10. Mudhol		5. Kolar
	11. Sindgi		6. Mulbagal
2. Tumkur	1. Chikkanayakana-hally		7. Sidlaghatta
	2. Kortagere	6. Bidar	8. Srinivaspara
	3. Madbugiri		9. Malur
	4. Pavagada	7. Chikamagalur	1. Basava Kalyan
	5. Sira	8. Chitradurga	2. Santhpur
	6. Tiptur		3. Humnabad
3. Dharwar	1. Byadagi		1. Kadur
	2. Dharwar		1. Challakere
	3. Godag	9. Gulbarga	2. Chitradurga
	4. Haveri		3. Holal-Kere
	5. Hirekerur		4. Hosadurga
	6. Hubli		5. Jagalur
	7. Kalghatgi		6. Molakalmura
	8. Kundagol		1. Gulbarga
	9. Mundargi		2. Afzalpur
	10. Ranebennur	10. Bellary	3. Alland
	11. Ron		4. Chittapur
	12. Savanur		5. Sedam
	13. Shiggaon		6. Shahapur
	14. Shirahatti		7. Shorapur
4. Belgaum	1. Athani	11. Raichur	8. Yadgiri
	2. Gokak		1. Hadagalli
	3. Ramdurg		2. Harpanahalli
	4. Saundatti		3. Kudligi
			4. Mellapuram (H.B. Halli)
			5. Sandur
			1. Kustagi
			2. Lingasugur
			3. Deodurga
			4. Yelburga
			Total: 71 Blocks

New Institute for Temperate Fruits

3059. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 710 on 6 May, 1985 regarding production of fruits and vegetables and state :

(a) whether a new Institute of Temperate Horticulture and four national centres for the promotion of research in horticulture in the Seventh Five Year Plan have been sanctioned ;

(b) if so, the places where these have been opened, state-wise ;

(c) if not, the likely date for opening them alongwith estimated cost in each case ;

(d) the names of the four Central Research Institutes, four All India coordinated research projects and seven ad-hoc research schemes functioning at present ;

(e) the specific steps taken to promote the integrated development of horticulture industry ; and

(f) the outlay earmarked for research and development in horticulture for the years 1986-87, 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). The previous question referred specifically to production of fruits and vegetables, while the question now asked covers entire horticulture. The proposal for expansion in horticulture research during VIIth Plan of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research covers establishment of two Central Institutes, 8 National Research Centres, one Project Directorate and one Coordinated Project. The names of the new units, proposed outlay for seventh plan and their locations are given in statement-I below.

Among the new units proposed, the Institute at Lucknow and three National Research Centres have been established as indicated in the Annexure. For the rest, separate task forces have been constituted to develop project proposals and suggest

suitable locations. Date of establishment in each case will depend on the availability of land and its acquisition from the State Government where these will be located.

(d) **Central Research Institute on Horticulture :**

1. Indian Institute of Horticulture Research, Bangalore.

2. Central Institute of Horticulture for Northern Plains, Lucknow.

3. Central Potato Research Institute, Shimla.

4. Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum.

5. Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasaragod.

All India Coordinated Research Projects on :

1. Fruits : This has now been split into three independent projects viz. (i) Sub-tropical and temperate fruits ; (ii) Tropical fruits and (iii) Arid fruits.

2. Tuber fruits.

3. Potato.

4. Vegetables.

Apart from these, 8 more Coordinated Projects are operating on other horticultural crops.

Ad-hoc Research Schemes :

There are Eleven Ad-hoc schemes operating on fruits and vegetables presently. The list is given in statement-II below :

(e) Various steps such as production and distribution of quality planting materials, distribution of minikits of improved varieties, laying out of demonstrations on improved agro-techniques, popularisation of plant protection and post-harvest operations etc. have been taken up for development of horticulture. State-governments, are also implementing a number of schemes for development of horticulture from the State Plan funds.

(f) Outlays earmarked for Research and Development.

	(Rs. in lakhs)		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	1986-87 (Approx)	1987-88 (Approx) (Proposed)	7. National Research Centre for Orchids	30.00	To be decided	
Research	1096.59	1376.74	8. National Research Centre for Medicinal and Aromatic Plants	50.00	To be decided	
Development	450.00	1094.00	III. Project Directorate	144.24	To be decided	
Total	1546.59	2470.74	By upgrading the existing All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Vegetables			

STATEMENT-I

OUTLAY FOR NEW UNITS FOR HORTICULTURAL RESEARCH DURING SEVENTH PLAN PERIOD

S. No.	Name of Units	Proposed outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. Central Institute			
2.	Central Institute of Horticulture for Northern Plains	175.00	Rehman-khera (UP)
2.	Central Institute for Research on Temperate Horticulture	50.00	to be decided
II. National Research Centres			
1.	National Research Centre for Citrus	75.00	Nagpur (MP)
2.	National Research Centre for Banana	50.00	To be decided
3.	National Research Centre for Arid Fruits	50.00	To be decided
4.	National Research Centre for Onion and Garlic	50.00	To be decided
5.	National Research Centre for Spices	100.00	Calicut (Kerala)
6.	National Research Centre for Cashew	100.00	Puthur (Karnataka)

IV. Coordinated Project

All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Tissue Culture of Horticulture Crops

STATEMENT-II

LIST OF AD-HOC RESEARCH SCHEMES ON FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

S. No.	Name of scheme	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Scheme for research on under and unutilised plants, winged beans.	Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)
2.	Breeding garden peas resistant to powdery mildew	Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)
3.	Establishing Kartoli (Sweet Gourd) i.e. <i>Memordica dioica</i> L as a cultivated vegetable	Kosbad Hill (Maha-rashtra)
4.	Improvement of Kaghzi Lime by selection	Rahuri (Maha-rashtra)
5.	Developing agro-technology for production of quality papain from papaya	Rahuri (Maha-rashtra)
6.	Development of agro-techniques for cultivation of mango	Malda (West Bengal)
7.	Improvement of minor fruits grown in Konkan Region	Dapoli (Maha-rashtra)

(1)	(2)	(3)
8.	Development of technology to control post-Harvest losses of bonana	Rahuri (Maharashtra)
9.	Rapid vegetative multiplication of female date-palm through tissue culture	Hissar (Haryana)
10.	Survey, collection, evaluation and standardization of Agro-techniques of Aonla (<i>Phyllanthus emblica L.</i>) Bael (<i>Aegle marmelos correa</i>) and Ber (<i>Ziziphus mauritiana Lam</i>) with reference to their cultivation in alkaline soil conditions	Faizabad (Uttar Pradesh)
11.	Investigation for maximisation of pineapple production in North Bengal	Kalyani (West Bengal)

Enhancement of Veterinary Facilities

3060. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3496 on 19 March, 1984 regarding veterinary facilities in rural areas during the Sixth Plan and state :

(a) the number of veterinary dispensaries/hospitals sanctioned for each State during the financial year 1984-85 ;

(b) whether State Government had demanded any increase in this number during 1985-86 and 1986-87 and if so, the details thereof and the actual allotment made ; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that the States open all the above said institutions allotted to them during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries are established by the States under state sector programmes. A statement showing state-wise anticipated achievements of such institutions during 1984-85, 1985-86 and targetted for 1986-87 is given below.

(c) The states make efforts to meet the annual targets taking into consideration the emergent resource situations during the course of the year.

STATEMENT

State/Union Territory	Veterinary Hospitals				Targets	Veterinary Dispensaries				Targets	
	Anticipated Achievements					Anticipated Achievements					
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			(8)	
1. Andhra Pradesh	251	256	261	1036	1451	1451					
2. Assam	25	25	25	265	276	288					
3. Bihar	62	62	62	962	1056	1122					
4. Gujarat	230	250	270	@	@	@					
5. Haryana	376	406	436	325	365	405					
6. Himachal Pradesh	197	209	221	393	419	444					
7. Jammu & Kashmir	14	15	17	498	537	587					

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
8. Karnataka		35	35	35	492	492	547
9. Kerala (+)		66	66	66	461	476	491
10. Madhya Pradesh	748	748		748	1331	1331	1366
11. Maharashtra	114	114		114	808	938	1002
12. Manipur		45	48	50	83	86	89
13. Meghalaya		1	1	2	47	47	48
14. Nagaland		3	3	4	27	27	27
15. Orissa		57	57	57	456	457	459
16. Punjab	769	776		786	467	465	480
17. Rajasthan	503	503		503	585	585	585
18. Sikkim		7	8	8	25	25	25
19. Tamil Nadu	79	79		82	689	699	709
20. Tripura		5	7	9	45	47	49
21. Uttar Pradesh	1363	1485		1544	@	@	@
22. West Bengal	109	114		120	531	551	591
23. A & N Islands		7	7	8	2	2	1
24. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	73	74	76
25. Chandigarh	3	4	4	—	—	—	—
26. D & N Haveli	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27. Delhi	46	46	46	15	15	15	23
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	1	1	1	16	18	18	20
29. Lakshadweep	—	—	—	6	7	7	8
30. Mizoram	1	1	2	26	28	28	30
31. Pondicherry	2	2	3	13	13	13	13

(+) Break up of hospitals and dispensaries earlier has now become available.

@ Included under hospitals.

Veterinary Dispensaries in Seventh Plan

3061. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have planned to open a number of veterinary dispensaries hospitals during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the number of such institutions opened in 1985-86, State-wise and the targets for opening them within the remaining years of the Seventh Plan, State-wise ;

(c) whether Government also propose to convert the existing stock men centre dispensaries into hospitals by upgrading them in the Seventh Plan ; and

(d) if so, the number of such conversions upgradations contemplated, State-wise, for the entire plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The State Governments have planned to establish veterinary hospitals and dispensaries during Seventh Plan.

(b) A statement showing statewise anticipated achievements in respect of setting up of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries during 1985-86 and targets for Seventh Plan (1989-90) is given below.

(c) and (d). Some existing stockmen centres would be upgraded to dispensaries and dispensaries to hospitals. The targets for establishment of new hospitals and dispensaries cover such upgradations as well.

STATEMENT

State/Union Territories (1)	Veterinary Anticipated achievements (2)	Hospitals Targets Seventh Plan		Veterinary Anticipated achievements (5)	Dispensaries Targets Seventh Plan (6)
		1985-86 (3)	1989-90 (4)		
1. Andhra Pradesh	256	308		1451	1497
2. Assam	25	25		276	352
3. Bihar	62	84		1056	1300
4. Gujarat	250	342		@	@
5. Haryana	406	526		365	461
6. Himachal Pradesh	209	257		419	550
7. Jammu & Kashmir	15	21		537	549
8. Karnataka	35	35		492	727
9. Kerala	66	66		476	534
10. Madhya Pradesh	748	789		1331	2121
11. Maharashtra	114	115		938	1708
12. Manipur	48	53		86	87
13. Meghalaya	1	3		47	52
14. Nagaland	3	5		27	31
15. Orissa	57	57		457	466

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
16. Punjab	776	969	465	367	
17. Rajasthan	503	803	585	285	
18. Sikkim	8	10	25	25	
19. Tamil Nadu	79	129	699	864	
20. Tripura	7	9	47	65	
21. Uttar Pradesh	1485	1766	@	@	
22. West Bengal	114	139	551	716	
23. A & N Islands	7	8	2	1	
24. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	74	79	
25. Chandigarh	4	4	—	—	
26. D & N Haveli	1	1	1	1	
27. Delhi	46	46	15	55	
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	1	3	18	24	
29. Lakshadweep	—	—	7	10	
30. Mizoram	1	3	28	32	
31. Pondicherry	2	5	13	11	

Kerala : Break up of hospitals & dispensaries earlier not available has now become available.

@ : Included under hospitals.

NDBB Funds for Oilseeds Production

3062. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Dairy Development Board proposes to release funds to increase production of oilseeds and for renovation/development of oil mills in Rayalaseema district of Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the amount earmarked/sanctioned for the purpose ;

(c) the total amount available with NDBB under Cooperative League of United States of America (CLUSA) and CIDA edible oil projects ; and

(d) the allocation made and actual release for the last three years, State-wise and year-wise ?

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

(b) It is proposed to take up the programme in the selected Districts of Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh with the assistance of Cooperative Union of Canada (CUC). The details of the proposal are yet to be worked out by the National Dairy Development Board. However, an amount to the tune of Rs. 25-28 crores has been tentatively earmarked for the purpose.

(c) A sum of Rs. 211 crores have been generated through the sale of edible oil received as a gift from the CLUSA and CUC. The CUC operates through Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

(d) The total allocation made and actual releases for the last 3 years Statewise and Yearwise are given below :

**STATEWISE OUTLAY AND
AMOUNT RELEASED**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the State	Project Outlay	Amount released 83-84	84-85	85-86
Gujarat	7242	1600	3907	4632
Madhya Pradesh	3515	397	867	1633
Tamil Nadu	1561	94	124	500
Andhra Pradesh	1879	68	283	451
Orissa	1912	163	339	629
Maharashtra	1748	—	117	317
Karnataka	1477	—	27	107

**Non-Supply of Water in Lodi Colony,
New Delhi**

3063. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the resident welfare associations of Blocks 22 and 23 of Lodi Colony, New Delhi have brought the inadequate non-supply of water to the first floor flats and servant quarters in the Blocks to the notice of the concerned authorities ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the overhead water storage tanks have not been functioning for more than a decade ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that new storage tanks have not been provided to all the first floor flats ;

(d) how many malis/gardeners have been deployed for blocks 22 and 23 of the said colony and whether the lawns and backlanes are being properly maintained ; and

(e) if not, the action CPWD propose to take to give relief to the residents of those blocks on these aspects ?

—
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Water to these blocks is being supplied by the New Delhi Municipal Committee. It is not known if the association have brought it to their notice.

(b) No. The tanks do not function only when water does not reach them due to low pressure.

(c) No. The tanks are replaced/provided in a quarter as and when the old tank becomes unserviceable.

(d) Only one mali has been deployed and the maintenance of garden is satisfactory. The maintenance of backlanes is the responsibility of the New Delhi Municipal Committee/Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(e) Necessary action is taken in preventive inspection or on receipt of any complaint by the Central P.W.D.

[Translation]

Damage of Crops due to Floods Etc.

3064. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to storms, cyclone, floods and drought, agricultural production is likely to fall short of the targets set for the year 1986-87 ; and

(b) if so, the details of the crops damaged due to the aforesaid reasons in each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Final estimates of production of Kharif crops in the country for the crop year 1986-87 have not yet fallen due from the States ; and sowings for Rabi crops are still in progress in some States. As such, it is, too early to indicate whether the agricultural production during 1986-87 may fall short of the targets set for the year. However, due to adverse weather conditions, drought/floods faced in some of the principal producing States, it is expected that production of rice this year may decline as compared to a record output of 64.2 Million Tonnes achieved in 1985-86. Since the official estimates of production for Kharif, 1986, are not yet due, it is not possible to indicate the State-wise extent of loss in production due to drought/floods etc, at present.

**Time given to Coverage of Political Parties
in Television and Akashwani
News Bulletins**

3065. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the time of coverage in Doordarshan and Akashvani news bulletins given to political parties in opposition namely, Telugu Desam ; Communist Party of India (Marxist), Communist Party of India, Anna D.M.K. Janata Party, Lok Dal and Bhartiya Janata Party during the period 1 January, 1986 to 25 October, 1986 ; and

(b) the criteria adopted for fixing the time of coverage ?

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

(a) The Stations in the network of AIR put out nearly 180 news bulletins in different languages and dialects everyday in the Home service. Similarly, Doordarshan Kendras telecast news bulletins in the concerned regional languages. The time devoted in these news bulletins to different political parties is not kept centrally in a compiled form.

However, the information regarding coverages put out by AIR in its three major central English bulletins at 0810 hrs., 1400 hrs. and 2100 hrs. during September and October, 1986 is given below :

Parties	Coverages	
	Septem- ber '86	Octo- ber '86
1. Telugu Desam	58 lines	39 lines
2. Communist Party of India (M)	118 ,,	76 ,,
3. Communist Party of India	15 ,,	40 ,,
4. Anna D.M.K.	37 ,,	82 ,,
5. Janata Party	106 ,,	100 ,,
6. Lok Dal	15 ,,	15 ,,
7. B.J.P.	47 ,,	129 ,,

(Normally 12 to 13 lines are read in a minute)

As regards Doordarshan, the coverage given to such political parties in the national news telecast from Delhi from January to October, 1986 is as below :

Parties	Duration (in minutes approx.)
1. Telugu Desam	26.00
2. Communist Party of India (M)	51.00
3. Communist Party of India	48.00
4. Anna D.M.K.	15.00
5. Janata Party	66.00
6. Lok Dal	31.30
7. Bhartiya Janata Party	81.00

(b) There is no rigid allocation of time in the news bulletins for coverage of different political parties. The view point of the ruling party as well as of the opposition are reported in the news with regard to their news value. Both AIR and Doordarshan strictly adhere to the news policy and guidelines laid down by the Media Advisory Committee on the Official Media.

[English]

Revamping Personnel Policies of ICAR

3066. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to revamp the personnel policies of Indian Council of Agricultural Research ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The personnel policies of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research are constantly under review and improvements are affected wherever necessary after these are considered by the Governing Body of the Council or as approved by the Government. At present a proposal to have the working of the ICAR reviewed by an expert committee is under consideration. Its details are yet to be finalised.

Profit/Loss of Haldia Fertilizer Corporation

3067. **SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Haldia Fertilizer Factory was operated on a compressor which cost the Government Rupees four crores for a month ;

(b) the production and its value that was gained by the factory during that month ; and

(c) the loss suffered per month during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (c). The unit at Haldia is still a project and profits/losses are assessed only after the start of commercial production. The total cost of the three oxygen compressors, which are causing operational problems, is about Rs. 2.52 crores.

Light Rail Transit System for Delhi

3068. **DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :**

SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

SHRI MANIK REDDY :

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

SHRI K.S. RAO :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce Light Rail Transit (LRT) system in Delhi ;

(b) whether an indepth study has been carried out in this regard to conclude the suitability of the system to meet the growing need of the Capital ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and further steps proposed to be taken ?

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

(c) Does not arise.

Land going waste due to Water Logging and Salination

3069. **SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :**

SHRI T. BALA GOUD :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a lot of land goes out of cultivation due to water-logging and salination and new land is added every year under fresh irrigation ;

(b) if so, the land that has gone out of cultivation during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise ; and

(c) the steps taken to minimise the losses due to water logging in each State during the last three years and the results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Waterlogging is caused by conditions such as periodical flooding, over-flow by run-off, over irrigation, seepage, artisen water and lack of sub-surface drainage etc. In course of time some of these lands turn saline or alkaline thereby reducing production potential of land under cultivation. The annual addition to the irrigation potential in the country is of the order of 2.2 million ha. Yearwise and Statewise estimates of land going out of cultivation due to waterlogging and salination are not being made. The report of the National Commission on Agriculture (1976) indicates that a total area of 60 lakhs ha. was affected by waterlogging and 71.6 lakh ha. by salinity and alkalinity. The surveys carried out by Central Ground Water Board indicate that an area of 34 lakhs ha. can be considered waterlogged on the basis of water table levels prevailing in the month of April. The above area is located in both irrigated and un-irrigated areas.

(c) Preventive and remedial measures are being taken which include lining of canals and water courses in selected reaches, conjunctive use of ground and surface water and introduction of scientific water management practices. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Command Area Development has been launched in 133 major and medium irriga-

tion projects in 18 States and One Union Territory for efficient utilisation of irrigation water which will also minimise losses due to waterlogging.

Transport Facilities in Delhi

3070. **SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT** ; Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government are aware that rail and road transport facilities in the proposed Capital region towns around Delhi are inadequate ;

(b) if so, the assessment of Government in this regard ; and

(c) the scheme formulated to improve transport facilities in the Capital region towns to improve communication with Delhi ?

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

(b) and (c). The interim Development Plan—2001 for the development of the National Capital Region prepared by the NCR Planning Board, envisages that regional transport policy for NCR should promote and support the economic development of the Region and relieve the National Capital of traffic congestion. The proposals, inter-alia, include the following :—

(i) To inter-connect with each other the identified regional urban centres through road network ;

(ii) To connect the towns identified, viz., Meerut, Hapur, Bulandshahr-Khurja Complex, Rohtak, Panipat, Palwal, Rewari-Bhiwadi-Daruhera Complex and Alwar with Delhi by fast mode of road and rail transport ;

(iii) Development of Regional Rail Bye-pass which will avoid Delhi ; and

(iv) Completion of electrification of rail routes along the radial corridors in the Region.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance to Farmers and Labourers for Setting up of Industries

3071. **SHRIMATI USHA CHOU-DHARI** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme is being prepared by the Department of Rural Development to provide financial assistance to farmers and agricultural labourers so that they can start some industry or other trade ; and

(b) whether under such scheme each family will be provided the opportunity of starting any industry or some other trade ?

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

(a) and (b). No new scheme is being prepared at present by the Department of Rural Development to provide financial assistance to farmers and agricultural labourers so that they can start industry or other trade. However, under the on-going Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), identified beneficiary families including small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans are assisted with subsidy and credit to take up any economically viable activity including those from industry and trade.

[English]

Revision of Price of Janata Flats by D.D.A.

3073. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL** : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of a 'Janata' flats measuring about 26 sq. meters has been revised by DDA to Rs. 55000/- from Rs. 8,000/- ;

(b) if so, how much additional amount is going to be realised due to the increase in the price of Janata flats ;

(c) how many new flats in various categories are under construction during the current year ; and

(d) whether Government propose to improve the quality of construction of the DDA flats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The cost of 8,000/- for EWS flats as given in the brochure issued for New Pattern Registration Scheme—1979 was based on the cost structure prevailing at that time. The disposal cost of flats is worked out when these get completed and depends upon the plinth area, design and the rate at which the work is awarded to the contractor etc. The costing formula has been devised on no profit no loss basis in so far as the overall housing programme is concerned. In fact there is an element of subsidy in favour of EWS/Janata category flats.

The disposal cost of Janata flats recently disposed of ranged between Rs. 35,100/- to Rs. 42,000/-.

(c) The number of houses under construction in the various categories during 1985-86 is as under :

EWS	26706
LIG	19160
MIG	18390
SFS	18531
Total	82787

(d) Yes, Sir.

Membership of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies

3076. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total membership of primary agricultural credit societies in the country at the end of the year 1985 ;

(b) whether Government are aware that enrolment of new members in these societies is generally discouraged and no attempts are made to bring grassroot people, landless labourers, village artisans etc as compulsory members of the society ; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps taken or proposed in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) As on 30th June, 1985, the total membership of the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) was at 6.92 crore.

(b) and (c). No, Sir, Universal membership is one of the basic principles on which cooperative societies are organised. Based on the recommendations of Committee to Review Arrangements for Institutional Credit for Agriculture and Rural Development (CRAFICARD) for extension of Membership of Cooperatives, guidelines have been issued to all the State Governments for preparing specific programmes to increase the membership of the societies. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has also been emphasising upon the State Governments the need, particularly, for enrolling landless labourers, villages artisans and other weaker sections as members of PACS. For protecting the interests of the tribal members, NABARD has advised for 50% representation of tribal members in the management of Large-sized Multi-Purpose Societies (LAMPS).

Shifting of Central Government Offices to Nagpur

3077. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have since taken any decision to shift some of the Central Government offices from Delhi to Nagpur keeping in view the heavy influx into Delhi ;

(b) if so, the names of Government Offices located at Delhi which are likely to be shifted to Nagpur during the current plan period ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) According to decision taken so far, some Government Offices located in Delhi are proposed to be shifted outside but not to Nagpur. Matter relating to shifting of more offices located in Delhi to outside places will be considered by the Government in due course.

Conference of State Ministers held in New Delhi

3078. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :

DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference of State Ministers incharge of Rural Development was held in New Delhi during the last month ;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed, particularly the need for the uplift of the poverty stricken rural people ; and

(c) the action being taken to implement the various suggestions made at the Conference ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. A Conference of State Ministers incharge of Rural Development was held in the last week of October, 1986.

(b) The agenda of the Conference covered all the major programmes of poverty alleviation including Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) ; Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) ; Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) ; National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) ; and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGEP).

(c) The conclusions arrived at the conference have been taken note of, for complementation of the programmes.

Rise in Prices of Agricultural Inputs

3079. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total rise in per cent in the prices of each agricultural input (including fertilizer, irrigation, tractor etc.) and agricultural products during the period 1983-84 to 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : According to the wholesale Price Index for 1985-86, the prices of insecticides increased by 3.7% and that of tractors rose by 14.14% over the 1983-84 price level. In case of fertilizers, during the same period, prices declined by 0.22%. As regards irrigation, the available information indicates that the last revision of irrigation water Rates was made in 1983 by the Governments of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh only. Among the agricultural products, the prices of food articles rose by 12.22% and non-food articles increased by 1.85% between 1983-84 and 1985-86.

Office Bearers of Animal Welfare Board

3080. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) when the Animal Welfare Board was set up ; and

(b) the particulars of the office bearers of this Board during the past three years as also at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Animal Welfare Board of India was set up on 19th March, 1962.

(b) Pending reconstitution of the Board Dr. O.N. Singh, Animal Husbandry Commissioner to the Government of India and ex-officio Member of the Board continued to discharge the functions of the Chairman of the Animal Welfare Board from 30/7/81 till 28/9/84.

Smt. Rukmini Devi Arundale was nominated as Chair-person of the Board with effect from 29/9/84 and continued to be the Chair-person till 24/2/86, when she died in office.

Shri M.C. Daga, M.P. was nominated as the Chairman of the Board with effect from 4th July, 1986 and he continued to be its Chairman. The list of names and addresses of the present Members of the Board is given in the statement given below.

STATEMENT

ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD MEMBERS- NAMES AND ADDRESSES

CHAIRMAN

1. Shri M.C. Daga, M.P.,
No. 140, Parliament House,
IIIrd Floor,
New Delhi-110 001.

MEMBERS

2. Shri Madhavrao Scindia, M.P.,
Minister of State for Railways,
(Representing Indian Board for Wildlife),
7 AB Tilak Marg,
New Delhi-110 001.

3. Shri P. Chidambaram, M.P.
(Minister of State for Personnel,
Public Grievances and Pension),
Tamil Nadu House,
New Delhi-110 001.

4. Shri Manvendra Singh, M.P.,
506, External Affairs Hostel,
New Delhi.

5. Shri Prakash Chandra, M.P.,
107, North Avenue,
New Delhi-110 001.

6. Shri C. Janga Reddy, M.P.,
127-129, South Avenue,
New Delhi-110 001.

7. Shri Era, Sambasivam, M.P.,
No. 37, South Avenue,
New Delhi-110 001.

8. Shri Peela Ramakrishna,
Secretary,
Andhra Pradesh Jeeva Raksha Sangham,
Guntur-522003 (A.P.)

9. Shri Tilak Raj,
Honorary Secretary,
S.P.C.A., Amritsar,
Dhab Wasti Ram,
Amritsar-143 001.
10. Shri Raj Kishore Singh,
Secretary,
State S.P.C.A. Bihar,
Anugrah Bhawan Post,
Sadaquat Ashram,
Patna-800 010 (Bihar).
11. Shri L.H.A. Rego,
Special Secretary,
Dept. of Forest and Wildlife,
Govt. of India,
Krishi Bhavan,
New Delhi-110 001.
12. Dr. A.K. Chatterjee,
Animal Husbandry Commissioner,
Govt. of India,
Ministry of Agriculture,
Krishi Bhavan,
New Delhi-110 001.
13. Shri Y.N. Chaturvedi,
Joint Secretary,
Ministry of Education and Culture,
(Dept. of Education),
Govt. of India,
Shastri Bhawan,
New Delhi-110 001.
14. Dr. B.K. Verma,
Director,
Emergency Medical Relief,
Directorate of General of
Health Service,
555-A, Nizam Bhavan,
New Delhi-110 001.
15. Shri Vaidya Satish Sharma,
Managing Director,
Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical
Corporation Limited,
Mohan (Dist. Almora),
Via-Ramnagar-244 715 (U.P.)
16. Shri Amod Kumar,
Municipal Councillor,
1589, Madras Road,
Kashmere Gate,
Railway Quarters,
New Delhi-110 006.

17. Dr. Kailash Shankhala,
21, Dhuleswar Garden,
Jaipur-302 001.
18. Capt. V. Sundaram,
President,
Blue Cross of India,
1, Fifth Avenue,
Besant Nagar,
Madras-600 090.
19. Miss Crystal Rogers,
HIS Sanctury,
Durgapura,
Jaipur-302 015.
20. Smt. Shanti Pahadia, M.P.
Bikaner House Annexure,
Pandara Road,
New Delhi-110 011.
21. Shri Dashrathbhai M. Thaker,
Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Humanitarian League,
'Daya Mandir',
125-127, Mumbadevi Road,
Bombay-400 003. (Maharashtra)
22. Representative of Mehsana District
Animal Welfare Society,
Kapad Bazar,
Vadnagar-384 355
(North Gujarat).
23. Representative of Assam State
S.P.C.A.
Chhabra Bhawan,
M.S. Road,
Gauhati-781 001. (Assam)
24. Representative of Ministry of
Home Affairs,
North Block,
Government of India,
New Delhi-110 001.
25. Dr. Ashok Anant Padalkar,
General Manager,
Deonar Abattoir,
Municipal Corporation of Bombay,
Bombay.
26. Dr. P.A. Balu,
Indian Veterinary Association,
Madras.

[Translation]

Use of Hindi in Animal Welfare Board

3081. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the official work in Animal Welfare Board is not being done in Hindi and there is no Hindi Officer in this Board ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Board has recruited a Senior Hindi Translator, apart from a Hindi Stenographer and a Hindi Typist. However the Senior Hindi Translator has since resigned to join another organisation and steps have been taken to fill up the post through Staff Selection Commission.

Criteria for Fixation of Income Limit
of Small and Marginal Farmers
Under I.R.D.P.

3082. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the income limit fixed as criteria of small and marginal farmers below poverty line under the Integrated Rural Development Programme ;

(b) the area of irrigated and unirrigated land fixed for allotment to them in plains, hill and desert areas, separately ;

(c) the criteria adopted for such allotment of the land ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the area of land fixed for allotment in irrigated and unirrigated areas in desert region and the criteria adopted therefor is very inadequate, as a result of which a number of poor farmers whose income is below the prescribed limit are unable to get any benefit ; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to consider this matter afresh and make an amendment to increase the limit fixed for allotment of land in desert areas ?

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

(a) Rural families with an annual income of less than the cut off line of Rs. 4,800/- can be assisted under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). For small and marginal farmers also the same income criteria applies.

(b) to (d). IRDP seeks to assist families by providing income generating assets. Under this programme, no allotment of land to identified beneficiaries is taken up.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Service Rules for Mother Dairy Employees

3083. DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mother Dairy, Delhi, a public sector unit created in 1973, have framed their Service Rules ;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to lay these Rules on the Table of the House ; and

(c) if the rules have not been framed yet, the reasons for the delay and what rules govern the service conditions of the staff ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). Mother Dairy had submitted the draft standing orders in November, 1977 to the Certifying Officer for certification in accordance with the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946. Pending certification of the Draft Standing Orders, the condition of employment of the employees of Mother Dairy are governed by Model Standing Orders.

[Translation]

Setting up of Air Station in Pithoragarh District of Uttar Pradesh

3084. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which the work on setting up of an Akashwani Kendra in Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh is likely to start and the amount allocated for the purpose ;

(b) whether land has been selected for the purpose ; and

(c) if not, the time by which this work is likely to start ?

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

(a) to (c). AIR has included a scheme for setting up a new Radio Station at Pithoragarh with a 1 Kilowatt Medium Wave transmitter. The approved cost of the scheme is Rs. 82.71 lakhs. A suitable site of about 6.5 acres is required for this purpose. No Government land is available. The State Government has been requested to acquire a private land. The area belongs to more than one owner. The State Government has not indicated any firm data for handing over possession of the land. It is, therefore, not possible to give any precise indication regarding the date of commencement of the work.

Fish Farming in Uttar Pradesh

3085. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount proposed to be allocated to Uttar Pradesh for encouraging fish farming during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ;

(b) whether it is a fact that amount to be spent for this purpose in the State is less as compared to that in other State ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to encourage fish farming in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) An outlay of Rs. 828.00 lakhs has been approved for encouraging fish farming through Fish Farmer's Development Agencies (FFDAs) in Uttar Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

(b) No, Sir.

(b) To encourage fish farming in the State, the following steps have been taken :

- (i) Fish Farmer's Development Agencies have been set up in 48 districts (26 under the World Bank aided Inland Fisheries Project ; 2 under the Centrally sponsored sectors ; and 20 under the State sector), for providing the necessary financial, technical and extension support to selected and trained fish farmers, to popularise fish farming in rural areas.
- (ii) Six commercial fish seed hatcheries of 10 ha. size each have been established under the World Bank aides Inland Fisheries Project and Integrated Rural Development Scheme and four more hatcheries are proposed to be set up to meet the fish seed demand.
- (iii) A fisheries extension training centre has been set up at Pant Nagar for training extension staff and progressive fish farmers.

Major Minerals in U.P.

3086. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

- (a) the names of major minerals found in Uttar Pradesh so far ;
- (b) whether any scheme has been formulated to set up industries based on these minerals in Uttar Pradesh ; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Names of major minerals found in Uttar Pradesh so far are Limestone, coal, andalu-

site, marble, iron ore, calcite, clay, bauxite, glass sand, dolomite, glauconite/potash, diaspore/pyrophyllite, phosphorite, base-metals, magnesite, soapstone, graphite, scheelite, asbestos, barytes, gypsum and calc tufa.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Cement plants, glass works and dead burnt magnesite plants are in operation based on minerals like limestone, glass sand and magnesite respectively. One calcium carbide project and few mini cement plants are proposed to be set up. A number of mining projects are in operation for exploitation of soapstone, bauxite, phosphorite and pyrophyllite/diaspore both under Public and Private sector. Uttar Pradesh State Mineral Development Corporation proposes to set up mining and beneficiation projects for placer gold, scheelite and base metals.

[English]

Kharif Crop Production

3087. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether kharif crop production is expected as per estimates for all the crops and if so, the details thereof ;
- (b) whether consumer prices are expected to fall as a result of bumper crop to cater to the nutritional needs of those living below poverty line ; and
- (c) whether the estimates of vegetables, fruit, the protective foods including milk, eggs etc. will also be made along with kharif and rabi crops in order to encourage production and monitoring operation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Final estimates of production of kharif crops have not yet fallen due from the States. As such, it is not possible to indicate whether the production would be short of the targets or otherwise. However, due to adverse weather conditions in some of the major producing States, it is anticipated that production of rice in this kharif may decline as compared to a record production of 59.8 million tonnes during

1985 kharif. Output of coarse cereals, pulses and oilseeds in this kharif however, are expected to be better than last year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Estimates of production of some of the fruits and vegetable crops are already published regularly. Likewise production estimates of milk and eggs are also brought out every year.

Reservation of Seats in Indian Institute of Mass Communication

3088. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether 25 per cent seats have been reserved for the candidates from backward areas or States for admission in Journalism and Advertising Course in Indian Institute of Mass Communication ; and

(b) if so, the number of candidates from such areas admitted in these courses during the last three years ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Sale Permission of DDA Flats

3089. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the ownership of flats of Delhi Development Authority are transferable on sale by the original allottees ; if so, the procedure and conditions therefor ;

(b) whether a large number of applications from allottees of DDA flats are pending for disposal with Delhi Development Authority and if so, the facts thereof ; and

(c) the reasons for delay in disposal of pending applications for sale permission of D.D.A. flats ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The DDA allows transfer of flats on sale by the original allottee on payment of 50% of the unearned

increase in the value of land, provided the allottee has already made full payment for the flat. The allottee has to apply in the prescribed form for the permission.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Demolition of Illegal Tenements in Capital

3090. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA has demolished 45 unauthorised walls and 57 rooms constructed in Vinod Nagar ;

(b) if so, how many illegal tenements have been demolished in the capital during the last three years ;

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop construction of illegal buildings ; and

(d) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard ?

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

(b) 28,053.

(c) The following steps have been taken to check encroachments and unauthorised construction :

(i) A directive was issued to all concerned that encroachments on public property should be checked in the very beginning and not allowed to become permanent when it becomes difficult to remove them.

(ii) The Delhi Development Act, 1957, the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 (As applicable to New Delhi Municipal Committee area) and the Public, Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 were amended in May, 1984 to declare unauthorised construction and encroachment organisable offences and also provide for appellate Tribunals to hear appeals against the orders of the demolition in Delhi to the exclusion of the jurisdiction of Civil Courts. The pro-

visions relating to the declaration to these as cognizable offences has been enforced last year. The provisions relating to setting up Appellate Tribunals have also since been enforced (with effect from 10.2.86) in respect of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act and Punjab Municipal Act, and 24.2.86 in respect of Delhi Development Act

(iii) A meeting was taken by the Home Ministry on 18.6.85 in which guidelines were laid down for prevention and checking of unauthorised construction and it was decided to fix responsibility for this purpose at fairly high level in the concerned organisations.

(iv) The Delhi Development Authority has taken the following specific steps in dealing with encroachment/unauthorised construction :

- (1) Fresh encroachments are being removed through Mobile Demolition Squad of DDA. From 1.1.85 to 30.9.86, 17,339 encroachments/unauthorised constructions were removed.
- (2) The Special Cell dealing with the illegal sale of land, has registered 3233 cases and 4038 arrests have been effected.
- (3) Proceedings for prosecutions under the amended provisions of Delhi Development Act, have been launched.
- (4) Instructions have been issued by the Lt. Governor to the S.H.Os. to check fresh encroachments.
- (5) Orders making the concerned field staff personally responsible at various levels have been issued.

Other local bodies and Land-owning Departments have also reported that they have been taken action for removal of encroachments under their jurisdiction.

(b) No survey has been conducted in this regard.

Soviet Proposal for Modernisation of Steel Plants

3091. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

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

(a) whether the Soviet Union have proposed Rupees 400-crores modernisation and technology upgradation programme for two of the public sector steel plants ; and

(b) whether India has accepted the same and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Both sides are already cooperating and schemes have been jointly identified for achieving the rated capacities at the Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants, to remove any bottlenecks and to improve the technical and economic indices and the quality of products at these plants.

Revamping of ESI Scheme

3092. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether three expert committees have been constituted by the Union Labour Ministry to revamp the Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Scheme and made it successful ;

(b) if so, the time by which these expert committees are expected to submit their reports to Government ; and

(c) the time by which Government would take a decision in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The Government has decided to set up three ad-hoc Committees to evaluate the working of the ESI Hospitals.

(b) The committees will be given about six months time from the date of constitution to submit their report.

(c) It is too early to indicate any time limit.

Allocation of Steel to Backward Areas

3093. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

SHRI H.B. PATIL :

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

(a) whether Union Government have decided to allocate more steel to backward areas ;

(b) if so, the total quantity of steel proposed to be allotted to each region ;

(c) whether consumers have been categorised into four categories ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ;

(e) the extent to which the backward regions will be helped under this scheme ; and

(f) whether any distribution guidelines have been issued under this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) to (f). Steel materials are distributed in terms of the distribution guidelines announced by the Joint Plant Committee. To help the units in backward areas, the proposed guidelines, shortly to be announced by the JPC, lay down that the entitlements of steel consuming units in these areas will be increased by 10% over the normal levels of entitlements. However, these guidelines do not provide for distribution of steel area-wise or region wise.

In the guidelines, the consumers have been divided into four categories in the order of priority, A,B,C and D. Status 'A' consists of Defence, Railways, major Central Government departments/Undertakings SSI corporations etc. Status 'B' includes consumers from the Government sector not included in Status 'A' Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, Zilla Parishad, Panchayats and Panchayat Samities. The remaining consumers will come in Status 'C' and 'D'.

Evaluation Committee for CPWD
Junior Engineers

3094. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any job evaluation Committee was constituted by Government after receipt of Fourth Central Pay Commission Report to evaluate the job of Junior Engineers and Draftsman Grade I in the CPWD ;

(b) if so, what is the report of the Committee and what action Government have taken on the recommendation for a higher pay scale for the Junior Engineers than that for Draftsman Grade I ;

(c) whether it is a fact that in June, 1986 the then Minister of Urban Development had requested the Finance Minister to accept the demands of higher pay scale of the Junior Engineer with retrospective effect and arrears to be paid w.e.f. 1978 ; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Committee has made a Job Evaluation of the posts of Junior Engineers and Draftsman Grade I. The report is under examination.

(c) and (d). After the Fourth Central Pay Commission have submitted its report, the same was processed by an Empowered Committee set up under the Ministry of Finance. It was at this stage that the Ministry of Urban Development had re-emphasised that their suggestion to maintain parity between Junior Engineers and Draftsman Grade I should be accepted. This was because the Fourth Central Pay Commission had rejected this suggestion.

It was not found possible to accept the change proposed by this Ministry. Government have already approved the Fourth Central Pay Commission's Report on this point.

Indian Films for IFF

3095. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Indian Films have been sent for the International Film Festival to be held in London ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the London Film Festival, a non-competitive festival, to be organised from 13th to 30th November, 1986 the following Indian feature films invited by the festival authorities have been for participation by the Directorate of Film Festivals, National Films Development :

1. Chidambaram
2. Trikal
3. New Delhi Times
4. Rao Saheb

Another film, 'GENESIS' has also been entered in the festival, but by the company in Europe which holds the foreign rights of the film.

Performance of Television Relay Centres in Andhra Pradesh

3096. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations from the people of Andhra Pradesh complaining about the poor performance of Television relay centres in the State ;

(b) if so, the nature of complaints ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the working of the television system in the State to make it more popular ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There have been complaints that the reception of T.V. signals from the high power (10 Kilowatt) transmitter at Visakhapatnam is unsatisfactory in certain pockets, particularly in the area right below the hill in the vicinity of the T.V. tower. There have also been occasional complaints about unsatisfactory reception from low power transmitters at Adoni, Kakinada and Rajamundry.

(c) The transmitter at Visakhapatnam is functioning normally on full power of 10 Kilowatt and provides satisfactory coverage upto a distance of about 140 Kms. where line of sight is available. In order to improve the reception in the shadow areas caused by the hills near the tower of this transmitter, it has been decided to set up a transposer at Visakhapatnam. Complaints about low power transmitters at Adoni, Kakinada and Rajamundry have been attended to from time to time.

Guidelines to Andhra Pradesh for Growth in Agriculture Sector

3097. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Guidelines issued to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for growth in agriculture sector ;

(b) the extent to which such guidelines have been implemented in the State ; and

(c) the extent to which agricultural growth has helped the State Government of Andhra Pradesh in providing employment to the rural population during the Sixth and Seventh Plans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). The Planning Commission issue guidelines to the State Governments including that of Andhra Pradesh for formulation of the development plans pertaining to all sectors including Andhra Pradesh for formulation of the agriculture. These guidelines lay emphasis on the priority areas for the development of crop, animal husbandry, fishery and other sub-sectors. They are generally kept in view by the States while formulating the plans. In addition, the Union Department of Agriculture & Cooperation also issue guidelines for implementation of Centrally sponsored schemes to increase agricultural production and productivity. The progress in food production in the last five years in Andhra Pradesh is set out below :

Year	Food Production
1985-86	104.68
1984-85	96.15
1983-84	118.81
1982-83	111.72
1981-82	114.13

The expansion in the activities which has led to the increased production in agricultural sector has also helped create more employment on the farms.

Families benefited under anti-poverty Programmes

3098. SHRI V. TULSIRAM :

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD :

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK :

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL :

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of families in States assisted under various anti-poverty programmes during the Seventh Plan period as on 30 September, 1986 ;

(b) the target fixed for this purpose ; and

(c) whether the targets have been achieved and if not, the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) to (c). Three major anti-poverty programmes of the Department of Rural Development are Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP).

The target fixed by this Department and the number of families assisted under IRDP during 1985-86 and 1986-87 (upto September, 1986) is given in statement-I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3307/86].

Under the NREP and RLEGP the targets fixed for employment generation and the achievement in 1985-86 and 1986-87 (upto September, 1986) is given in statements II and III laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3307/86].

Annual targets for 1985-86 have been achieved. Progress during the current year upto September, 1986 is satisfactory.

Central Scheme for Urban Sanitation

3099. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Union Government to introduce a Central Scheme to cover urban sanitation ; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to introduce such a scheme to extend

financial assistance in the form of subsidies for setting up of sewerage treatment plants in the cities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No. However, low cost sanitation in urban areas is a component of the Centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns.

(b) No. However, loans are also available from LIC and HUDCO for taking up low cost sanitation schemes by Municipal bodies.

Proposal to raise per Capita Expenditure for slum Dwellers

3100. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the per capita expenditure incurred to provide basic amenities in slums ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to raise this per capita expenditure ; and

(c) whether Government propose to give 75 per cent as subsidy on the above expenditure and 25 per cent to be borne by the State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The present per capita cost of provision for basic amenities in slums under the State sector Scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums is Rs. 300.

(b) In the 23rd Meeting of the Central Council for Local Govt. and Urban Development held in Delhi in October, 1986, it was resolved that the aforesaid existing rate of per capita cost of Rs. 300/- should be immediately raised to a substantial extent (at least Rs. 500/-).

(c) No, Sir.

Ceiling of Treatment

3101. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Housing and Urban Development Corporation will

increase the present ceiling of loan from Rs. 12,000 per tenement to Rs. 20,000 for economically weaker sections in view of the increase in cost of all the building materials and labour ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : The limit of loan amount in respect of dwelling units meant for economically weaker sections in urban areas has been raised from Rs. 9,700 to Rs. 13,500 with effect from 23rd December, 1985. There is no proposal to increase it further for the time being.

Implementation of operational Flood-II in Kerala

3102. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the assistance given to Kerala for implementation of the Operational Flood II Programme ;

(b) whether this scheme was implemented in Malabar area in Kerala also ; and

(c) if so, the progress made by Kerala in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Indian Dairy Corporation (IDC) has disbursed a sum of Rs. 833.75 lakhs to Kerala upto the March, 1985 under Operation Flood II programme.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Autonomy to Public Enterprises

3103. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether Government propose to grant greater autonomy to public enterprises as has been done in the case of Steel Authority of India Ltd. ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : There is no such proposal.

World Bank Loan for Urban Transport project in Bombay

3104. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any World Bank loan would be made available for Bombay Urban Transport Project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Detailed schemes/proposals for inclusion in the Bombay Urban Transport Project-II are at present being formulated by the Government of Maharashtra. After their receipt and on their scrutiny, it is proposed to approach the World Bank for its loan-assistance.

[Translation]

Orange Plantation in Amravati District

3105. SHRIMATI USHA CHOURDHARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that for the last ten years orange plantations in Amravati district are facing extermination on account of being infested with disease ;

(b) if so, whether any proposal to set up a research centre or introduction of disease eradication scheme is under consideration with a view to eradicate the disease in orange plantations and to check further spread of the disease ; and

(c) whether Union Government propose to associate NAFED for implementation of the scheme for processing, packing and marketing of oranges in Vidarbha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government is aware that orange plantation in Vidarbha Region including Amravati district has been

facing the problem of infestation of insect pests and diseases for about last 10 years.

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has set up a fulpledged National Research Centre at Nagpur in July, 1985 for evolving suitable control measures for important diseases of orange in that area.

(c) NAFED has been helping in promoting marketing of oranges grown in Amravati district by arranging their sale through its infrastructure in Azadpur Fruit and Vegetable Market in Delhi. NAFED however does not have any proposal at present, to associate with the operations of processing and packing.

[English]

Plan to approve Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

3106. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3095 on the 15th April, 1985 regarding regularisation of unauthorised colonies in Delhi and state :

(a) the names of the new unauthorised colonies which have sprung up and are in existence at present ;

(b) whether the Delhi Development Authority has any plan to approve the unauthorised colonies during the Seventh Five Year Plan in a phased manner ;

(c) the procedure and the guidelines followed in regularisation of unauthorised colonies ; and

(d) the names of colonies proposed to be regularised during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) As per existing policy of the Government unauthorised colonies in Delhi covering residential and commercial structures constructed therein upto 30.6.77 and 16.2.77 respectively are to be regularised by the DDA and MCD. No

fresh survey has been carried out by the MCD and DDA of the new unauthorised colonies that have come up after 1977.

(b) Yes sir, but the DDA will consider only those colonies which are covered by the above policy.

(c) The procedure followed for regularisation of unauthorised colonies is as follows :—

- (i) Physical Survey
- (ii) Socio-economic survey
- (iii) Superimposition of Master Plan/Zonal Plan.
- (iv) Proposal on the base map to finalise alignment of trunk infrastructure and major roads.
- (v) Finalisation and approval of the plan from Technical Committee of DDA/MCD.
- (vi) Demarcation of pockets required for community facilities.
- (vii) Acquisition of pockets required for community facilities and infrastructure.
- (viii) Estimates and approvals of development works.
- (ix) Development of the colony.
- (x) Sanction of building plans.
- (xi) Connection of services.
- (xii) Transfer of the colony to MCD for the maintenance of the services.
- (xiii) Collection of premium by DDA in case of properties on Government land.
- (xiv) Collection of development charges in various states.
- (xv) Disposal of commercial and other properties, if any, in the areas of unauthorised colonies.
- (d) Following colonies have been taken up for regularisation during current financial year :—

1. Om Vihar	by MCD
2. Nai Basti Harijan Colony	by DDA
3. Arya Nagar	by DDA
4. Sadora Kalan Chowki No. 2.	by DDA

Replacement of Damaged Antenna of Rajkot Relay Centre

3107. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether the antenna of Rajkot Relay Station has been repaired/replaced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): Yes, Sir. After necessary repairs, the antenna system has been energised.

Guidelines for Natural Calamities

3108. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) the guidelines followed by Government for declaration of an area as natural calamity (i.e. flood, drought etc.) affected area ;
- (b) the benefits granted to the people of an area declared thus affected ;
- (c) whether it is uniform in all States ; and
- (d) if not, the variations thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d). The administration of relief in the event of natural calamities is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. It is for the State Government to declare a particular area as affected by a natural calamity. While relief and rehabilitation measures are taken by the respective State Governments themselves, the Central Government supplement the efforts of the State Governments for meeting the situation caused by natural calamities. In case the

State Government is unable to meet the situation itself, it may submit a memorandum for obtaining Central financial assistance. The scale on which assistance is sanctioned is uniform for all States in terms of the recommendations of the 8th Finance Commission, as accepted by the Central Government.

USSR Offer to Modernised Metallurgy Units

3109. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether USSR have offered their latest technology for metallurgy units and if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether this technology will be the best available in the world ; and

(c) whether our own R and D Units have contributed to any new developments not already known overseas and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Both sides are already cooperating and have jointly identified schemes to remove any bottlenecks and to improve the technical and economic indices and the quality of products at the Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants.

(b) The technologies that are being supplied by the Soviet Union have been found to be relevant for application in these plants.

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

Establishment of Studio for Sambalpur Doordarshan

3110. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state ;

(a) whether there is any demand for establishment of a separate studio for the Sambalpur Doordarshan Kendra in Orissa ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government

thereto ?

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

(b) There is no scheme in the Seventh Plan of Doordarshan to set up a TV Studio at Sambalpur. The Plan, however, includes setting up of a full-fledged TV Studio Centre with satellite-uplink facilities at Bhubaneshwar to cater for the entire State of Orissa.

[*Translation*]

Utilisation of Land of IARI

3111. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the area of land in hectares under the occupation of Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, New Delhi and the extent of the area being utilised out of the same ;

(b) the reasons for non-utilisation of the total area of the available land ; and

(c) the purpose for which food-grains grown on this land are being utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The total land under occupation of I.A.R.I. is 480 hectares, out of which 160 hectares is under buildings and road, etc. The remaining 320 hectares is under cultivation.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The major part of the cultivated area is under experimentation. Small area is under nucleus and breeder seed production. The nucleus seed is used for further production of breeder seed. The breeder seed is supplied to seed producing organizations for foundation seed production. Part of the seed is used for conducting outreach experiments and minikit adaptive demonstration trials. The small quantity of produce from experiments is disposed off as grain.

Acquisition of Land in Mandavali Fazalpur, Delhi

3112. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4601 on the 11th Augest, 1986 regarding acquisition of land in Mandavali Fazal Pur, Delhi and state ;

(a) the purpose for which pieces of land under Khasra Nos. 598 and 600 were got vacated and the purpose for which these are being utilised at present ;

(b) whether Government propose to allot some land or share to rest of the people who have not been provided alternative land of houses ;

(c) if so, by what time ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by Government for persons connect with these Khasras ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Khasra Nos. 598, 599 & 600 was acquired for planned development of Delhi of which Vacant possession of land under Khasra No. 599 has been given to DDA on 23.7.86. The development work on the land has not yet been started by DDA. Possession of Khasra Nos. 598 and 600 has not been taken over by the Government due to stay order by the Delhi High Court.

(b) to (e). The questions do not arise, as all the above mentioned lands belong to Gaon Sabha and not to any individual owner.

[English]

Handing over of River Front Land to Calcutta Corporation

3113. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether river front of Calcutta along with Stiand Road appears to be in a bad state because of the refusal of the Calcutta Port Trust to hand over the land to Calcutta Corporation ; and

(b) whether Government propose to render any help to Calcutta Corporation in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). A report has been called from the Calcutta Port Trust and the Calcutta Corporation. On receipt of the report the matter will be examined further.

Land Acquired for Daitori Steel Plant in Orissa

3114. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total land acquired for the establishment of Steel Plant at Daitari in Orissa;

(b) the amount of compensation given to the people whose land has been acquired ;

(c) the amount spent on the payment of compensation and other preliminary works for the setting up of steel plant ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) 16.74 acres of Government land have been acquired for the Enabling Works of the project. No land has been acquired so far for the steel plant proper.

(b) Does not arise as no private land has been acquired.

(c) and (d). Rs. 555.13 lakhs has been spent on the project upto the end of October, 1986. The details are given below :

Sl. No.	Items	Amount in lakh of Rs.
1.	Company's Registration	40.00
2.	Fixed Assets	40.69
3.	Consultancy	182.82
4.	Soil investigation, survey, enabling works, sampling and testing etc.	115.01
5.	Establishment and administrative expenditure.	176.61
		555.13

Agreement Among Countries on Wage Level of Workers in Gulf Countries

3115. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been arrived at among the countries which are supplying labour to the Gulf countries, about the wage level of the workers : and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Damage due to soil Erosion, Siltation, Wind Erosion and Shifting Cultivation in Orissa

3116. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any estimate of the extent of damage in Orissa due to soil erosion, siltation, wind erosion and shifting cultivation ;

(b) if so, the details of the total hectares of land eroded every year owing to the above factors ;

(c) the steps taken to check soil erosion ;

(d) whether any Centrally Sponsored scheme has been implemented therefor ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government of Orissa have estimated that about 82 lakh hectares of land are affected by different kinds of soil erosion. According to the Task Force on Shifting Cultivation in India (October, 1973), total area affected by shifting cultivation in Orissa is about 26.5 lakh hectares and the annually affected area is about 5.3 lakh hectares. Nearly 30,000 hectares are reported to be affected by wind erosion in the coastal areas. The information on area affected by siltation is not available.

(b) Estimates of lands eroded every year due to various factors have not been made.

(c) Measures to check soil erosion have been taken both under State and Central sector soil conservation programmes. The measures consist of vegetative, engineering and improved management practices such as bunding, terracing, improved crop production technology horticulture plantations, afforestation, grassland development, gully control, stream bank control, check dams, water harvesting structures etc. Upto 1985-86, about 6.00 lakh hectares have been covered under different State and Central Sector soil conservation programmes.

(d) and (e). Following Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been implemented in Orissa State :

(i) Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects of Hirakud, Machkund/Sileru and Rangali Mandira.

(ii) Drought Prone Area Programme in the Districts of Kalahandi, Phulbani, Sambalpur and Bolangir,

(iii) National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture in the District of Koraput.

(iv) Rural Fuelwood and Plantation.

(v) Development Programme for Rehabilitation of Podu Affected Areas.

[Translation]

Irregular Supply of Power to fertilizer factories

3117. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a loss of more than half of the fertiliser production capacity because of irregular supply of power, if so, the steps taken by Government so far to ensure regular supply of power so that full capacity of fertiliser factories could be utilised :

(b) whether poor maintenance is one of the main causes for heavy losses in fertilizer factories and if so the action taken for better maintenance and storage of fertilizers ;

(c) the names of those fertilizer factories where maintenance arrangements are inadequate and the amount of money spent in the year 1985-86 or expected to be spent in 1986-87 as per requirement of each factory for the purpose ; and

(d) the quantum of fertilizer proposed to be imported during the current year to meet the requirements of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (SHRI RPRABHU) : (a) There has been loss of fertilizer production on account of irregular power supply though it does not amount to more than half the production capacity.

The State Governments have been requested, from time to time, to exempt the fertilizer units from power cuts/restrictions. Besides, captive power plants have been and are being installed, where considered necessary; to cope with the problem of unstable grid supply.

(b) Loss of fertilizer production is due mainly to equipment breakdowns, caused *inter alia* by unsatisfactory maintenance. The fertilizer companies have, therefore, been asked to strengthen their turn-around management and also the preventive and predictive maintenance procedures alongwith analysis of each case of breakdown.

Most of the manufacturers have adequate storage capacity within their plants according to standard norms. In addition, the Central and State Warehousing Corporations have been advised about the overall need for storage of fertilizers in the field.

(c) The maintenance arrangements are inadequate in some of the units of Fertilizer Corporation of India and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation, which are faced with the problem of ab-initio design deficiency, equipment imbalances, and also unstable power supply from the State grids.

The expenditure incurred on repairs/maintenance by Fertilizer Corporation has been as follows :

	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	
	1985-86 (Actual)	1986-87 (Estimated)
Fertilizer Corporation of India	3583	4194
Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation	1206	1312

(d) It is not in the public interest to disclose the quantum of imports during the current year (1986-87).

[English]

Project Plans Submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh Under RLEGP

3118. SHRI SRIHARI RAO:

SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have sent project plans to Union Government under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken on the project plans?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c): Out of the eight projects received in the year 1986-87, seven have already been approved. One is under consideration pending receipt of clarifications and details from the State Government. A list of the projects is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme

Status of RLEGP projects received from Andhra Pradesh during 1986-87

Sl. No.	Name of project	Approved	Remarks
		estimated project cost	(Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Construction of houses for SC/ST under Indira Awaas Yojana.	1273.28	

1	2	3	4
2.	Construction rural link roads, minor irrigation works, community irrigation wells.	312.00	
3.	Construction of community irrigation wells.	1235.35	
4.	Construction rural sanitary latrines.	136.83	
5.	Construction of multipurpose community centres in DWCRA districts.	50.60	
6.	Construction of roads, community latrines, hostel buildings for SC/ST, drinking water wells etc.	3042.81	
7.	Social forestry works.	869.05	
8.	Social forestry works.	Under consideration	Estimated project cost is Rs. 59.25 lakhs. Additional details/clarifications awaited from the State Government-

(b) the steps taken by Delhi Administration to help the workers to get their arrears, and

(c) the results of the action taken by the Labour Commissioner of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). According to the ESI/EPF authorities, the arrears of ESI/EPF dues against the two establishments were as given below :-

<i>Name of the establishment</i>	<i>Amount in arrears.</i>	
	<i>ESI</i>	<i>EPF</i>
<i>(Rupees in lakhs)</i>		
M/s. Hindustan Samachar:	3.00 (upto 31.10.85)	17.16 (upto 31.3.86)
,, Samachar Bharti:	3.19 (upto 30.6.85)	12.02 (upto 31.12.85)

Delhi Administration has reported that they had received certain complaints from Hindustan Samachar Karamchari Union and Samachar Bharti Karamchari Union alleging non-payment of wages. The matter was taken up with the management and the workers have been paid their wages upto December, 1985. Thereafter, no specific complaints regarding non-payment of wages has been received by them. They have, however, received certain complaints regarding non-payment of gratuity against both the managements. The Delhi Administration is reported to be taking necessary action on these complaints in accordance with the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

The ESI/EPF authorities are also taking necessary action for recovery of the arrears of ESI/EPF dues in accordance with the provisions of the ESI/EPF Act.

[*Translation*]

Newspapers and Journals Registered with Registrar of Newspapers

3119. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of arrears of workers of Hindustan Samachar and Samachar Bharti, on account of salary, E.P.F., E.S.I. and gratuity upto 31 March, 1986;

3120. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :

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

(a) the number of newspapers and journals registered with the Registrar of Newspapers upto September, 1986;

(b) the number of newspapers/journals out of these which are being published continuously;

(c) the number of newspapers/journals out of these which have not been published after 31 December, 1980;

(d) whether Government are taking any action to cancel the registration of these papers/journals; and

(e) if so, the action being taken in the matter and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :
(a) The number of newspapers registered with the Registrar of Newspapers for India as on 30-9-1986 was 23,596.

(b) and (c). As the publishers suspend or cease publication of a newspaper on their own without always informing the concerned authorities, it has not been possible for the Registrar of Newspapers for India to maintain authentic information in this respect.

(d) and (e). The District Magistrate concerned is competent under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 to cancel declaration in cases of irregular publications as per the provisions of the said Act. The titles which get so released are reported to Registrar of Newspapers for India from time to time and he is thereafter free to allot them to other applicants.

[English]

Discrepancies in Allotment Letters Issued by DDA for Flats in Vasant Kunj

3121. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are wide discrepancies and disparities in the allotment letters issued to the prospective buyers of DDA flats under the self-financing scheme in Vasant Kunj and the actual structure that is coming up;

(b) whether there is no quality control over the construction causing great resentment among the allottees;

(c) if so, the reasons for the deviation

from the commitment made by the DDA in the allotment letters issued to the allottees;

(d) the monitoring being exercised to maintain the quality of the flats; and

(e) the steps contemplated by Union Government in the matter?

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

(c) Does not arise.

(b) and (d). DDA have got a Quality Control Cell to ensure maintenance of quality of construction including use of quality Material and conformity to specifications.

(e) In view of reply to parts (b) & (d), this does not arise.

Assistance to states for Agricultural Development

3122. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government extends scientific and technological assistance to states for developing better seeds, improving the technique of cultivation and also financial support;

(b) if so, the nature of assistance given for the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the extent to which the assistance extended has augmented agricultural production, particularly of pulses and oilseeds ?

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

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research offers assistance to the States mainly through the agricultural universities in the nature of plan funds for the multi-location, All India Coordinated Projects operated on a 5-yearly basis, Cess Fund Schemes for short-term research projects, foreign aided projects and for National Seed Project. The Council also arranges to obtain

from national and international sources the valuable germplasm and breeding materials for the State Agricultural Universities for developing better varieties of crops. There is a constant interaction between ICAR and the State Agricultural Universities in technical and scientific matters.

(c) As a result of the support provided by ICAR as above, agricultural universities have contributed substantially in achieving the present level of production in the country. With regard to pulses production, there has been a trend of slow and steady progress during the last several years i.e. 129.6 lakh tonnes in 1985-86 as against 100.3 lakh tonnes in the year 1980-81. Significant production gains have been achieved in case of *arhar*, *urad*, *mung*, *gram* and lentil with the help of improved varieties and production technology.

In oilseeds, 265 improved varieties and hybrids together with agro-production, protection technologies and location-specific remunerative intercropping systems have been identified as components for boosting per hectare yields. As a result, oilseeds production has increased to 12.95 million tonnes during 1984-85 from 9.37 million tonnes during 1980-81.

Improvement in Dryland Farming Technique

3123. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn up any plan to develop the technique of dry land farming or improving the existing one;

(b) if so, the total area which is dryland in the country, State-wise and to what extent the food crop can be raised; and

(c) the details of the plan with particular reference to the programmes taken in hand to cover more areas in each State during the current Plan period?

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

(b) A statement showing the net and gross unirrigated area State-wise and total for the country is given below.

No quantitative estimates of the extent to which food crop can be raised in these drylands has been made.

(c) Development of dryland farming through modern methods has been taken up by implementation of various State and Central Sector Schemes during the current Plan period. The States covered are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

STATEMENT

*Net & Gross Unirrigated Area—1982-83
(Provisional)*

State/Union Territory	Net Unirrigated Area	(Thousands Hectares)
	Gross Unirrigated Area	
Andhra Pradesh	7507	8251
Assam	2124	2984
Bihar	5959	6291
Gujarat	7515	7667
Haryana	1240	1747
Himachal Pradesh	478	799
Jammu & Kashmir	406	597
Karnataka	8870	9350
Kerala	1921	2473
Madhya Pradesh	16371	19471
Maharashtra	16375	17271
Manipur	75	113
Meghalaya	143	157
Nagaland	99	102
Orissa	4915	6320
Punjab	652	767
Rajasthan	12442	14301
Sikkim	64	91
Tamil Nadu	3004	3298
Tripura	217	343
Uttar Pradesh	7342	12583
West Bengal	3731	5170
A & N Islands	33	35
Arunachal Pradesh	94	138
Chandigarh	3	4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	23	25
Delhi	13	35
Goa Daman & Diu	120	129
Laksha Deep	3	3
Mizoram	57	70
Pondicherry	4	7
All India	101800	120607

Small and Marginal Farmers Benefitted Under IRDP

3124. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether IRDP schemes benefit small and marginal farmers also;

(b) if so, the percentage of small and marginal farmers benefited under IRDP schemes; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase this proportion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) All families living in rural areas and having an annual income of less than Rs. 4,800 are entitled to benefit under IRDP. Small and marginal farmers falling in this category can also be assisted.

(b) Percentage of small and marginal farmers benefited under IRDP is not monitored separately.

(c) Does not arise.

Team to Probe Working of I.C.A.R.

3125. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :

DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

SHRI C. SAMBU :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to constitute a high level team to go into the working of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal;

(c) the composition of the team; and

(d) the time by which it will submit its report to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d). The matter is under consideration and details will be furnished as soon as it is finalised.

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

3126. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the report prepared by the Planning Commission, it has been stated that practically in all cases, no steps had been taken by the concerned authorities to assess the background and choice of the beneficiaries in the matter of allotment of rehabilitation schemes of bonded labour ;

(b) whether there had been some shortcomings in the implementation of rehabilitation of bonded labour; and

(c) if so, the manner in which Government propose to remedy the situation so that proper attention can be given towards the rehabilitation of bonded labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission had conducted an evaluation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labour in 1981 and 1982 at the request of the Ministry of Labour and submitted its report in March, 1984. One of the observations of the Programme Evaluation Organisation related to non-formulation of rehabilitation Schemes in accordance with the background and choice of the beneficiaries.

(b) and (c). Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, the responsibility for identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers rests with the concerned State Governments. Central Govt. has issued guidelines to the State Govts. from time to time for effective implementation of the rehabilitation schemes. The Central Government has also issued a

blue print suggesting how the rehabilitation schemes should be formulated. The State Governments have been advised to integrate the other anti-poverty Schemes with the Centrally Sponsored Scheme so that benefits accruing to the bonded labourers become substantial.

Setting up of TV Relay Centre at Wynad

3127. DR. K.G. ADIYODI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a T.V. relay Centre at Wynad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :
(a) and (b). Establishment of a low power (100Watt) TV transmitter at Kalpetta in Wynad district is included in the VII Plan of Doordarshan.

Government Advertisements to Regional Newspapers

3128. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DAVP gives Government advertisements to news papers in regional languages; and

(b) if so, the amount spent during 1983, 1984 and 1985 in giving advertisement to Oriya newspapers with the names of the papers?

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

(b) The amount spent by DAVP on release of advertisements to the Oriya newspapers/periodicals, the names of which are indicated in the statement below, during the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 was as under:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount (In Rs.)</i>
1983-84	6,39,668/-
1984-85	6,75,005/-
1985-86	7,30,072/-

STATEMENT

Details of Oriya Publications Empanelled With DAVP and During the Years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86,

1983-84

1984-85

1985-86

Dailies

Dailies

Dailies

1. Samaj, Cuttack	1. Samaj, Cuttack	1. Samaj, Cuttack
2. Prajatantra, Cuttack	2. Prajatantra, Cuttack	2. Prajatantra, Cuttack
3. Dharitree, Bhubaneshwar	3. Dharitree, Bhubaneshwar	3. Dharitree, Bhubaneshwar
4. Pragativadi, Bhubaneshwar	4. Pragativadi, Bhubaneshwar	4. Pragativadi, Bhubaneshwar
5. Matrubhumi, Cuttack	5. Matrubhumi, Cuttack	5. Matrubhumi, Cuttack
6. Swarajya, Bhubaneshwar	6. Dinalipi, Bhubaneshwar	6. Dinalipi, Bhubaneshwar
7. Dina Lipi, Bhubaneshwar	7. Swarajya, Bhubaneshwar	7. Swarajya, Bhubaneshwar
8. Hirakhande, Sambalpur	8. Khabar Khagaj, Bhubaneshwar	8. Khabar Khagaj, Bhubaneshwar
9. Khabar Kagaz, Bhubaneshwar	9. Agnishikha, Sambalpur	9. Agnishikha, Sambalpur
10. Agnishikha, Sambalpur	10. Dainik Asha, Berhampur	10. Dainik Asha, Berhampur
11. Ganabarta, Sambalpur	11. Kurushetra, Rourkela	11. Kurushetra, Rourkela
12. Dainik Asha, Berhampur		12. Samvad, Bhubaneshwar.

<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>
<i>Weeklies</i>	<i>Weeklies</i>	<i>Weeklies</i>
1. Rashtradeep, Cuttack 2. Rourkela Reporter, Rourkela 3. The Jansakha, Nowrangpur 4. Abhimat, Bhubaneshwar 5. The Nabeen, Behrampur 6. The Dahan, Cuttack 7. Tuesday, Bhubaneshwar 8. The Bibartana, Cuttack 9. Sabita, Behrampur	1. Rashtradeep, Cuttack 2. Ganabarta, Sambalpur 3. Rourkela, Reporter, Rourkela 4. The Janasakha, Nowrangpur 5. Abhimat, Bhubaneshwar 6. The Nabeen Berhampur 7. The Dahan, Cuttack 8. Tuesday, Bhubaneshwar 9. Bibartana, Cuttack 10. Gana Istahar, Sambalpur	1. Rashtradeep, Cuttack 2. Jansakha, Howrangpur 3. Nabeen, Behrampur 4. Tuesday, Bhubaneshwar 5. Bibartana, Cuttack 6. Gana Isthar, Sambalpur 7. Dhakara, Sambalpur
<i>Others</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Others</i>
1. Sucharita, Bhubaneshwar 2. Paurasha, Cuttack 3. Jhankar, Cuttack 4. Baramza, Bhubaheshwar 5. Meena Bazar, Cuttack 6. Utkalprasanga, Bhubaneshwar 7. Banafula, Bhubaneshwar 8. Asantakali, Calcutta 9. Jahanaraja, Bhubaneshwar 10. Dogare, Cuttack 11. Kuni Raija, Bhubaneshwar 12. Shishu Raija, Korapat 13. Takat, Cuttack 14. Nabalipi, Puri 15. Purama Darsan, Cuttack 16. Gigisa, Bhubaneshwar 17. Pratibeshi, Calcutta	1. Sabita, Berhampur 2. Sampadak, Jaipur 3. Sucharita, Bhubaneshwar 4. Paursha, Cuttack 5. Jhankar, Cuttack 6. Baramza, Bhubaneshwar 7. Utkal Prasanga, Bhubaneshwar 8. Banafula, Bhubaheshwar 9. Asantakali, Calcutta 10. Kuniraija, Bhubaneshwar 11. Shishu Raija, Korapatt 12. Sansar, Cuttack 13. Takat, Cuttack 14. Tiki Dunia, Cuttack 15. Purama Dasan, Cuttack 16. Gigisa, Bhubaneshwar 17. Partibeshi, Calcutta 18. Amrutayan, Bhubaneshwar	1. Sabita, Behrampur 2. Sucharita, Bhubaneshwar 3. Jankar, Cuttack 4. Baramaza, Bhubaneshwar 5. Utkal Prasanga, Bhubaneshwar 6. Banfula, Bhubaneshwar 7. Asanthakali, Calcutta 8. Sansar, Cuttack 9. Takat, Cuttack 10. Meena Bazar, Cuttack 11. Tiki Dunia, Cuttack 12. Purama Dasan, Cuttack 13. Gigisa, Bhubaneshwar 14. Partibeshi, Calcutta 15. Amrutayan, Bhubaneshwar 16. Nabalipi, Puri 17. Sanjeevani, Bhubaneshwar

Release of Groundnut Varieties

3129. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of groundnut varieties released by ICAR during the last ten years and the area under cultivation of these varieties in the country in 1985-86;

(b) the varieties of groundnut evolved for chronic drought prone areas; and

(c) the extent of the capability of these seeds to resist the dry spell?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) During the last 10 years, the ICAR has developed 23 improved varieties of groundnut. These varieties after testing on farmers' fields were released by the different Central and State Varietal Release Committees. Under the present agricultural statistics system in the country, information on variety-wise area under cultivation is not collected at the all-India level. However, the all-India area under groundnut (all varieties included) during the year 1985-86 was 7.31 million hectares.

(b) Eleven out of 23 varieties released are suitable for drought prone (rainfed) areas.

(c) The extent of capability of these varieties to resist the dry spell varies from situation to situation, soil moisture status, crop growth stage and duration of dry spell.

Creation of Development Authority for Chronically Drought Affected Areas

3130. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation has been received to create a development authority for chronically drought affected regions consisting of four districts in Rayalseema, two in Telengana and three in Karnataka; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) No such representation has been received.

(b) The question does not arise.

Australian Assistance to Orissa for Fisheries

3131. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Orissa Government have requested the Government of Australia to extend help to develop fishery industry (including deep-sea fishing) in the State;

(b) if so, the details of the assistance sought;

(c) whether this issue had come up for discussion with the high level Australian official delegation which visited New Delhi recently; and

(d) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

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

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

Establishments in Arrears of EPF Amount Over One Crore of Rupees

3132. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the names of unexempted establishments which are in arrears of over Rs. 1 crore in depositing the provident fund in respect of their employees;

(b) the names of the exempted establishments which, on inspection were found to be committing irregularities in maintaining the accounts of provident fund of their employees during 1985-86; and.

(c) the names of establishments against whom prosecutions were launched in 1985-86 and in the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The following unexempted establishments were in arrears of over Rs. 1 crore as on 31.3.86 :-

1. M/s. Gedore Tools India Ltd., Faridabad.
2. „ Hope Textiles Ltd., Indore.
3. „ Binod Mills Co. Ltd., Ujjain.
4. „ Hind Cycle Ltd., Bombay.
5. „ Bradbury Mills Ltd., Bombay.
6. „ India United Mills Bombay.
7. „ Shree Sitaram Mills, Bombay.
8. „ Laxmi Sugar & General Mills, Bardoi.

(b) A statement showing the names of establishments which were found to have not transferred the PF contributions to the Board of Trustees is given below.

(c) During the year 1985-86, 5,155 prosecutions were launched against the defaulting unexempted establishments and 168 prosecutions were launched against defaulting exempted establishments.

STATEMENT

Sl. No. Name of Establishment region wise.

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. M/s Alluminium Industries Ltd.
2. M/s H.M.T. Ltd.

BIHAR

1. M/s K.E.W. Rolling Mill & Develop.
2. M/s Bihar State Sugar Co-op. Ltd.
3. M/s Modipur Sugar Cane Farm.
4. M/s Bihar Firebricks & Pottery Ltd.
5. M/s Rohtas Ltd.
6. M/s Parshwa Property Ltd.

7. M/s Bihar State Road Transport Corporation.
8. M/s S.K.G. Sugar Mills Ltd.
9. M/s Sonevally Portland Cement Co.
10. M/s Ashoka Cement Ltd.

DELHI

1. M/s Mohan Machines Ltd.

GUJARAT

1. M/s Shubalaxmi Mills Ltd.
2. M/s Gaekwar Mills Ltd.
3. M/s Vani Silk Mills.

HARYANA

1. Bharat Steel Tubes Ltd.

KARNATAKA

1. M/s Shri K.R. Mills.
2. M/s Salar Jung Sugar Mills.

KERALA

1. M/s Alluminium Industries Ltd.
2. M/s Kondothy P.C.C. Society Ltd.
3. M/s Travencore Rayons Ltd.
4. M/s Transformers & Electricals.
5. M/s Alluminium Industries Ltd. Manur.

MADHYA PRADESH

1. M/s Burhanpur Tapti Mills.
2. M/s Rajkumar Mills Ltd.
3. M/s Hukumchand Mills Ltd.
4. M/s Sajjan Mills Ltd.

MAHARASHTRA

1. M/s The Khandesh Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd.
2. M/s Jasmine Mills Ltd.
3. M/s Shreenivas Cotton Mills Ltd.
4. M/s Alock Ashdown & Co. Ltd.
5. M/s Model Mills Ltd.
6. Western India Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.
7. Finaly Mills Ltd.
8. M/s Gold Mohur Ltd.

9. M/s Elphinston Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd.	4. Anglo India Jute Mills Ltd.
10. M/s The Oriental Metal Processing.	5. Dalhousie Jute Co. Ltd.
11. M/s Changdeo Sugar Mills.	6. Eastern Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
12. M/s Rayond Wollen Mills N.E. REGION	7. North Brook Jute Mills Ltd.
1. M/s Assam Tribune, Gauhati.	8. Empire Jute Co. Ltd.
2. M/s Woodcrafts Provident Fund.	9. M/s Shri Gauri Shankar Jute Mills Ltd.
3. M/s H.F.C.	10. Bird Jute & Exports Ltd.
4. A.S.E.B. (Gauhati)	11. East Bengal Engg. Co. Ltd.
ORISSA	
1. M/s Alluminium Industries Ltd.	12. Variety Industriala Works Ltd.
2. M/s B.T.M.	13. Westing House Saxby Farmer Ltd.
3. M/s Straw Product.	14. India Hard Metals Ltd.
4. H.A.L.	15. Burn & Co. Ltd.
5. K.T.L.	16. India Standard Wagon Ltd.
PUNJAB	
NIL	
RAJASTHAN	
1. M/s Shri Gandhi Sewa Sadan.	22. Amrita Bazar Patrika Ltd.
2. M/s Raj. State Mineral Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	23. Jugantar Ltd.
3. M/s Raj. State Tungustan Dev. Cop. Ltd.	24. Roberts Hudson India Ltd.
UTTAR PRADESH	
1. M/s Modi Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co.	25. Indian Health Institute & Lab. Ltd.
2. M/s Narang Industries.	26. Shree Hanuman Jute Mills Ltd.
3. M/s Almora Magnisite Ltd.	27. Steel & Allied Pvt. Ltd.
4. M/s Scientific Instruments Co. Ltd.	28. Beni Ltd.
5. M/s Basti Sugar Mills Co.	29. Welford Transport Co. Ltd.
TAMIL NADU	
1. M/s Binny Engineering Ltd.	30. Bird & Co. Ltd. Process Engg.
2. M/s Methur Textile Industries Ltd.	31. Hooghly Docking Engg. Co. Ltd.
3. M/s Heekbridge Hewittic Easum Ltd.	32. W.S. Cresswal
4. M/s Eswaron & Sons Engineers Ltd.	33. Ramnaggur Cane & Sugar Co. Ltd.
WEST BENGAL	
1. M/s Kelvin Jute Co. Ltd.	34. Aluminium Mfg. Co. Ltd.
2. M/s Megna Ltd.	35. B.B.J. Construction Co. Ltd.
3. Shree Ambica Jute Co. Ltd.	36. Bird & Co. Ltd.
	37. Sen Releigh Co. Ltd.
	38. Gouripure Co. Ltd.
	39. Budge Budge Jute Co. Ltd.
	40. Baranagar Jute Mills Ltd.
	41. Howrah Mills Ltd.
	42. Kalyani Spinning Mills Ltd.
	43. Naffar Chandra Jute Mills Ltd.

44. Kankinarrah Co. Ltd.
 45. Neihati Jute Co.
 46. Himalaya Shipping Co. Ltd.
 47. New Central Jute Mills
 48. Agarpara Co.
 49. Titagarh Jute Mills Ltd.
 50. Ganges Rope Co. Ltd.
 51. Victoria Jute Co. Ltd.
 52. The Angus Co. Ltd.
 53. Shyamnagar Jute Factory Co. Ltd.
 54. Nuddea Mill Ltd.
 55. Ganges Manufacturing Ltd.
 56. Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.
 57. Martin Burn & Co. Ltd.
 58. Delta Jute & Industries Ltd.
 59. Jatia Cotton Ltd.
 60. India Capacitors
 61. Rehabilitation Industries Corporation.
 62. M/s Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceutical Ltd.
 63. West Bengal Mineral Devlp. Corporation Ltd.
 64. M/s Agarwal Hardware Co. Ltd.
 65. M/s Ambotia Tea Estate Ltd.
 66. M/s Colodoman Jute Mills Ltd.
 67. M/s National Pipe & Tubes Ltd.
 68. M/s Wellington Jute Mills Ltd.
 69. M/s Scott & Sexby Ltd.
 70. M/s National Rubber Co. Ltd.
 71. M/s Eastern Scale Pvt. Ltd.
 72. M/s India Jute Co. Ltd.
 73. M/s Dunber Mills Ltd.
 74. M/s Bharat Brakes & Valves
 75. M/s The Shalimar Rope Works
 76. M/s Calcutta Chemicals Ltd.
 77. West Bengal State Electricity Board
 78. Thomas Duff & Co. Ltd.

Total Establishments : 139

Producers of Fertilizers

3133. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) the names of major producers of fertilizers in the country;
- (b) whether each of them has its own distribution net work;
- (c) whether all of them are free to distribute their product throughout the country;
- (d) whether agents of various producers offer varying incentives to their dealers operating in the same area to push their own sales; and
- (e) whether such competition among the public sector producers is desirable ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) The major fertilizer producers in the country are:-

1. Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited
2. National Fertilizers Limited
3. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited
4. Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited
5. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited
6. Madras Fertilizers Limited
7. Paradeep Phosphates Limited
8. Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited
9. Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited
10. Gujarat State Fertilizers Company Limited
11. Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Company Limited
12. Coromandel Fertilizers Limited
13. Shriram Fertilizers & Chemicals
14. IEL Limited
15. Zuari Agro Chemicals Limited
16. Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Limited

17. Mangalore Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited

(b) Yes, Sir, except the companies at 7 and 12 above.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. Such reports have been received.

(e) The sale of fertilizers is governed by allocations under the Essential Commodities Act, and the need to adhere to the margins fixed by the Government has been emphasised.

Labour Dispute at Aralam State Farm, Cannanore (Kerala)

3134. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the labour dispute at Aralam State Farm at Cannanore in Kerala has been settled, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the State Farm at Aralam has been running at a profit during the past two years if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A settlement has been reached between the Management of State Farms Corporation of India and the workmen of Central State Farm, Aralam on 11.8.86 over the dispute of the interpretation and implementation of the award given by Industrial Tribunal, Calicut. Details of the terms of Settlement are given in the Statement below.

(b) The accounting year of the State Farms Corporation of India is from July to June. However, the accounts for the year 1985-86 have not yet been finalised. The details of profit/loss of the Central State Farm, Aralam, during 1983-84 and 1984-85 are given below :-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Net Profit (+)/Loss (—)</i> (Rs. in lakhs)
1983-84	(—) 20.02
1984-85	(+) 1.04

STATEMENT

Terms of Settlement :-

1. The Management agrees to implement the Award w.e.f. 1.1.1978. The arrears payable to the Workers covered by this Award from 1.1.1978 to 31.5.1986 would be paid as described in clause below, as per the interpretation of the monthly wage rate of workers by the management. Full salary as per the award would be given to the workers with effect from 1.6.1986.
2. The arrears payable for the month of June and July 1986 would be disbursed before 10th September, 1986.
3. Both the Management and the Unions agree that the dispute regarding the method of calculation of the fitment of salary of the workers as per the Award will be referred to the appropriate authority by the Government as per law.
4. It is agreed that pending decision of the above authority the salary of the Workers will be worked out as per the formula given in the Award and as worked out by the Management. Accordingly, the salary of the workmen as for the month of January, 1978 would be Rs. 224/- for men and Rs. 185 for women.
5. The D.A. component of monthly wages shall be revised in accordance with the changes of cost of living index obtaining at Calicut, as stipulated in the Award.
6. In so far as the payment of arrears for the period from 1.1.1978 to 31.5.1986 is concerned, the revised wages for the number of days worked by each worker shall be calculated in the manner as given in clause 4 above out of which the wages already paid in the existing wages shall be deducted and arrears payable to the workers shall be determined. Each worker shall be paid 35% arrears as determined above in three instalments as indicated below :

a) By December, 1986	10%
b) By June, 1987	10%
c) By June, 1988	15%

The representatives of the workmen agreed to forge the remaining 65% of the arrears for the period from 1.1.1978 to 31.5.1986. It is also agreed that the workers Unions would not raise any further claim on this account in future.

7. Increment as stipulated in the Award shall be paid as per law.

Request for Taking Over of Visveshwariah Iron & Steel Ltd , Bhadravati

3135. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any request from the State of Karnataka for taking over the Visveshwariah Iron and Steel Ltd., (VISL) at Bhadravati; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government of India do not propose to take over this plant for the present.

Sale Price of Dairy Products

3136. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the price of milk being paid to the rural producer by the collecting agents/units under Operation Flood II in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu;

(b) the sale price of milk to the actual consumer in these States; and

(c) the price of ghee, butter, cheese, milk powder being sold to the consumer by agencies working for or under Operation Flood Programme ?

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

AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). All the milk collecting agencies/units under Operation Flood-II in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are owned and managed by the respective distt. co-operative Dairy unions/state level co-operative Dairy Federations and are under the overall control of the respective State Governments. Price for the milk to be paid to the rural milk producers or the price of milk and milk products like ghee, butter, cheese, milk powder sold to the actual consumers are decided by the States/ State Cooperative Dairy Federations/Distt. Unions. The prices vary from State to State and from season to season.

Setting up of Lower Power Transmitters in Tamil Nadu

3137. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the setting up of low power television transmitters at Dharmapuri, Nagarcoil and Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the time by which the transmitters are likely to be commissioned;

(c) whether these transmitters involve any foreign exchange component; and

(d) if so, the amount allocated and spent so far on each of the three transmitters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Orders for the equipment required for these transmitters have been placed.

(b) The VII Plan of Doordarshan provides, inter alia, for establishment of a large number of new TV transmitters. These transmitters can be installed only of phases, depending on the annual allocation of Plan resources, time required by the indigenous manufacturers to supply the requisite equipment and overall priorities. Installation of the proposed new low power transmitters at Dharmapuri, Nagarcoil and Cuddalore will also depend on these factors.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The foreign exchange required for importing essential components is arranged by the indigenous manufacturers from their own allocations.

Broadcasting at AIR, Siliguri

3138. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the duration of broadcasting at All India Radio, Siliguri;

(b) the details of the main programmes broadcast by All India Radio, Siliguri;

(c) the languages covered by this Radio Station;

(d) the details of broadcasts made in Santhal, Oraon, Munda and other tribal languages from AIR, Siliguri;

(e) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(f) the steps taken to broadcast programmes in tribal languages ?

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

(a) The average daily duration of broadcasts from AIR, Siliguri is 12 hours.

(b) The main programmes broadcast from AIR, Siliguri are music (folk, tribal, film, light and classical), news (Central and Regional) and Spoken Word Programmes (Drama, feature, talks, education and special audience programmes).

(c) The Station broadcasts programmes in Bengali, Nepali, English and Hindi.

(d) The Station includes in its music programmes songs in Rava, Santhali, Dimasa, Boro and Rajbanshi dialects.

(e) and (f) Programmes are broadcast by AIR Stations for the benefit of the people

in the service area concerned through education, entertainment etc. Therefore, programmes are broadcast in the primary language of the area concerned and in those language(s)/dialect(s) when the population speaking them is not less than 5% of the total population in that area.

Allotment of Flats/Plots and Shops by DDA to SC & ST

3139. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of flats, plots, shops etc. allotted by DDA during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number and percentage of allotments made to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the criteria laid down by DDA for reservation/allotment of plots, flats, shops etc. to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes?

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

Doordarshan Personnel For Training Abroad

3140. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the details of the Doordarshan personnel sent abroad for training in the last two years with duration and name of the country visited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): The information is given in the statement below.

Details of Doordarshan Personnel Sent Abroad for Training in the Last Two Years 1984-85

1984

S. No.	Name & Designation	Period	Name of the country visited
1.	2	3	4
1.	Sh. A.K. Vijayaraghavan, SE DDK, Madras	19.1.84 to 12.3.84	Japan
2.	Sh. A. Dharmadhikari Prod. Gr. II	19.3.84 to 13.4.84	Malyasia
3.	Sh. Kelly Mistry, Cameraman		
4.	Sh. S.G. Sane, Film Editor		
5.	Sh. M.K. Parare, SEA DDK, Bombay		
6.	Miss. Chitra Krishnaswamy ARO, DDK, Madras	16.4.84 to 18.5.84	Malaysia
7.	Sh. P.K. Subramaniam SE, DDK, Calcutta	21.5.84 to 16.6.84	Malaysia
8.	Sh. R. Mahadevan, ASD		
9.	Sh. N. Krishnamurthy, Cameraman, DDK, Madras	16.4.84 to 18.5.84	Malaysia
10.	Mrs. Kusum Nangia, Producer DDK, Delhi	11.6.84 to 6.7.84	Malaysia
11.	Sh. Krishan Cameraman DDK, Delhi		
12.	Sh. M.L. Dhar, ANE, DDK, Delhi	16.7.84 to 27.7.84	Sri Lanka
13.	Sh. E. Krishna Rao, Prod.		
14.	Sh. R. Subramanian Cameraman	16.7.84. to 10.8.84	Malaysia
15.	Sh. K. Laxmana Rao, SR		
16.	Sh. K. Poojary, EE UDK, Hyderabad		
17.	Smt. Kamlini Dutt Producer, DDK, Delhi.	16.8.84 to 14.12.84	Netherland
18.	Sh. M.N. Mehtani, Dir. (E)	3.9.84 to 16.11.84	F.R.G.
19.	Kum. Bhakti Prabha Producer UDK, Delhi.	17.9.84 to 21.9.84	U.S.S.R
20.	Sh. R. Shanmugasundram Reference Officer, DDK, Madras.	8.10.84 to 19.10.84	Malaysia
21.	Sh. Shivaji Bala Phulsunder, Producer, DDK, Bombay.	8.10.84 to 2.11.84	Sri Lanka
22.	Sh. N. Alagappan, Cameraman, DDK, Jalandhar.		
23.	Sh. K. Suresh Kumar, EE UDK, Hyderabad.		

1	2	3	4
24.	Sh. S.K. Lahiri, Graphic Artist/Supervisor, DDK, Delhi.	13.10.84 to 8.11.84	Bangladesh
25.	Sh. P.K. Mohanty, Scenic Designer, UDK, Cuttack	13.10.84 to 8.11.84	Bangladesh
26.	Sh. Zafar Ahmed, Producer DDK, Srinagar.	16.10.84 to 19.10.84	Malaysia
<i>1985</i>			
1.	Kum. Nalini Ramanna, Producer, DDK, Bangalore	4.2.85 to 8.2.85	Malaysia
2.	Sh. Madhupendra Kumar, DDE,	25.2.85 to 1.3.85	U.S.A.
3.	Sh. Atul Seth, ASE, DDK, Lucknow.	25.2.85 to 5.4.85	Malaysia
4.	Sh. B. Adhikari, Producer DDK, Cuttack		
5.	Sh. A. Vishwanath, ASE, Delhi.	20.5.85 to 24.5.95	U.K.
6.	Sh. S.H. Jakati, DE	23.5.85 to 24.6.85	France
7.	Sh. N. Subramanian, DDE	—do—	
8.	Sh. Y. Venkataswarlu, SE, DDK, Delhi.	23.5.85 to 22.7.85	—do—
9.	Sh. Ved Rattan, ASE, DDK, DDK, New Delhi.	23.5.85 to 24.6.85	—do—
10.	Sh. B.L. Madan, ASE, DDK, Delhi.	23.5.85 to 15.7.85	—do—
11.	Sh. Avinash Acharya, Producer, DDK, New Delhi.	23.5.85 to 17.6.85	—do—
12.	Sh. C.D. Banerjee, DDE,	8.6.85 to 19.7.85	U.S.A.
13.	Sh. S.D. Gupta, ASE, DDK, Calcutta.	15.7.85 to 17.7.85	France
14.	Sh. Yashpal Sharma, Producer, UDK, Delhi.	10.7.85 to 20.7.85	Malaysia
15.	Sh. Shyamal Roy Chowdhary, Reference Officer, Calcutta.	9.7.85 to 26.7.85.	Malaysia
16.	Sh. C.V. Ramakrishnan, ASE, DDK, Bangalore.	18.7.85 to 7.10.85	Japan
17.	Sh. G.S. Gunthey, Producer, DDK, Bombay.	29.7.85 to 30.8.85	Malaysia
18.	Sh. V.M. Kunte, Cameraman, UDK, Hyderabad		
19.	Sh. C.Y. Kumulkar, FE DDK, Bombay.		
20.	Sh. D. Narayanan Swamy, SE, MCTV Belgaum	19.8.85 to 11.10.85	Malaysia

1	2	3	4
21.	Smt. Nimmi Gupta, Producer.	2.9.85 to 4.10.85	Phillipines
22.	Sh. U.N. Nayak, Camera- man, UDK, New Delhi.		
23.	Sh. Kashmiri Lal DDK, DG:DD	19.9.85 to 15.12.85	U.K.
24.	Sh. Virendra Vijay, DE, DG:DD	23.9.85 to 20.12.85	Yugoslavia
25.	Sh. V.D. Purohit, ANE,		
26.	Sh. Rajesh Bhatia, Cameraman	14.10.85 to 8.11.85	Malaysia
27.	Sh. P.C. Gupta, SEA,		
28.	Sh. A.K. Raina, Film Editor, DDK, New Delhi.		
29.	Sh. K. Selvaraju, News Editor, DDK, New Delhi.	18.11.85 to 30.11.85	Malaysia
30.	Sh. Manmohan Singh, Cameraman, DDK, New Delhi.		
31.	Sh. C.B. Pillai, AD (E), DG:DD	25.11.85 to 13.12.85	Malaysia
32.	Sh. Manzoor-ul-Haq Producer.		
33.	Sh. Mohd. Asharif Mir, Cameraman.	25.11.85 to 20.12.85	Malaysia
34.	Sh. Ali Mohd., Dar Film Editor, (DDK, Srinagar)		

Expenditure on Floods and Drought Relief

3141. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred on floods and drought relief during the last three years, State/Union Territory-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether areas which are subjected to frequent drought and floods have been identified; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Statements indicating the State/Union territory-wise ceiling of expenditure approved for flood, etc. and for drought during the last three years, namely, 1983-84 to 1985-86 are given in statements I and II respectively given below.

(b) and (c). 615 blocks in 13 States have been identified as drought prone under Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP). State/Union Territory-wise number of blocks are given in statement III given below. The Ministry of Agriculture has not identified any area as frequently affected by floods.

STATEMENT I

**The Details of Ceilings of Expenditure Approved for Flood, Cyclone etc.
During the Year 1983-84 to 1985-86.**

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	States/U. TS	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	96.70	29.74	15.49*
2.	Assam	11.07	39.12	22.16
3.	Bihar	—	38.02	20.92*
4.	Gujarat	43.67*	—	—
5.	Haryana	17.07	1.55	7.94
6.	Himachal Pradesh	8.29	2.73	12.40
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.00	3.78	—
8.	Karnataka	3.29	—	—
9.	Kerala	—	21.33	134.79
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6.69*	5.91	—
11.	Maharashtra	24.69	—	14.19
12.	Manipur	—	0.28	1.60
13.	Meghalaya	0.73	2.93*	2.61
14.	Nagaland	0.77	—	0.24
15.	Orissa	22.98*	23.43	32.62
16.	Punjab	—	—	60.88
17.	Rajasthan	8.93	4.99	4.98*
18.	Sikkim	1.97	6.33*	5.53*
19.	Tamil Nadu	41.18	27.96*	66.81
20.	Tripura	4.50	7.30	4.42*
21.	Uttar Pradesh	56.44@	57.24*	136.27\$
22.	West Bengal	0.60	48.03	10.65*
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	3.79
24.	A & N Islands	—	—	—
25.	Chandigarh Admn.	—	—	—
26.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	0.007
27.	Delhi	—	—	—
28.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
29.	Mizoram	—	—	0.27
30.	Pondicherry	1.29	0.19	5.07
31.	Dadra & N. Haveli	—	—	—

* Includes assistance sanctioned in previous year for utilisation in this year.

@ In addition Rs. 8.00 crores was sanctioned in 1985-86 for 1983-84 floods to Government of Uttar Pradesh.

\$ Includes Rs. 8.00 crores sanctioned for 1983-84 floods.

STATEMENTS II

**The Ceilings of Expenditure Approved for Drought Relief During The Years
1983-84 to 1985-86**

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	States/U. Ts.	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28.26	4.42	63.09
2.	Bihar	8.98	—	—
3.	Gujarat	9.18	—	31.83
4.	Haryana	—	8.70*	9.21
5.	Himachal Pradesh	—	12.70	2.13@
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	3.12
7.	Karnataka	14.00	32.73	64.46
8.	Kerala	42.46	—	2.30
9.	Madhya Pradesh	22.29	11.38	50.11
10.	Maharashtra	11.63	30.63	61.56
			1.20*	5
11.	Orissa	24.65	2.95	6.00@
12.	Punjab	—	6.35*	8.14
13.	Rajasthan	39.85	5.43	89.65@
14.	Sikkim	0.13	—	—
15.	Tamil Nadu	59.15	—	—
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1.57	8.10	51.78
17.	West Bengal	30.59	—	—
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.09	—	—
19.	Mizoram	1.43	0.84	0.24
20.	Pondicherry	0.44	—	1.19

* Sanctioned for cold wave, cotton loss and breach in canal.

@ Includes assistance sanctioned during 1984-85 for utilization in 1985-86.

STATEMENT III

**State-Wise Details of Number of Districts and Blocks Covered Under Drought
Prone Area Programme**

Sl. No.	State	Number of Districts	No. of Blocks
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	69
2.	Bihar	5	54
3.	Gujarat	8	43
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	13
5.	Karnataka	11	71
6.	Haryana	1	9
7.	Madhya Pradesh	6	49
8.	Maharashtra	12	74
9.	Rajasthan	8	30
10.	Orissa	4	39
11.	Tamil Nadu	6	43
12.	Uttar Pradesh	16	87
13.	West Bengal	3	34
	Total :	90	615

Assistance Under IRDP to Kerala

3142. **SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to the number of families assisted during the year 1985-86 under IRDP in the State of Kerala with particulars of total subsidy arranged and loans advanced in the State during the period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : 71,376 families were assisted under IRDP in Kerala during 1985-86. The total subsidy disbursed in favour of beneficiaries was Rs. 775.28 lakhs and loan advanced Rs. 1677.23 lakhs.

Setting up of Mining Research Institute at Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh

3143. **SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU** : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a mining research institute at Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent a proposal in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposal and the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) The Central Government do not have any such proposal.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Development of Small and Medium Towns of West Bengal

3144. **SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA** : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have taken a decision to release some amount for

the development of some small and medium towns in West Bengal during the Seventh Plan period ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the criteria for selection of towns under the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Details of releases made upto 31.10.86 are given in the statement below. Further release of funds would depend upon the progress of implementation and receipt of completed project documents in accordance with the prescribed guidelines.

(c) The Scheme of Intergrated Development of Small and Medium Towns covers small and medium towns with a population of 1 lakh and below. Preference is given to district headquarter towns, sub-divisional towns, mandi towns and other important growth centres so as to contain migration of population into large cities and serve the rural hinterland and ensure balanced development of the region/district as a whole. Final selection is made by the Central Government keeping in view the recommendations of the State Government concerned.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Particulars	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Amount released for the on-going schemes, during the 7th Plan	155.90
2.	Amount released for the new* towns, during the 7th Plan	48.80
	Total	204.70

*Only three out of the 5 towns allocated to the State have been covered upto 31.10.86.

Introduction of TV Serials on Writings of Tagore

3145. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to introduce some TV serial, based on any of the writings of Tagore on the occasion of 125th birth anniversary of Guru Rabindra Nath Tagore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which it will be introduced; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. One serial based on Tagore's short stories produced by Shri Bijoy Chatterjee is being telecast on Doordarshan at 9.55 p.m. on every fourth Saturday of the month with effect from August 23, 1986.

(d) Does not arise.

Amount Allotted to Andhra Pradesh for Construction of Houses in Flood Affected Areas

3146. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have released funds recently to Andhra Pradesh for construction of houses in flood affected areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria followed for selecting the beneficiaries for this scheme; and

(d) the monitoring scheme for watching the supervision fair and non-partisan selection of beneficiaries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The Central Government has approved a ceiling of ex-

penditure of Rs. 11.75 crores recently for repairs and reconstruction of houses damaged or destroyed due to floods in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) and (d). It is the responsibility of the State Government to provide relief assistance to the affected persons. The Government of India do not deal with individuals in this regard.

G.S.I. Survey in Prakasham District Andhra Pradesh

3147. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Geological survey of India (G.S.I.) have discontinued the survey programme in Prakasham district in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the details of the survey ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Geological Survey of India is continuing systematic geological mapping in parts of Prakasham district. Some promising areas for copper-lead minerals were investigated in detail but the results obtained so far are not encouraging. Detailed investigation of certain favourable airborne anomaly zones is in progress.

Freeze of Expenditure on commissioning of Haldia Fertilizers Plant

3148. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have ordered a freeze on all expenditure on the commissioning of the Haldia fertiliser plant; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Yes, Sir. Pending a comprehensive review, the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited has been asked not to incur any more expenditure on commissioning activities but to confine the expenditure to payment of wages and similar standing expenses only.

(b) The review has become necessary in view of heavy cost over run and delay in commissioning.

Foodgrains to Andhra Pradesh for 'Food for Work' Programme

3149. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representative has been received from Government of Andhra Pradesh for sanction of an additional two lakh tonnes of foodgrains for taking up 'Food for Work' Programme in drought and flood affected areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b). National Rural Employment Programme/Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme are normal Plan Programmes and foodgrains under these programme are distributed to the States on the basis of a fixed criteria under which 50% weightage is given to the number of agricultural labourers, marginal workers and marginal farmers and 50% weightage to incidence of poverty. The foodgrains given under these programmes have been permitted to be utilised for payment of part of the wages of the workers engaged on drought/flood relief works but no additional foodgrains are normally given for the purpose. Additional quantities are, however, sometimes released to the States based upon their performance etc. in the event of availability of foodgrains out of the overall allocations made under these programmes. The employment likely to be generated under rural employment programmes i.e. NREP and RLEGP is taken into account while deter-

mining the amount of this assistance but the assistance for drought and flood relief works is provided separately under Scarcity Relief.

In case of Andhra Pradesh the total quantity of foodgrains made available for utilisation during the year 1986-87 including the unutilised balance from the year 1985-86 comes to 1,90,405 M.Ts. Against this only a quantity of 45,117 M.Ts. is reported to have been utilised. As substantial quantities of foodgrains allocated under NREP/RLEGP have remained unutilised, the request received from Government of Andhra Pradesh for allocation of additional 2 lakh M.Ts. of foodgrains could not be acceded to.

Sale of Asian Flats

3150. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether many luxury flats in Asiad village are still lying unsold;

(b) if so, the number thereof; and

(c) how Government propose to make use of these flats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). 315 flats in the Asiad Village still remain to be disposed of. As per decision of the Govt. 57 of these are ear-marked for being sold to non-resident Indians against foreign exchange and the rest are to be sold by auction.

Issue of 'D' forms and Completion Certificates for Vigyan Vihar

3151. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for issued of 'D' Form and completion certificate received from builders in Vigyan Vihar by the D.D.A. during 1985; and

(b) when were these applications received in DDA and sanctions/objections conveyed to the builders in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) During 1985 the DDA received 14 'D' Form Applications

and 7 Completion Certificate applications from the members of Vigyan Vihar Cooperative House Building Society.

(b) The details are given in statements I and II below.

STATEMENT I

Statement of Form 'D' for the year 1985, 1st January 1985 to 31st December 1985 in Vigyan Vihar

Sl. No.	Plot No.	'D' Form applied on	D Form objection	approved/rejected/conveyed
1.	17	21-11-85	10-12-85	Approved
2.	29	11-6-85 27-1-86	23-7-85 17-6-85	Rejected Approved
3.	40	29-7-85	4-9-85	Approved
4.	41	61-12-85	28-2-86	Approved
5.	43	15-1-85 32-6-85	24-1-85 9-12-85	Rejected Approved
6.	55	7-11-85	25-2-86	Approved
7.	58	30-12-85	20-3-86	Approved
8.	78	5-12-85	19-12-85	Approved
9.	93	10-12-85	14-1-86	Approved
10.	130	18-10-85	26-5-86	Approved
11.	135	18-1-85	4-3-85	Approved
12.	19	1-7-85	13-12-85	Approved
13.	154	27-9-84 1-2-85	25-10-84 16-02-85	Rejected Approved
14.	162	23-8-85	26-12-85	Approved

STATEMENT II

**Completion Certificate for the year, 1985 1st June, 1985 to 31st December, 1985 in
Vigyan Vihar**

S. No.	Plot No.	Completion Certificate applied on	Time letter for inspection/letter for fixing up the time sent on	Compound-ing fee/penal-ty letter/objec-tion letter sent on	Completion certificate issued on	Remarks
1.	154	19.4.85	25.4.85, 10.5.85, 17.7.85, 6.8.85	Compounding fee letter issued on 12.2.86 Rectification letter sent on 14.5.86.	—	—
2.	135	27.5.85	23.7.85	—	—	—
3.	125	29.8.85	—	—	—	The completion certificate is pending due to the change in ownership from Sh. B.P. Gupta to Smt. Rohini Gupta. The mutation letter due to change in ownership is required in this case. Party has been informed for the same latest on 2.6.86.
4.	43	27.12.85	—	—	2.9.86	—
5.	123	1.2.85	—	—	30.7.86	—
6.	42	19.4.85	—	—	20.8.86	—
7.	12	8.1.85	—	—	25.9.86	—

Loss in Agricultural Production Due to Natural Calamities

3152. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state : the State-wise loss of agricultural production due to floods and other natural calamities during the current year, in terms of quantity and money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA

MAKWANA) : Final estimates of crop production for the year 1986-87 are not yet due from the States. It is, therefore, not possible to estimate the likely loss of production at this stage.

Assistance to Andhra Pradesh for Yeleru Reservoir

3153. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has sought rupees seventy crore assistance from Union Government to speed up the work on the Yeleru reservoir, intended to supply water to the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Aquaculture Plan for West Bengal

3154. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any long-term or short-term plan has been formulated in the field of Aquaculture (fish-farming); and

(b) if so, its potential aimed at Blue Revolution, particularly with reference to West Bengal?

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

(b) The plan for aquaculture in West Bengal aims at increasing productivity in the tanks already under pisciculture and bringing under pisciculture more and more unutilised water areas by suitable development. For encouraging fish farming in rural tanks/ponds in West Bengal 16 Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDAs) have been set up under the World Bank Aided Inland Fisherise Project. They have so far, brought under intencive pisciculture about 40,000 ha. of water area benefitting almost equal number of fish farmers. Extension and financial support provided for fish farming under this programme and various other schemes have led to increased productivity. West Bengal has also revolutionised fish seed production by adopting improved breeding techniques. For this purpose 3 commercial fish seed hatcheries have been set up with a seed production capacity of 43.5 million per

annum. The fish production from inland fishery resources has gone up from 2.32 lakh tons in 1979 to 3.50 lakh tons in 1984. The fish seed (fry) production has increased to 5,000 million during 1985-86 from 300 million in 1979-80.

Mines Operating in Andhra Pradesh

3155. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mines under operation in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the number than in Private and Public Sectors sector-wise; and

(c) the capacity of each mine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). According to available informations the number of mines reporting production in Andhra Pradesh in 1985 were 415, of which 78 were in the public sector and 337 in the private sector. Data on minewise capacity is not maintained.

Lead ORE Reserves in M.P.

3156. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether presence of lead ore in considerable reserves has been found in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to determine the viability and economy of exploiting these reserves for commercial purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Negligible occurrences of lead ore associated with Copper and Zinc have been noticed in many districts of Madhya Pradesh but these occurrences do not warrant commercial exploitation.

News Item Captioned "Massive Food Losses due to Soil Erosion"

3157. **SHRI S.M. GURADDI** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news published in "Indian Express" dated 24 September, 1986 captioned "massive food losses due to soil erosion" ;

(b) if so, whether according to the report, 1200 crore tonnes of India's top soil is washed away annually down the rivers ;

(c) whether Government have examined the report in details ; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken to check the soil erosion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d). The Government is aware of the press news "Massive Food Losses due to Soil Erosion" published in Indian Express dated 24th September, 1986. However, the report in the Economist, London referred to in the news item has not been received. Regarding annual loss of 1200 crore tonnes of top soil as reported in the news item, the estimated figure reported in different documents is 600 crore tonnes per year.

The Government is aware of the problems and hazards of soil erosion in the country. Soil and Water Conservation programme, to check soil erosion have been undertaken both under State and Central Sector since First Five Year Plan. Both engineering and vegetative measures are adopted. They consist of bunding, terracing, and levelling and shaping water harvesting structures, improved cropping patterns, control of gullies, reclamation of ravines reclamation of saline and alkali soils, afforestation, grassland development, etc. depending upon the kind of problem in different types of lands. Upto the end of Sixth Plan an area of 29.3 million ha. had been treated with various types of soil and moisture conservation treatments both under Central and State sectors.

Cultivators Benefited under Crop Insurance Scheme

3158. **DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI** : DR. K.G. ADIYODI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount deposited by the cultivators as premium to the Crop Insurance Scheme ;

(b) the amount paid to the cultivators due to loss of crop so far ; and

(c) whether the scheme is extendable to disease prone areas also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The details regarding premium collection and the claims paid under the comprehensive crop insurance scheme are as under :

Season	Premium charges collected	Rs. in crores Claims paid
Kharif 85	9.33	80.93
Rabi 1985-86	4.13	1.50
Kharif 86 (as on 15.10.86)	8.75	Nil

(c) Yes, Sir.

Handing over possession of Plot by the Ministry to Centre for Women's Development Studies

3159. **DR. PHULRENU GUHA** : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7961 on the 28th April, 1986 regarding handing over possession of plot to the Centre for Women's Development Studies by the Ministry and state ;

(a) whether the bungalow standing on the land allotted to the Centre for Women's Development Studies has been vacated and demolished ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the time by which possession will be given to the said institution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Both the bungalows standing on the land allotted to the Centre for Women's Development Studies have been vacated. One bungalow has been demolished and the other one is also being demolished.

(c) The possession of the land will be handed over to the allottee Institution as soon as the land becomes available after the second quarter is demolished and the site cleared.

Augmentation of Resources of Local Self Government

3160. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Governments have posed to Union Government the problem of augmenting the resources of local bodies ;

(b) if so, whether States have submitted any concrete proposals in this regard ;

(c) whether Union Government have considered the matter and if so, their thinking in this regard ; and

(d) the names of State Governments which have set up municipal finance commissions and resource mobilisation committees for considering methods of augmenting the resources of local bodies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). In the 23rd Meeting of the Central Council for Local Govt. and Urban Development held in Delhi on 15th and 16th Oct., 1986, in which the Ministers and Secretaries incharge of Local Govt /Urban Development Departments from the States participated, it was resolved that—

(i) the question of devolution of adequate share of resources to the Municipal Bodies from out of the Central and State Taxes and duties be referred to the 9th Finance Commission by the inclusion of this subject as a specific term of reference ;

(ii) the Govt. of India should be urged upon to take immediate measures to amend the relevant laws to do away with the ceiling

limit of Rs. 250/- of the existing tax on professions trades, callings and employments.

(c) These Resolutions are under consideration.

(d) It is reported that the following State Governments have set up municipal finance commissions/resource mobilisation committees :

1. Himachal Pradesh	2. Kerala
3. Assam	4. Gujarat
5. Karnataka	6. Maharashtra

Live Telecast of Inaugural Ceremony of NAM from Harare

3161. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether an inquiry has been made for cutting abruptly the live telecast of the inaugural ceremony of the Non-Aligned Movement from Harare ; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the inquiry and the steps taken to ensure that such mishaps do not recur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). Doordarshan could not telecast the inaugural ceremony in full of the Non-Aligned Summit at Harare on 1st September. According to confirmed information the inauguration was to take place at 1.15 p.m. (IST). Doordarshan, therefore, booked the satellite for a duration of virtually two hours to relay the inaugural ceremony live. This was considered adequate in the light of the past experience. The ceremony at Harare started one hour and ten minutes behind the scheduled time and Doordarshan had no prior notice of it. However, as it became apparent that within the time available, it would not be possible to relay the entire ceremony, efforts were made immediately to extend the satellite time but extra time was not available as the satellite was booked by some other country. As a result the live telecast was terminated as soon as the satellite time was over. However the video recording of the remaining part of the inaugural ceremony was telecast at 9.50 p.m., same evening in a special programme entitled *News from Harare*.

An official enquiry was ordered immediately and the outcome of the enquiry was that Doordarshan was helpless in such a situation.

Expansion of TV Network in Karnataka

3162. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to expand TV network in Karnataka State ;

(b) the number of TV relay centres in Karnataka ;

(c) whether Government propose to instal TV relay centres in remote districts of Karnataka like Belgaum and Bijapur ?

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

(b) Two high power and twelve low power transmitters are, at present, functioning in Karnataka. With the implementation of VII Plan schemes, there would be four high power and sixteen low power transmitters in the State.

(c) TV relay centres are already functioning at Belgaum and Bijapur. TV coverage in these districts is expected to improve with the commissioning of the high power transmitter at Dharwad during the VII Plan period.

Promotion of Departmental Employees of I.T.I. Delhi

3163. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Public Service Commission recommended during July, 1982 that departmental candidates for Class I Senior Posts of Principal of Industrial Training Institute, Delhi should not be deprived of promotion to the post and the requirements about educational qualifications may not be made applicable in case of such departmental candidates holding the feeder posts on regular basis on the date of promulgation of the amendment ;

(b) whether necessary proposals in order to amend the existing Recruitment Rules were sent to the Union Public Service Commission in November, 1982 ;

(c) if so, whether these recommendations have been accepted by the Union Public Service Commission ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay and the time by which these are expected to be implemented ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Intimation of the acceptance of the recommendations by the U.P.S.C. has till date not been received by the Administration.

(d) In view of (c) above, the question does not arise.

Possession of MIG Flats in Ashok Vihar

3164. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3136 on 17 March, 1986 regarding possession of MIG flats in Ashok Vihar and state :

(a) whether the D.D.A. flats (MIG) in Ashok Vihar are not yet ready and the allottees are still waiting for their possession ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which the flats will be offered to the allottees ; and

(c) whether the D.D.A. propose to pay interest to the allottees on the money deposited by them and if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). MIG Flats in Ashok Vihar have been completed on 30-9-86. Accordingly possession letters are being issued to the allottees who have completed formalities and filed required documents.

(c) Yes, Sir. Interest at the rate of 7% till the date of completion of flats, i.e. 30-9-86, will be paid to the allottees on their deposit and monthly instalments.

Crop Insurance Scheme in Maharashtra

3165. **SHRIMATI USHA CHOURHARI :**

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of farmers enlisted for crop insurance in 1985 and 1986 in Maharashtra and the claims put by them against crop losses ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of crop insurance claims are pending in Maharashtra ;

(c) if so, the steps being contemplated by Government to clear the claims ; and

(d) the steps being adopted for making the crop insurance programme more purposeful ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The names of the farmers covered under the Crop Insurance Scheme during 1985 and 1986 are not available. However, the details regarding total number of farmers covered under the scheme and the claims put by them for crop losses in Maharashtra are given below :

Season	Total number of farmers covered	Rs. in crores Amount of claims prepared
Kharif 85	4.87 lakhs	19.78
Rabi 85-86	0.24 lakhs	0.89
Kharif 86 (as on 15.10.86)	6.81 lakhs	Nil.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The present programme is beneficial to the farmers and changes will be brought about as and when necessary.

Recognition of Mayors as 'First Citizens'

3166. **DR. CHINTA MOHAN :**

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a demand has been made by the All India Council of Mayors which met recently at New Delhi, for recognition of Mayors as 'First Citizens' ;

(b) if so, Government response to this proposal ; and

(c) the other important resolutions passed at the meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No resolution to this effect was passed by the Executive Committee of All India Council of Mayors at the meeting held in New Delhi on 15th & 16th October, 1986.

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

(c) A list of other Resolutions passed at the meeting is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3308 A/86].

Deficiencies in Haldia Fertiliser Plant

3167. **SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have come to know of some deficiencies in the Haldia Fertiliser Plant ;

(b) if so, the nature of deficiencies detected ;

(c) the steps taken after the recent study by Union Government to improve the performance of this plant ;

(d) the amount of money spent in the plant in total (including salaries of employees and officers) ; and

(e) the production of all types in the plant and cost in rupees for the same product ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Design deficiencies and equipment problems, particularly in the oxygen compressors have come to notice.

(c) No detailed technical study has been undertaken recently.

(d) The total amount spent on the Project upto September, 1986 is Rs. 469.77 crores.

(e) During trial production (from November, 1985 to October, 1986) the production and its value were :

Product	Production in MT	Value in Rs. lakhs
Urea	23900	985.64
Methanol	3292	201.30
Nitrophosphate	16805	623.63

Stoppage of Production of Haldia Fertilizer Corporation

3168. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation, Haldia Division has stopped all production in commission activity from October, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) when the work will start again ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Haldia Fertilizer Project was approved in November, 1971 and was scheduled for commissioning in October, 1976. However, the plant was mechanically completed in November, 1979. Although, commissioning activities in this plant started from January, 1982, there was a set-back due to design deficiencies and frequent equipment break-downs resulting in steep cost over-runs. Commercial production has not started.

(c) No firm date can be indicated at present.

Civic Services Handed Over to MCD by DDA int Paschim Vihar

3169. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the year when the civic services were handed over to MCD in respect of A-4 Block, Paschim Vihar, the amount taken from the DDA by the MCD for deficiencies and the details thereof, item-wise;

(b) whether all roads, drains, culverts and streets (cement concrete and brick work paths) were also entrusted to the Corporation ; and

(c) if so, the amount spent by the Delhi Development Authority/Municipal Corporation of Delhi on these works for the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). There is no A-4 block in Paschim Vihar. However, Pocket A-4 is a sub-pocket of Block A, Paschim Vihar. This pocket comprises mostly of cooperative societies areas in addition to some plotted development area. While the civic services of block 'A' were handed over to MCD in December, 1980, services in pocket A-4 (Cooperative Societies area) were not handed over to MCD because these areas were not fully developed. Similarly, all the roads, drains, culverts and streets, cement concrete and brick work of the plotted areas of pocket A-4 Block A (excluding the cooperative societies areas) were entrusted to MCD. The DDA has, so far spent Rs. 50,000/- in the cooperative societies area of pocket A-4 for the maintenance of these services.

Copper ore Reserves Detected in M.P.

3170. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether presence of copper ore in considerable reserves has been detected in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed for commercial purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total copper reserves established so far at Malanjkhand Copper deposit of Balaghat district, M.P. including probable, possible and prospective reserves in 292.21 million tonnes with 1.39% average copper content.

(c) The Malanjkhand Copper deposit is now being exploited for commercial purposes by Hindusthan Copper Limited (HCL).

Workshop on AGROVOC & BIOTECH

3171. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State :

(a) whether a workshop on Agrovoc in India was held in New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the agency which sponsored the workshop and the action taken by Government to implement the recommendations ;

(c) whether an International symposium on biotechnological strategies to improve the agricultural productivity was held during November, 1985 ;

(d) if so, the agencies which sponsored the symposium and the recommendations made and Government's reaction thereto ;

(e) whether USDA and ICAR sponsored a workshop on biological control of heliothis; and

(f) if so, the sponsoring agency, the recommendations made and the action taken to implement the recommendations?

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

(b) At the time of the 4th Technical Consultation of AGRIS (International Information System for Agricultural Sciences & Technology) participating Centres held at Rome (Italy) during May, 1984, it was decided that the Indexing and Classification of bibliographical records should be changed into a better retrieval system by using a standard thesaurus called AGROVOC which has about 8,500 terminology. For this purpose, the FAO was to import training to the Indexers in different countries/group of countries to use the newly evolved method of subject classification and indexing. Accordingly, the FAO organized this Workshop at New Delhi from 29.7.85 to 2.8.85, for imparting training to Indian participants in addition to a few foreign participants. It was mainly in the nature of training for familiarisation with the system and the purpose was served by organizing this Workshop.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar, sponsored this Symposium together with their 54th Annual Meeting of Society of Biological Chemists (India) as an integral part of the programme for the University's Silver Jubilee Celebrations. The University only wanted Governmental clearance for holding this Symposium and the same was granted in consultation with Ministries concerned.

(e) and (f). The workshop was jointly sponsored by the USDA and the I.C.A.R. The draft recommendations consist of 23 items which are still under consideration of the participating agencies. They will be considered for implementation after the proceedings are finalised by the USDA Coordinator.

Drought Conditions in Konkan Region

3172. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to severe drought conditions in the backward konkan region of Maharashtra the water resources have dried up at many places : and

(b) if so, whether earmarked financial assistance will be given to the Maharashtra Government to dig tube-wells on a large scale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The State Government have submitted a memorandum on the situation created by drought and reported that many villages in the Konkan region of Maharashtra are facing drinking water problem. The memorandum has been received on 12th of November, 1986, and a Central Team has not yet visited the State to make an assessment of the situation.

New System to Meet Delhi's Transport Problem

3173. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi's transport problem is alarming day by day ;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to introduce any new system to meet this problem;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) when the new system is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government of India is aware of the growing problems of transport in Delhi. Several possible alternatives are being explored and no proposal for introduction of a specific new system of transport is under consideration.

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

Consumer Price Index

3174. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the consumer price index as at the end of September, 1986 and that at corresponding period on 1984 and 1985 ;

(b) whether it is rising and if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) what items are being taken into account to determine the price index and since when ;

(d) whether Government propose to consider more items including controlled rate of rent for housing which are also essential for social life for determining the consumer price index ; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Consumer price index numbers for the month of September, for the years 1984-1986 on base : 1960 = 100 are given below :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Index for September</i>
1984	589
1985	619
1986	676

(b) A rising trend has been observed in the index. It is mainly due to increase in prices of different items, seasonal fluctuations, varying supply or ration items etc.

(c) to (e). A list of items included in the index basket is laid on the table of the House [Placed in library See No LT 3308/86] It is based on the results of 1958-59 survey conducted among Working Class Families of 50 industrial centres. In the proposed new series on base 1982, a number of new items are being included as a result of change in consumption pattern revealed by 1981-82 survey.

National Watershed Development Programme

3175. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to launch national watershed development programme for rainfed agricultural land ;

(b) if so, in how many districts of different States such a programme is proposed to be implemented ;

(c) the names of those districts (State-wise) ;

(d) the amount earmarked for implementing the above programme ; and

(b) The programme tentatively covers 99 districts in 16 States.

(e) the details thereof ?

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

(c) A Statement I is given below.

(d) and (e). The State-wise physical targets and requirement of funds for the works programme at Rs. 2500/-per hectare, inclusive of staff cost, is given in the statement II given below.

STATEMENT

DISTRICTS TENTATIVELY SELECTED UNDER NATIONAL WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME-(1986-87 to 1989-90)

Sl. No.	State	Rainfall Range		
		500 mm-750 mm	750 mm-1125 mm	Above 1125 mm
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Anantapur	1. Adilabad	—
		2. Kurnool	2. Hyderabad	
		3. Mehboobnagar	3. Karimnagar	
		4. Nalgonda	4. Khammam	
			5. Medak	
			6. Prakasam	
			7. Warangal	
2.	Assam	—	—	Nowrangpur
3.	Bihar	—	1. Nawada	Ranchi
			2. Gopalganj	
4.	Gujarat	1. Amerli	1. Ahmedabad	—
		2. Banaskantha	2. Breach	
		3. Bhavnagar	3. Junagarh	
		4. Mehsana	4. Kaira	
		5. Rajkot	5. Panchmahal	
		6. Surindernagar	6. Sabarkantha	
			7. Vadodra.	
5.	Haryana	1. Mohindergarh	—	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Bilaspur	1. Kulu	—
			2. Mandi	—
			3. Una	—

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Karnataka	1. Bellary 2. Bijapur 3. Chitradurga 4. Gulbarga 5. Kolar 6. Raichur	1. Bangalore 2. Bidar 3. Dharwar 4. Hasan 5. Mysore 6. Tumkur 7. Belgaum	—
8.	Kerala	—	—	Palghat
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Bhind 2. Datia	1. Betul 2. Chatterpur 3. Dewas 4. Dhar 5. Khargaon 6. Khandwa 7. Guna 8. Gwalior 9. Indore	—
9.	Madhya pradesh		10. Jhabua 11. Mandsaur 12. Rajgarh 13. Ratlam 14. Shajapur 15. Shivpuri 16. Ujjain	
10.	Maharashtra	1. Ahmednagar 2. Aurangabad 3. Bhir 4. Dhule 5. Jalgaon 6. Sangli 7. Sholapur	1. Akola 2. Amravati 1. Buldana 4. Nanded 5. Nasik 6. Osmanabad 7. Parbhani 8. Satara 9. Wardha 10. Yeotmal	
11.	Orissa	—	—	1. Koraput
12.	Punjab	—	1. Hoshiarpur	—

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Rajasthan	1. Ajmer 2. Alwar 3. Bharatpur 4. Sawaimadhopur 5. Sirohi 6. Tonk	1. Banswara 2. Dungarpur 3. Jhalawar 4. Kota	—
14.	Tamil Nadu	—	1. Dharmapuri	—
15.	Uttar Pradesh	—	1. Banda 2. Hamirpur 3. Jhansi	—
16.	West Bengal	—	—	1. Bankura

STATEMENT II

STATE-WISE PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ANNUAL REQUIREMENT
OF FUNDS FOR THE WORKS PROGRAMME

Sl. No.	State	Annual Physical targets (1000 ha.)	Annual Outlay on Works component@ Rs. 2500/-ha.	Central share	State share (Rs. in Crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.0	8.00	4.00	4.00
2.	Gujarat	32.0	8.00	4.00	4.00
3.	Haryana	2.0	0.50	0.25	0.25
4.	Karnataka	36.0	9.00	4.50	4.50
5.	Madhya Pradesh	28.0	7.00	3.50	3.50
6.	Maharashtra	40.0	10.00	5.00	5.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2.0	0.50	0.25	0.25
8.	Rajasthan	24.0	6.00	3.00	3.00
9.	Uttar Pradesh	16.0	4.00	2.00	2.00
10.	Tamil Nadu	8.0	2.00	1.00	1.00
11.	Bihar	4.0	1.00	0.50	0.50
12.	West Bengal	1.6	0.40	0.20	0.20
13.	Orissa	4.0	1.00	0.50	0.50
14.	Kerala	0.8	0.20	0.10	0.10
15.	Punjab	0.8	0.20	0.10	0.10
16.	Assam	0.8	0.20	0.10	0.10
TOTAL		232.0	58.00	29.00	29.00

**STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO
USQ. NO. 877 DATED 10th NOVEM-
BER 1986 RE DECISION TO
OP. N WHOLESALE CENTRES
OF STEEL AUTHORITY OF
INDIA LTD.**

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : In answer to this question a typographical commission had taken place in the last line of English Version. The word 'not' was inadvertently left out. The last sentence should have read and may be corrected to read as under :—

"Approval has not so far been given to the Scheme."

12.00 hrs.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, my Privilege Motion against Shri Sathe is pending...(*Interruption*.)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : I shall look into it.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You have told me...(*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed him, why are you interrupting ?

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let me first complete my submission.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order, Sir ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : My point is you can go through the record... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I will let you know, Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When I enquired what had happened to my motion of privilege against Shri Sathe you told me, "I have sent you the reply from him" ... (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : I shall look into it and let you know.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You gave me the reply. I have given further documents to show that what he has said is not the policy of the Government... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : So, that is a breach of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER : I will again look it up...(*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Until I call you, how can you speak ?

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : My request is before the session is over, you should clear it.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : How many times should I repeat that I shall look into it.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I do not want to disturb you...(*Interruptions*). I only say that before the session is over, kindly clear it.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : I shall do it at the earliest. Yes, now you may speak.

[*English*]

SHRI SANTARAM NAIK : Sir, p-3 Orion spy planes are being used by United States using Pakistan as a base...(*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Please give it in writing.

[English]

SHRI SANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Our entire border is in danger...*(Interruptions)*.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I have listened to you. *(Interruptions)*.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now nothing will go no record...

*(Interruptions)****

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil) : We have given a Calling Attention notice...*(Interruptions)*.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Just listen, you have made your point, now please listen to me.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : If you can listen properly, I have taken a note of what you have said. This thing has to be ascertained whether such facts are there or not. You cannot just take it for granted that anything which comes in the Press is right. I will look into it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Everybody should know that it will come up in the House. Why the Government is not ready ? It is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Saifuddin, I have to ascertain the facts...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : We have been told that...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I said unnecessarily.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What unnecessarily ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am saying that I am ascertaining the facts. I have taken note of it and I am going to ascertain the facts...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : It is a very serious matter...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : Sir, Pakistan's base is being used. These facts are known, Sir. The AWACS are coming...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : Bhagwat Jha Ji, I have to ascertain the facts from the Government whether they are right or not, and if it is there, then there is no problem.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : What we want is an opportunity to speak about it.

MR. SPEAKER : I will never deny that opportunity.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Yes, Sir. That is all right.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, thousands of State Governments employees are assembling at Boat Club.....*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : That is no point of Order at all. That has been discussed in a Private Member's Bill and others also. There is no problem and you can take it up again if you like. But there is no Point of Order.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We want a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : We have already discussed it in the Private Member's Bill on the floor of the House.

AN HON. MEMBER : That is only a Private Member's Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right. Discussion is a discussion.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : Sir, there is a Constitutional crisis in Kerala...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Thampan Thomas, will you please listen ? That is a subjudice case and cannot be discussed.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : And that is a State subject.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record. I have not allowed these gentlemen...

*(Interruptions)***

12.05 hrs.

[*English*]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Review on and Annual Report etc. of Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd., Calcutta for 1985-86 and National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad for 1985

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-3258/86]
- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1985-86.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1985-86 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-3259/86]

Review on and Annual Report etc. of National Aluminium Company Ltd. Bhubaneswar for 1985-86

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Aluminium Company Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1985-86.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Aluminium Company Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1985-86 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-3260/86]

Notification under Essential Commodities Act and Review on and Annual Report etc. of Karnataka Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd., Bangalore for 1983-84 and Andhra Pradesh Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd., for period ending 30.9.1984 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Fertilizer (Control) (Third Amendment) Order, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1160(E) 8n Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 1986, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in library. *See* No. LT-3261/86].
- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Karnataka Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1983-84.

(ii) Annual Report of the Karnataka Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-3262/86].

(b) (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the Andhra Pradesh Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited Hyderabad, for the year ended 30th September, 1984.

(iii) Annual Report of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year ended 30th September, 1984, along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3263/86].

12.06 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 19th November, 1986, passed the enclosed motion concurring in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the joint committee of the Houses on the Railways Bill, 1986. The names of the members nominated by the Rajya Sabha to serve on the said Joint Committee are set out in the motion.'

MOTION

"That this House concurs in the commendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Railways and resolves that the following fifteen members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee :—

1. Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal
2. Shri Kamalendu Bhattacharjee
3. Shri V. Ramanathan
4. Shri Mirza Irshadbaig
5. Shri Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare
6. Shri Suresh Pachouri
7. Shrimati Pratibha Singh
8. Shri S.B. Ramesh Babu
9. Shri Deba Prasad Ray
10. Shri P.N. Sukul
11. Shri Sukamal Sen
12. Dr. Bapu Kaldato
13. Shri Parvathaneni Upendra
14. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee
15. Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya."

12.07 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : BILATERAL TALKS WITH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT/ HEADS OF STATE DURING SECOND SAARC SUMMIT HELD AT BANGALORE

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : Hon'ble Members will recall the statement by PM on 19 November regarding the outcome of the Second SAARC Summit held in Bangalore. In addition to the meetings which were held in the context of SAARC, Prime Minister also exchanged views with other Heads of State/Government

[*Sh. Narayan Datt Tiwari*]

in Bangalore as well as during the retreat at Nandi Hills. I had separate bilateral discussion with Foreign Ministers from the other SAARC countries.

2. In discussions with the Prime Minister of Pakistan, a serious concern on their nuclear weapon programme, assistance to terrorists and their arms build-up was conveyed. Consequent to the meeting between Prime Minister and the Prime Minister of Pakistan, it was agreed that the two countries would work out detailed measures of cooperation in controlling illicit crossing, drug trafficking, smuggling and terrorism along the border. A meeting of the concerned officials of the two Governments at the level of Secretary to Government would be held at Lahore in the first week of December, 1986 for this purpose. It was also agreed that the Foreign Secretary would visit Islamabad before the end of the year to continue discussions with his Pakistani counterpart on various aspects of the normalisation process. This agreement, notwithstanding the series of negative steps taken by Pakistan, reflects India's earnestness in promoting the normalisation of relations between our two countries. Prime Minister Junejo assured our Prime Minister that the trial of hijackers would be expedited. We look forward to concrete manifestations of Pakistan's recognition of our vital concerns. This would facilitate the process of normalisation of relations.

Prime Minister also held extensive discussions with the President of Sri Lanka, Mr. J.R. Jayewardene. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was present in Bangalore and had consultations with our Prime Minister. During the discussions, it was reaffirmed once again that the resolution of the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka must be found on the basis of a negotiated political settlement without compromising the unity and territorial integrity of Sri Lanka. It was also agreed that every effort will be made, within the limits of the Sri Lankan Constitution, to improve/modify the latest set of proposals to try and meet Tamil aspirations to the maximum extent possible. These refer especially to the question of link-age, the powers of the Governors, the question of law and order etc. Discussions were continued in Bangalore on November 18

between the Sri Lankan Foreign Minister Mr. A.C.S. Hameed, and the Indian delegation consisting of Minister of State Shri K. Natwar Singh and the Minister of State for Internal Security Shri P. Chidambaram. The package of proposals was discussed further on November 19, when Mr. Hameed visited Delhi for a day. The response of the Sri Lankan Government in this regard is now expected to be conveyed shortly.

Since this draft was finalised day before yesterday, it had been decided that my colleagues Shri K. Natwar Singh and Shri P. Chidambaram should visit Colombo. They have gone to Colombo to-day for further discussion with President Jayewardene. They are expected back to-night. We hope that they will bring with them the latest response of the Srilankan Government.

In Prime Minister's discussions with the President of Bangladesh, there was a general review of developments in the bilateral relationship between the two countries since President Ershad's visit to India in July, 1986. It was decided to extend the mandate of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Committee on River Waters by another six months, namely, upto 21st May, 1987. It was recognised that the work of the Joint Committee of Experts had been carried out at much too slow a pace and this should be completed in a time bound programme.

The Prime Minister had a warm and friendly meeting with the King of Bhutan during the course of which there was an exchange of views on bilateral and international issues of mutual concern. Prime Minister's tete-a-tete with the King of Nepal was held in a cordial atmosphere and contributed to closer understanding and friendship between the two countries. Prime Minister's talks with the President of Maldives gave the opportunity of reviewing progress in our bilateral cooperation since Prime Minister's visit to Male in February and also on matters relating to SAARC. The discussions with the Heads of State of Bhutan, Nepal and Maldives helped to enlarge the areas of mutual understanding and to further strengthen the traditional friendly ties that exist between India and these countries.

12.10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[English]

Situation arising out of reported acute power shortage in various parts of the country

MR. SPEAKER : Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer. Calling Attention.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : I call the attention of the Minister of Energy to the following matter of urgent public important and request that he may make a statement thereon :—

“**Situation arising out of the reported acute power shortage in various parts of the country and the steps taken by the Government in regard thereto.”**

12.12 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : Sir, I share the concern of the Hon'ble Members about the power shortage in the country. The present power shortage is mainly on account of the demand for power outstripping the generation and reduced hydel generation due to low reservoir levels.

In the Southern region, the shortage in States such as Karnataka and Kerala mainly due to lowhydel generation. In the Northern and Eastern regions, the shortage in States such as Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa was largely on account of the unsatisfactory performance of their thermal stations.

The power shortage has to be viewed in the context of our economic growth since independence. The installed capacity in the country in 1950 was only about 1700 MW. The total generating capacity in utilities is now over 47,000 MW. We have achieved a growth of about 5% in each successive Five Year Plan in the installed capacity and our objective is to achieve an installed capacity of over 1.25 lakh MW by the end of the century i.e. nearly 3 times the present capacity. The present per capita consumption of electricity in one country still is about 170 units and a massive investment effort

would be required to reach the level of per capita consumption of energy in some of the developed countries which is over 10,000 units.

The Working Group on Power had recommended a capacity addition of about 30,000 MW during the Seventh Five Year Plan to meet the power demand. The capacity addition approved for the Seventh Plan was, however, 22,245 MW, primarily because of the constraint of resources. The gap between demand and supply by the end of Seventh Plan has been assessed at about 10,000 MW. To meet this gap, short gestation gas based power stations with a total capacity of over 2000 MW are being set up. In addition it is proposed to avail bilateral offers of assistance for setting up thermal and hydel projects. Private participation in the power generation is also welcome if such proposals bring additionality of funds. Captive power plants are also being allowed to be set up to augment power availability.

Hon'ble Members are aware that at present about 84% of the total power in the country is being generated in the State sector and about 16% is generated in the Central sector. The Power stations in the Central sector have continued to perform at a high level of efficiency. The plant load factor achieved by the Super Thermal Stations of NTPC and the Stations of NLC during April-October 1986 was about 75% and 73% respectively. In the State sector during April-October 1986 some of the States such as Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Delhi had a plant Load factor of over 60%. However, States such as Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar and Assam continued to have a plant load factor below 40%.

Out of the total power generated in the country about 18% is supplied to the agricultural sector. In view of its vital importance, the States are according a high priority to the agricultural sector in the supply of power so that the minimum requirements of farmers can be met. States such as Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka have imposed no restrictions in power consumption by the agricultural sector. The supply to the agricultural sector in other States varied from $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to 22 hrs. per day.

[*Sh. Vasant Sathe*]

About 57% of the power generated in the country is consumed by industries and the States have been meeting the requirement of the industrial sector to the extent possible, depending upon the availability of power. A higher priority is accorded to the core sector industries such as aluminium, coal steel and fertiliser.

In 1980-81 the generation was 110 billion units which has increased to 170 billion units in 1985-86 registering an aggregate increase of about 53%. In 1985-86 the increase was 8.6% over the previous year. In 1986-87 we intend to achieve an increase of about 12%.

A number of measures are being taken to improve the availability of power. We have so far added over 5000 MW of new generating capacity in the Seventh Plan period. For optimum utilisation of existing thermal capacity, a Centrally sponsored renovation and modernisation programme has been initiated with a Central component of Rs. 500 crores. The States have also been asked to take stringent measures to reduce their transmission and distribution losses. Hon'ble Members are aware that the Indian Electricity Act has been amended to make the theft of energy a cognizable offence. For reducing technical losses, capacitors are being installed and extra high voltage lines being constructed which will ultimately lead to the formation of the National Grid. Power conserved is power produced, and energy conservation and demand management measures are also being accorded a high priority. Simultaneously, the development of micro, mini and small hydel power stations is being encouraged and States can now implement on their own, schemes costing upto Rs. 5 crores.

For the vast majority of our people who live in villages in rural areas the biggest immediate need for energy is for domestic purposes, primarily for cooking, where energy is required in the form of heat. Supply of electricity for cooking purposes would be prohibitive both for the individuals in the rural areas and for the nation. Locally available non-conventional energy source could provide the best solution.

Major programme have therefore been mounted in respect of biogas, improved smokeless chulhas and energy plantations. These are already beginning to make an impact in providing clean fuel, saving wood and reducing the destruction of our forests and improving the environment. Within a short space of 2½ to 3 years the biogas plants and improved chulhas have spread to all parts of the country and are already saving 4 million tonnes of wood equivalent per year valued at over Rs. 140 crores per year and production of fertilizer worth Rs. 85 crores per year. This takes into account the actual percentage of success in these plants, which has now reached high overall value for the nation, even though there are differences in performances from area to area. Non-conventional energy source have also started supplying the small power needs of villages as well as the heat energy requirements through solar, biomass and wind sources. The concept of Urjagrams i.e. energy sufficient villages where all the energy requirements of the village could be supplied from locally available renewable sources, has been initiated. Solar energy systems are already producing heat energy of about 200 million units per year, which is also beginning to save power. The non-conventional energy sources have potential for increasingly meeting energy requirements, particularly in the rural areas in a way which preserves the environment and improves the quality of life. Developments in these technologies have now also made it possible to consider supplying increasing amounts of electric power from biomass, wind, solar and small hydro energy sources. A perspective plan has been drawn up according to which, by the turn of the century 15,000 MW of power could be supplied from these sources, if adequate investments are made in this area. Decentralised smaller size power generation from such sources would also help to reduce transmission losses, and to bring up capacity quickly since the gestation period for power from non-conventional energy sources is relatively very small.

Hon'ble Members would appreciate that within the overall constraint of resources, a number of measures are being taken to improve the availability of power. However, some States are still facing power shortages and concerted efforts are being

made to reduce there shortages. I may assure the House that no effort will be spared to assist the States in all possible ways to meet their power requirements to the maximum extent possible.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Mr. Chairman, Sir, during every session we discuss about the power crisis in our country, particularly in some States. When we read the statement of the hon. Minister not only now but even previously, even his reply to the demands for grants for the Energy Ministry, he gives us a lot of hope. But unfortunately, I would like to mention here that the position in some of the States is going from bad to worse. The hon. Minister assured us during the last Session that he would call for a meeting of the Energy Ministers and take steps to see that the Plant Load Factor is improved. At the same time he stated then—if I remember correct—that if one per cent of PLF is increased, the country is saving Rs. 500 crores. I think the figure is here. But now I see that the PLF in the case of Central Sector—whether it is thermal plant or otherwise—is 73 to 75 per cent. But in the case of State sector it is very dismal. It is less than 40 per cent and not more than that. What steps has the hon. Minister taken to see that the power plant load factor is improved in the State sector also. It is a better investment here than having fresh plants. I would like to know from the hon. Minister about this, because I see from the statement that there has been absolutely no improvement as far as the PLF is concerned. He also promised at that time that he will take steps to re-organise or re-structure the Electricity Boards. Our State Electricity Boards are in a very bad shape. There is inefficiency and corruption. If I am correct, the hon. Minister himself stated that the accumulated loss in the Sixth Plan Period by the various Electricity Boards is of the order of more than Rs. 4000 crores. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps the Government of India has taken to see that the State Electricity Boards function effectively.

The hon. Minister has now stated that he has added 5000 mw during the Seventh Plan Period, so far. But I would like to know from the Hon. Minister one clarification because he should not be merely making

a jugglery of figures. The demand for the Energy Ministry—if I am correct—was Rs. 67000 crores. But they have been given only Rs. 34000 crores. How is he going to fill up the gap? He has said that he is able to generate power to the extent of 15000 mw by way of non-conventional energy. I welcome it. It is very important. Our rural people in India who are living in villages should also have the same comforts as that of the urban people. But then, what is the amount you have provided for that? You have not stated that in your reply here. You have stated that 15000 MW electricity could be generated. What is the amount you have provided for? If I remember, hardly Rs. 150-200 crores have been provided for non-conventional energy. What is the money provided for non-conventional energy? What amount you are going to spend?

I want a categorical answer from the Hon. Minister as to how is he going to improve the state sector. We know very well that the centre produces only 16% of the energy that is produced in the country and the rest is coming from the states. Every year it is going on, but the position has not improved. I want to know categorically from the Hon. Minister as to what steps he is going to take to see that the PLF is improved in the state sector and also to see that the restructuring of the State Electricity Boards in the country is effected.

I will now come to my own State—Karnataka. You know that we have to depend upon the hydel power, i.e., we have to depend upon the vagaries of the monsoon. In Karnataka, as the Hon. Minister is very well aware, power-cut has been there to the extent of 80 to 85% even during this year. For the past four years there were no rains. This year, fortunately there were rains; but the catchment area of the hydel projects did not have rains and the position remains the same as it was last year. We are depending purely on the hydel projects. Therefore, the Karnataka Government decided to approach the Centre to take up some projects which have short gestation periods.

I would like to mention the projects which are pending for the last two or three years in the Ministry of Energy and other Ministries in the Government of India.

[*Sh. V.S. Krishna Iyer*]

First of all, I come to the 120 MW Gas Turbine Plant to be installed in Bangalore. Bangalore is a prestigious city which has now become internationally famous also. The Central Government has got so much interest in Bangalore. Bangalore problem is a national problem in so far as power is concerned because most of the sophisticated industries and the strategic industries like Defence, Railways, HAL, BEL, HMT, ITI, all big industries are located in Bangalore.

For the past two years our Chief Minister has written [not less than 50 or 60 letters to the Energy Minister and an equal number of letters to the Prime Minister. Generally, when he writes a letter, he sends a copy to all the MPs of Karnataka. Unfortunately, Government of India has not cleared anything. The Hon. Minister says in his statement that he is prepared to encourage the private sector. He says that upto 25 MW they can go ahead. But when the State Government which is facing power crisis approaches the Centre, what is the treatment given to them? I know what you have cleared. The Ministry of Energy has cleared that, but the Ministry of Petroleum says that they are prepared to clear it provided the Finance Ministry gives the foreign exchange. One Ministry is passing on the buck to another Ministry. The Government has a joint responsibility, they should take action. For two years it is bogged down and not given clearance. By this time this plant could have been installed. Who is funding the plant? It is the industry that will provide the funds. The same public sector industries like HAL, HMT are providing funds. The planned funds will not be utilised for this. Even then, till this moment that is not cleared. So, I want to have a categorical reply from the Hon. Minister for this. You must see that the clearance is given to the 120 MW Gas Turbine Plant to be installed in Bangalore. I would, at the same time, like to tell the Hon. Minister that if he gives permission for the plant, the foreign exchange earned will be more than the foreign exchange spent for the oil that he is going to supply. Industrial production will increase by Rs. 500 crores. You have to spend Rs. 80 crores only on foreign

exchange. It is all export oriented industries. Most of the Defence industries are also there. So, I would request the Hon. Minister to come out with a statement today to see that clearance is given to the 120 MW GTP.

Karnataka Government has also sent proposals for installation of 33 MW Diesel Generating Stations in four rural areas. We have spoken so much on rural areas. You have devoted most of your speech for the rural areas. We welcome it because we know that it is our duty to see that rural agricultural power should be given. The Karnataka Government and so many other State Governments have given full quota or agricultural demand. We want to improve the power supply there and also to have a control over the voltage drop. We have asked for four diesel generating stations in four rural parts i.e., Kolar, Bidar, Indi and Jamkhandi. Even that is hanging fire for the last two years. Sir, the Karnataka Government has proposed to import from Japan four generators because they are 50 per cent cheaper over there. No doubt we want to encourage indigenous industry but Japan is prepared to supply it immediately and at less cost. So I request the Central Government to give permission for import of 4 generators from Japan and also ensure supply of oil required for the purpose.

Sir, it was announced on the Floor of the House by the then Energy Minister that during the Sixth Plan period a 250 MW multi-fuel power plant will be set-up at Mangalore. I am told the Planning Commission has not given its clearance as yet. So necessary steps should be taken because in Karnataka deficiency of power is to the extent of 25-30 per cent. I request the hon. Minister to get it cleared soon.

There are two-three more proposals sent by the Karnataka Government which are still pending. They are : Third and Fourth units of Raichur thermal plant. It should also be cleared early. Then 2×16 MW generating units for Ghataprabha hydel project ; Shrawati Race hydro-electric project and finally Katla and Palna diversion scheme to Kalindi basin. These are the projects which are pending in your Minister for the last two years. I request thy

Government to clear these projects. Further, Sir, Karnataka Power Corporation has been approaching the Central Government for permission to issue bonds but unfortunately you have not so far given that permission. When you have given permission to NTC and ITI to issue bonds then Karnataka Power Corporation should also be given clearance on that account. I request the Minister to use his good offices in this regard.

Sir, the hon. Minister had said by the end of the Seventh Plan they will be increasing the per capita consumption of energy. I am sorry to say that per capita consumption of power in the most progressive State of Karnataka is the lowest. It is about 150 units. At one time Karnataka was the pioneer in this field. The first hydro-electric project was set-up there. So, I request the hon. Minister to see that the proposals sent by Karnataka Government are given clearance. They are short-gestation proposals and, therefore, must be cleared immediately.

We are happy that we are getting a nuclear plant. That is the first Central investment in Karnataka. But what is its gestation period? It will take five to six years and in the meantime we will be losing crores of rupees. We request the hon. Minister to clear these projects. I hope the hon. Minister will do something so that there is no need of having such a discussion in the next Session.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir. I would like to thank the hon. Minister for his long and sermon-like speech. I used the word 'sermon-like', because his reply clearly reflects the helplessness of his Ministry. It does not tell us as to what concrete steps are being taken to fill the present power generation gap. You have talked of setting up some captive power plants in the country but it does not clearly indicate what proposals you have to remove the shortfall of power generation during the Seventh Five Year Plan and as to what type of cooperation you expect from the private sector? It also does not make it clear as to what concrete steps you are going to take to remove the power shortage for the farmers and industries established in

priority sector? A first I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards his statement. He has repeated those very things in his present statement which he had mentioned in the statement he had given on this subject in the last session. It appears that the duty of the Members is to draw your attention towards, the power shortage and your duty is merely to repeat whatever you had said in your statement given in the last session. Actually you should have laid the progress report of the different projects on the table of the House so that we might have been in a position to tell the country about them. You should have informed us about steps your Ministry is taking to remove the shortfall in power generation. There is power shortage in all parts of the country, somewhere less, somewhere more. There is shortage of power in Andhra but it is more acute in Karnataka. We always ask you a question as to what action you have taken to set up the National Grid and Regional Grid and what is the progress in this direction and the hon. Minister always says that a conference of the Ministers of Energy of all the States is being convened and it will be discussed there so that effective steps may be taken to remove the power shortage in the country. The hon. Minister has repeated the same thing today also. I request you to state clearly when a policy decision to create Regional Grid and National Grid will be taken and in how much time it will be implemented? The Thermal Power Plants in the Central Sector are working satisfactorily and they have considerably improved their working but the condition of the Thermal Power Plants of the States is a quite deplorable. Many States, such as Uttar Pradesh, have demanded Central assistance to improve the working of their Thermal Power Plants and to strengthen their infrastructure. Some other States also might have asked for assistance. Therefore, I request you to provide adequate assistance to the States to strengthen the infrastructure of the Thermal Power Plants. The State Electricity Boards have been running at a loss for quite a long time and corruption and mismanagement have become known phenomena there. The loan granted by the Centre to the States under REC is utilised by the State Electricity Boards on the salaries of their staff or to cover their

[*Sh. Harish Rawat*]

losses. That is why the rural electrification work is lagging behind and progressing very slowly. I know the examples of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Bengal where the rural electrification work has been lagging far behind as compared to other States. The State Electricity Boards are totally responsible for it. You should try to improve the functioning of these Electricity Boards in consultation with the Energy Ministers of the States. You should formulate a long term scheme so that an overall improvement is brought in the deteriorating functioning of the Electricity Boards. I think the work that transmission losses has become a civilised name for power pilferage. Under your very nose, the transmission losses in DESU are as high as 21 or 22 percent. If we succeed in reducing these losses even by one per cent, it will benefit the country to the tune of crores of rupees. Similar conditions prevail in other States also. In some States this transmission loss is even upto 25 to 30 per cent which is causing loss of billions of rupees every year. I request you to formulate a definite plan to reduce this transmission loss. If you have outline of such a plan in your mind, please tell us about it. There is much talk about the alternative sources of energy but in this direction work is not being done in a planned manner to the desired extent. You are not getting cooperation from the State Governments. You should, therefore, formulate a clear cut policy in this regard also. I would request the hon. Minister that his future statement must reflect some improvement over the earlier or the present statements. The industries and farmers should not face any difficulty in getting power. Now-a-days the power is supplied to the farmer during night which causes them heavy losses and wastage of time as well. You should tell us as to what steps you are taking to ensure 24 hour power supply to the farmers, specially during sowing season.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, at present we are discussing power here. The prosperity of any country can be assessed from its power generation and the investment made thereon. All the industries run with electricity and it is very necessary for agriculture also. It is a very important matter. I would like to

make it clear that the position of electricity supply in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal is really deplorable. I would like to draw your attention towards those districts of Uttar Pradesh which have been declared as drought affected areas by the State Government. There are so many districts such as Ballia, Jaunpur, Varanasi, Azamgarh, Gazipur, Mainpuri etc. where there is shortage of electricity. It is the sowing season these days and the farmers are looking to their tubewells and canals for water to irrigate their fields in order to make your green revolution a success. On the one hand, there is strike in the State and on the other hand, there is power cut. How then can they work? Even if the farmers go to their fields at 11 or 12 at night there is no guarantee that they will be getting the power supply. Therefore, special attention should be paid towards it. I got an opportunity to visit Ranchi in Bihar. The Government has opened an R and D. Centre there, it is equipped with computers on which crores of rupees have been invested. It is designed to indicate the availability of power. But all the equipments are lying idle there as they fail to provide this information. I went to another district of Bihar, namely, Buxar. There also no electricity was available.

The State Electricity Board of Uttar Pradesh is so useless that the loss said the better. It asks the farmers to make advance deposit with this it and promises to supply electricity on subsidised rates. Being a student of Law, I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Energy under what law they are supplying electricity on contract basis. That too they are not supplying properly. It is all due to the inefficiency of the Electricity Board. The officials are corrupt and the farmers have to grease their palms. The fault is yours and the farmers are penalised for that. Have you ever seen or heard of such a contract in this world? Is there any one sided contract? The hon. Minister should give a proper reply to it as to whether it is legally correct?

Secondly, I would like to say that in 1978 I had written a letter, which was replied is as follows.

[*English*]

"Regarding the installation of 2×210 MW Dohrighat Thermal Power Station in

distt. Azamgarh, it is to mention as below :—

The project report of 2×210 MW Dohrighat TPS in distt. Azamgarh was submitted to Central Electricity Authority, New Delhi, in May, 1978, for techno-economic clearance. The project report was, however, returned by CEA, as the coal could not be available for the Project before 1989-90."

[Translation]

Among the Thermal Power Stations undertaken by the State Electricity Board, I am mentioning Unchahar to which Jaipur and Agra are being linked. Here coal is available upto 1989. In such a situation clearance should have been given to this project. Here I would like to refer specifically to Dohrighat Thermal Power Station besides other projects of Uttar Pradesh. In case coal is made available for it by 1990, will it be included in next Five Year Plan. Shri Vasant Sathe had stated in his reply in this House that he would write to the Uttar Pradesh Government that Dohrighat Thermal Power Station was a very important project and should be undertaken for the upliftment of the backward area. We had approached Shri Arif Mohammad Khan also, when he was a Minister. He had told us that he had already written a letter in this connection but he was helpless as no action was being taken thereon. I think it is a matter of great concern if the Central Government expresses its helpless and the Uttar Pradesh Electricity Board acts in an arbitrary. The hon. Minister should pay attention towards it.

So far as the question of power generation is concerned, major part of it has to be generated by the States. The Centre has also its involvement in it. There is steep fall in the power generation in the public sector. I would like to draw your attention towards Uttar Pradesh. In Mirzapur, Birla has his own Hydro Electric Station in which more power than its target is generated but in the public sector the percentage is quite low. We have been drawing the attention of the Uttar Pradesh Government and the Central Government towards it for decades. What have you done for this during the last 10 to 20 years? The hon. Minister should pay attention towards it.

The hon. Minister has made a statement on the captive power plants. I would like to know what is the special plan? The issue of setting up a National Grid has come up several times in this House. When a learned person like our hon. Minister is the head of the Department, what is the difficulty then? Immediate arrangements should be made to provide electricity to those States where there is shortage of power.

At present the position of electricity in Uttar Pradesh is critical. Eastern and Northern parts of the State are affected by drought and the State Government Employees are on strike. People are not getting any electricity supply. Therefore, I would like to ask the hon. Minister what alternative arrangement is being made for the farmers so that they may complete the sowing operation. I think it is necessary for the Government to give maximum priority of this work.

So far as the question of power supply is concerned, it is important for the rural areas as well as for the urban areas. You have agreed in principle to provide electricity to the rural areas and electric poles have been erected but the work is lying incomplete somewhere for want of wire and somewhere for want of transformers or staff. As a result, either there has been no progress in the rural electrification or it is quite less. The electric poles there are of no use to the villagers. Domestic connections too are negligible. Electricity is not supplied even during Diwali, Holi or Dussehra festivals. Such carelessness is prevailing in Uttar Pradesh. I would like the hon. Minister to give precise reply and assure the House that the Government is going to take effective steps in this direction.

[English]

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am thankful to the hon. Members. To the hon. Member from Karnataka, I would like to say that I have myself been having a series of meetings with the Chief Minister, and the Energy Minister of Karnataka. I am aware of the problem of shortages in Karnataka. About what is natural, i.e. due to shortage of monsoon and the hydel reservoir plant being filled, we cannot do much, but we are

[*Sh. Vasant Sathé*]

trying to assist in commissioning some thermal projects, so that Karnataka is helped.

The projects which have been already commissioned in 1985-86 have been: Kalinadi 50 MW, Kalinadi II 50 MW and Raichur Unit II 21 MW. I may inform the hon. Member that Raichur Unit-III of 210 MW has also been sanctioned by Planning Commission. However, the Karnataka Power Corporation has not been able to place orders for the main plant and equipment so far, probably due to shortage of funds. So, funds are a constraint, whether it is the State or the Centre. This is a well known fact; but as far as we are concerned, we do not delay clearing of the projects at least, so that as soon as resources are available from any quarter, you can go ahead with the project.

As far as the programme for on going projects in Karnataka is concerned, there is a list of projects—I will pass it on to my hon. friend—but Ghataprabha, Gangawali, Raichur III, Kalinadi Extension, Shivapur, Malappur, Sirwar—all these projects are already included; and we have also cleared from CEA, the Sharavathi 4×60, Maddur gas turbines 4×30 i.e. the gas turbines which you were talking about, we have cleared from CEA. (*Interruptions*). But again, it is a question not only of finance. You need this help. It is the Ministry of Petroleum which has to find the diesel for the diesel generating set; and it is natural because whatever diesel is produced is already tied up. If additionality is desired, then they are willing to import; but they say: 'Please make foreign exchange available.'

About Karnataka's proposal, I may inform the hon. Member that we have prepared a note, and decided to take the matter to the Cabinet for approval, of not only these four projects, but also the gas turbine project of 120 MW.

As far as my Ministry is concerned, we are very keen, and we will do our best to help setting up of projects in Karnataka.

As far as the Mangalore thermal power station is concerned, the main problem is linkage of coal, because there is no nearby region, from which you can get coal; and it has to be brought all the way via sea or be imported. These are the matters which require to be considered from the economic feasibility point of view. Again, the question of resources also will come up. But in principle, we have accepted the idea. We have to see whether all the things required, will be available.

As far as the rural areas are concerned, in spite of the shortages, I am glad to say that Karnataka is one of the States which is supplying full electricity to rural areas—twenty four hours.

It does hurt the industrial sector; but for industrial sector, as I said, we have to have a plan of setting up capital power stations and other short gestation period stations. So, this is about the specific question raised about Karnataka. To general questions, I will come later. First, may I take up the specific points raised by members in the House.

Shri Harish Rawat, apart from perfacing his remarks, which normally he does by saying that government is not performing properly and repeat his replies, etc. to that all also I will come later, but I would like to say that we do not do that. In my statement itself I have mentioned the improvement we have made in the last year, not only last year but in the last four years also. I have given details to which I will come later. As far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned, the hon. members Shri Rai and Shri Harish Rawat were anxious to ask something. I may say that even in Uttar Pradesh, from the central sector, apart from what he himself said how the power generation in Uttar Pradesh is, with all the efforts that are being made and with all the agitations which are there, which we hear from time to time, stopping the power production, which has stagnated virtually, although there is some small increase, if that satisfies him, in Uttar Pradesh—if I may take the lean period—in 1984-85, PLF has gone down to 31.6 per cent. Now in 1985-86, they increased it to 37.3 per cent; and upto

October, this year, it has been 37.6 per cent. But my colleague who also comes from UP is very keen in its development ; he had a special meeting of Uttar Pradesh Energy Minister, Power Minister and also all our officials sat with him and the Chief Minister to see how plant by plant in Uttar Pradesh, plant load factor can be improved. Whatever assistance, we can give, we are willing to do ; and in this meeting, they had assured us that they will try to improve plant load factor this year and bring it at least to average of the north region 45 PLF.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Whatever we have asked for, you at least give that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : That assistance we are giving.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : We want you to be more specific.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : An allegation was made that we are not being fair to Uttar Pradesh, but that is not fair to say so. I would like the hon. member to see that the share from Singrauli—this is the main station and it is wrong to say as my hon. friend and colleague, Shri Rai said, that the NTPC stations are not performing well ; private stations are doing well ; it is not true ; NTPC stations are performing extremely well ; and the record average comes to about 75 per cent, this takes into account the outages and the maintenance and other things : it means there is a good performance by any standard. The share of Uttar Pradesh from central power station, as you are well aware, the States have their shares ; the State in which the project is and other regional States also have their shares, is 35 per cent. But that means in terms of units it will come to 1004.3 Mu ; but they are drawing to the extent of 1,791.3 Mu, about 53% more. Uttar Pradesh is getting not only this in 1983-84, in 1984-85, their share was 1,643 and they drew 3,365 MW.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Double !

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Then in 1985-86 their share was 2,044 and they drew 3,545 Mu !

AN HON. MEMBER : Penalise them.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : And we know it, because, it Singrauli is based in U.P., and U.P. has a shortage we keep quiet. And let us be honest and straight, that it is ultimately at the cost of the others in the Northern region. Let us not make this allegation that the Centre is not giving the due, or the proper share of the U.P. This will not be correct.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : They are supplying in a way that we are not being benefited.

[English]

Justice should not only be done but it should seem to be done.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : How will it seem to be so ? After all, it is for U.P. legislative Board to ensure that the agriculturists get a proper time and proper power. If, Karn taka where also there is shortage can assure the agriculturist adequate, I do not see why U.P. should not be able to do so. But, for that you will have to plan and at least stop the thefts. Now, we have passed a law, a very stringent law. The U.P. Government also has a law. But unless you implement them it will be of no use. They will only remain on paper.

So, we are now trying to persuade the U.P. Government and the other State Governments—the Chief Ministers—to take steps to prevent thefts or at least collusion in thefts, because without collusion no theft can be committed.

Now I want to come to a specific thing which Hon. Member Shri Rawat had about a project, capacity of which is 2×210 MW.

[Translation]

SHRI BAPULAL MALVIYA (Shajapur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister is giving information about Uttar

[*Sh. Bapulal Malviya*]

Pradesh and Karnataka, I would request him to let us know the position in Madhya Pradesh also.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : During the next Calling Attention.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : What ever points are raised, he will reply to them.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : This 2×210 MW plant is at Dorghat in Azamgarh district, in U.P.

[*Translation*]

Actually linkage of the coal in this project is involved. We have agreed to this project in principle but there is no likelihood of getting coal by 1990. But we are agreeable to include this project in the Eighth Five Year Plan. I have said in the House that we are agreeable to it. There is a gap of ten thousand megawatt and in order to narrow the gap it would be better to undertake as many projects as possible. We have the objection to the location of the projects as all the places are in the country. We shall be happy and it is our effort that all the projects may be completed as and when resources are available. I have already said about Dohrighat. Now I would take up the general questions.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : There are a number of projects of Uttar Pradesh lying with you, like Dhauli Ganga in Sharda Valley, Tehri Ganga and Vishnu Prayag etc.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : You are going to take up the Tehri Ganga Project with Mr. Gorbachev. I would like to submit that there is a small project, namely, Dohrighat Project which concerns five to seven districts of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Why do you not take up this project with him ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : From where Mr. Gorbachev will supply coal ? The problem is of coal.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : You may supply the coal. Get it completed by 1990 or 1991. This is not a big thing...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I do not want to give a false assurance.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHIELA DIKSHTIT) : In order to accommodate Members who want to speak on the Supplementary Demands, I propose that the lunch hour today may be dispensed with.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the Members to dispense with lunch hour today ?

SOM HO N. MEMBERS : Yes.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : As far as these projects are concerned which we are posing for bilateral assistance either with the Soviet Union or with any other country—many projects which are ready on the shelf, where coal is available like in Talchar—one thing is there that the coal production also has to grow. It is planned that it will grow to 260 million tonnes by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan and will grow to 400 million tonnes by the end of the century. So, when coal production grows and it becomes available, these projects like Dhorghat, which are principally agreed, will definitely be taken up. I can assure the hon. Member that this project will be taken up as soon as that linkage is found.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : What about Rajasthan ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We are taking up the lignite plant at Palana.

I have stated that 10,000 MW is the gap. But as far as power is concerned, the more you give, the more you want. Even the developed countries which are having 10,000 kwh per capita, feel that they do not have enough power. What is our per capita

It is 170 kwh after a miraculous rise from 1700 mw, within 30 years of planning to 47,000 mw. Any nation can be proud of that achievement. But in spite of that, because of doubling of our population and all that, the fact remains that our per capita is 170 kwh and in rural areas it comes to about 30 kwh. That is what we must understand. What is the need? If we have to meet this need, then what is the best way of doing it? We have to find resources. When we began planning, the cost of setting up one MW was about Rs 10 lakhs. Today it is Rs. 1 crore. Transmission is another Rs. 50 lakhs. If we have to spend Rs. 1 crore for 1 mw of power, then we must find resources. Setting up of power plant is something which nobody can steal away. What can you do with that? So, we have been saying that within the framework of our industrial policy, in national interest, if any one wants to set up a power plant, whosoever he may be, if this brings additionality, we will say 'welcome'. Set it up whether it is thermal, hydel or any project. Otherwise, although we are undertaking 2000 MW of additionality with gas plant, but 8000 remains. We are making proposals for bilateral. Suppose a couple of thousand MW may come from that, still the gap will be there. In fact I would like to appeal to all those in the country who have money, whatever money they have got, to come and set up power generation unit in the country. Even if they do it for their own industries collectively as a captive power unit, even that will be most welcome. There can be no magic as far as power is concerned.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : You want it to be given to the private sector.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I have heard that remark. This is a very populist way of approach (*interruptions*).

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : He has also said.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : No one has ever said that Public Sector should be handed over to the private sector. No one. I want to repeat this. Such an allegation if

made by anybody is mischievous, not only false but mischievous allegation. Therefore, we are all in favour of public sector. We want public sectors to have commanding height. That can be done only when they become efficient sector. But as I said it is a misnomer. Please disabuse the minds of those who talk of populist slogans. In this connection what you call private they also use more than 80% funds of public money.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : That is the beauty. It is the public money. They, therefore, pocket the money in their own pocket. (*interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : What is the solution?

[*Translation*]

SHRI MURLI DEORA : Are you aware that the Government of Maharashtra has permitted private sector?

[*English*]

You have given to Private Sector in Bombay.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Therefore bring even the private sector in the discipline of national need. That is what you want to do and that is the philosophy that we are trying to accept as far as our general policy is concerned.

As far as non-conventional source of energy is concerned, I want to say word about that. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Yes, to BSES we have already given.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MURLI DEORA : Do you know that you have granted permission to Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Company. In Bombay, the Maharashtra Government has given extension for two years.

[*Sh. Murli Deora*]

[*English*]

You want 500 MW power plant to be given to somebody with permission of two years extension.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Two years extension is a provision for them to make.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not bring all this detailed discussion. It is not a discussion on the whole Department. It is only a Calling Attention Notice.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will you guarantee power supply to the poor and the farmers after taking advance money from them ? Will you issue such a direction ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Regarding the matters relating to Uttar Pradesh, at the most I can talk to the concerned Chief Minister and I will discuss these with him.

[*English*]

I would like to conclude with some remarks on the non-conventional energy. I think one of the quicker and a better solution particularly for our rural areas is the non-conventional energy source. That is why we have this Integrated Energy Village scheme—the *urja gram*.

[*English*]

This will become—within a short period of three years biogas movement. There will be more than 25 lakh improved chulas, more than 6 lakh biogas plant in a short period. It is definitely a bigger thing.

As I said, whatever investment we have made of Rs. 240 crores, in one year the whole thing is made good both in terms of fertilizers and as a fuel substitute.

India has a very big coastline.

We can have wind mill farms. We can have solar complexes in rural areas and also in urban areas. We have found that they

have an excellent heat substitute. Even in hotels and hostels we have seen that they are useful and therefore, Sir, I feel that we would like to take up this project, and one thing I can assure the House—we will try to improve as much plant load factor as we can because as I said, power conserved is power produced without additional cost. Therefore, Sir, we will try to do that and already during the last four years the PLF in the country has grown by nearly 8 per cent. Therefore, we cannot say that there is no improvement, much more needs to be done and I hope the House will appreciate the efforts made and also will try to support the effort that have been made to generate more power in the country. Thank you.

13.15 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Committee on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

[*English*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Sir, I beg to move :

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate a member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of this House for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri Shantimoy Ghosh died and do communicate to this House the name of the member so nominated by Rajya Sabha.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is : “That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate a member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of this House for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri Shantimoy Ghosh died and to communicate to this House the name of the member so nominated by Rajya Sabha.”

The motion was adopted.

13.17 hrs.

**CUSTOMS TARIFF (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1986***

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Sir I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.”

The motion was adopted

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

13.18 hrs

**BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
BILL, 1986***

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Bureau for the harmonious development of the activities of standardisation, marking and quality certification of goods and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :
“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Bureau for the harmonious development of the activities of standardisation, marking and quality certification of goods and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

13.19 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*English*]

(i) Need for clearance of draft Bill on Land ceiling sent by Goa Government to Central Government.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Under the Goa, Daman & Diu Agriculture Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1976, agricultural tenants in Goa were made deemed owners of the lands under their cultivation as tenants. Subsequently the said Act was struck down by the then Judicial Commissioner's Court of Goa. The Goa Government then filed an appeal against the decision of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, in the Supreme Court of India. Now the matter is pending in the Supreme Court for the last more than six years as a result of which the tenants of agricultural lands have still remained tenants when all over the country agricultural tenants have become owners of their lands. A draft bill on land ceiling sent by the Goa Government is still pending with Central Government for clearance as a result of which Goa Government has not been able to introduce legislation on land ceiling in the Goa Assembly.

In the circumstances, I request the Central Government should approach the Supreme Court for the early hearing of the petition and that, it should also clear Goa Government's draft Bill on land ceilings.

[*Translation*]

(ii) Need to make military education compulsory for all young students.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, if there is something lacking in the country today, it is the national character and strict discipline. Due to this, the secessionist forces, at the behest of other countries, are openly been upon disintegrating the country in the name of communalism, casteism and religions. As a result, we have to spend huge sums of money on the security of the country and for maintaining law and order in the different areas, particularly the border areas of the country. There was a time when the country used to spend Rs. 24 billion on the defence of the country and now this expenditure is increasing steeply. Not only this, the expen-

*Published in Gazette of Extraordinary Part II Section 2 dated 24-11-86.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[*Sh. Mool Chand Daga*]

dition on other para-military forces is also increasing continuously. Keeping in view the above position as well as the geographical situation of the country, I would like to suggest to the Government that compulsory military education should be introduced for the students. This will not only inculcate discipline and moderation among the students, but will also imbibe in them a sense of duty towards the nation. The forces of casteism, communalism and secessionism will be weakened and the country will become self-reliant. This is an effective step through which the youths will give up consumption of narcotics and will be able to free themselves from all types of evils to make themselves strong. I, therefore, strongly urge the Government to introduce military education urgently in the entire country for the students.

(iii) Demand for declaring certain development blocks of Pithoragarh, Chamoli and Uttarkashi districts of U.P. as tribal areas.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in some Development Blocks like Muosiari, Dharchula, Joshimath, Kalsi and Yamupar of the three border districts of Pithoragarh, Chamoli and Uttar Kash in Uttar Pradesh, the tribals, Harijans and non-tribals have a common social, cultural and economic woes. There has been interdependence among the tribals and non-tribals and their customs etc. are almost common. In these areas the tribals are enjoying the facility of reservation but the non-tribals have been deprived of this facility. There is a widespread resentment in the border areas on this count which can take a serious turn any time.

I have drawn the attention of the Home Minister in this respect a number of times but in these Development Blocks the density of population of the tribals less than 51 percent. As a result, these Blocks are not being declared tribal areas whereas the Ladakh area having the same conditions has already declared a tribal area.

I would, therefore, request that the Home Ministry should take steps to amend the Presidential Order for declaring these areas also as tribal areas as has been done in the case of Ladakh.

[*English*]

(iv) Need to open Chief Regional Manager's office at Berhampur (Ganjam) and also open evening branches at Aska Junction and Bhanjanagar Bazar in Orissa.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : Sir, it is a long-felt desire of people of Ganjam, Koraput, Kalahandi and Phulbani districts to have a Chief Regional Manager's office at Berhampur (Ganjam) to get immediate credit decisions in respect of industrial, agricultural and trade finance. Though they contribute sufficient deposits, they are deprived of lending facilities. There is, therefore, no remarkable improvement in their financial status. A Chief Regional Manager's Office at Berhampur (Ganjam District) is most essential to tap the ground water potency, to solve unemployment problem, and for the upliftment of poor by extending immediate credit facilities and taping the deposits from viable parties. Bhanjanagar and Aska, in Ganjam District, Orissa are two important towns. The traders and industrialists are facing innumerable difficulties to put through their activities. Hence the need for opening evening branches at Aska Junction and Bhanjanagar Bazar, are most essential. Immediate necessary steps may please be taken in the above matters.

[*Translation*]

(v) Need to increase rate of compensation to farmers whose lands are acquired by the D.D.A. in Delhi.

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi) : The population of Delhi has been increasing and the Delhi Administration and the D.D.A. are acquiring the fertile land of the farmers in Delhi. But the farmers get compensation at a very low rate. The rate of land in Delhi is higher than the rates in U.P. and Haryana but the farmers are getting compensation which is less than Haryana and U.P. The farmer whose land is acquired should be given compensation at the rate of at least Rs. 50 per sq. yard along with a commercial plot. Now the size of the plots has also been reduced. The farmers are being given plots of 80 sq. yards for land upto 5 bighas, 150 sq. yards from 5 to 10 bighas and 250 yds for more than 10 bighas.

I would suggest that this may be increased to 250 sq. yards for the land between 10 to 20 bighas and 400 sq. yards for more than 20 bighas. In 1975, when land used to be acquired, employment was given to one member of each family according to his qualifications. The same thing should be revived now. While acquiring land, care should be taken not to acquire the land near the houses, in order to meet the requirement of the increasing population of the village. School, park, 'panchayatghar', dispensary and playground are necessary for the welfare of the people of the village. Facilities of sewer, water electricity etc., available in the D.D.A. colonies, should be provided to those villages also which are situated near these colonies. The construction of DDA colony may be taken up later on so that the villagers may get clean air, clean water and electricity. The rate of a DDA plots was increased to Rs. 794 from Rs. 41 in 1986. Now this is being further increased from Rs. 794 per yard in 1986 itself which is against the policy. The rates of plots should not be increased.

[English]

(vi) Demand for allocation of more funds to Orissa Government for construction of bridges and roads in Dhenkanal district.

SHKI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal) : Kamakhyanagar Sub-division is the largest sub-division of Dhenkanal district in Orissa which is richly endowed with Sal forest and mineral wealth like cromite, mica, silver and other important ores. The major parts of the Sub-Division is cut off both from the District Headquarters and the Sub-Divisional Headquarters from June to December every year due to infrastructural inadequacies of communications in the absence of all-weather road and bridges, causing acute hardship and distress to the people, mostly tribals, Scheduled Castes, other backward and weaker sections of society which comprise more than 75% of the population.

This has also adversely affected the development of the Sub-Division born by the fact that not even a single industry could be set up due to absence of transport and communication facilities.

The Sub-Divisional Headquarters, Kamakhyanagar, situated only 22 miles away from

the District Headquarters town of Dhenkanal on NH-42 is not even connected by a direct all-weather road even till today.

To make matters worse, the 100 years old bridge over Lingarajor on NH-42 near Mehramandali, collapsed due to heavy vehicular traffic. Consequently, these vehicles have had to use the only road available i.e., the Panikoili-Santhpara/Pitri Road, further damaging and decommissioning the road as well as damaging the Bhuban, Talcher and Angul Notified Area Councils roads, which are of inferior specifications.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to provide adequate financial allocations to :

(i) Make NH-42 all-weather and NH specification by replacing the baile of bridge over Lingara Jor.

(ii) Complete the Brahmani Bridge and Ramial Bridge between Kamakhyanagar and Dhenkanal by 1987 as scheduled and as per the latest revised estimates; and

(iii) Making the Pitri/Santhpara-Panikoili Road all-weather and of NH specification by taking it up as Maximum Needs Programme as well as Central Road Fund Project.

(vii) Need for construction of a mini under-bridge near Vijaya Mahal Cinema House in Nellore (Andhra Pradesh).

SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH (Nellore) :

Sir, Nellore town is one of the important district headquarters in Andhra Pradesh. It is popularly known as Paddy-growers district of the State. It is a thickly populated town. Its present population is more than 3½ lakhs. It is a popular business centre. The Madras-Waltair railway line is bisecting the town into two parts. There is interlocked manned level-crossing gate 20 yards South from the Nellore North Railway Station near Vijaya Mahal Cinema theatre. 20 minutes before arrival of the Superfast trains, the gates are closed and the heavy traffic on the spot is jammed causing a lot of inconvenience. The people of the Nellore town while crossing the line from one side

[Sh. P. Penchallian]

to other side also face unnumerable accidents. The Nellore Municipality has agreed to share its amount for the construction of mini under-bridge. The State Government is also ready to give assistance in this regard.

Hence I request the hon. Railway Minister to construct the mini under-bridge near Vijaya Mahal cinema theatre in Nellore town to allow free flow of traffic.

(viii) **Need to delete Articles 310 and 311 (2) (a), (b) and (c) of the Constitution and also bring about parity between the pay scales of Central and State Government Employees.**

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West) :
Sir, thousands of State Government Employees from all over the country have assembled at Delhi in a massive March to Parliament on the 24th November, 1986 at the call of the All India State Government Employees' Federation demanding deletion of Articles 310 and 311 (2) (a), (b) and (c) of the Constitution which vest the Government with powers to dismiss any Government employee without giving him any scope for self-defence.

The State Government employees have been fighting since long for deleting those Articles from the Constitution.

The judgement of the Supreme Court appeared to the Government employees of the country as a dangerous weapon in the hands of the Government and widespread protest actions followed. Almost all trade unions and many legal luminaries have also expressed their deep concern and have demanded deletion of these Articles.

The State Government employees have been demanding with public sector employees pay pending need-based minimum wages. Meanwhile, the Fourth Central Pay Commission has rejected the Central employee's demand for parity with the public sector employees pay. The employed demanded that the Fourth Central Pay Commission should also keep the State employees wage structure in view and the recommendations should be applicable to the State employees also and for this the Central Govern-

ment should provide adequate funds to the State Government. But that has not been done. As a result, a big difference has been created between the Central employees' and the State employees' pay.

The State employees therefore demand immediate parity to the State employees with Central employees pay as an ad interim measure pending parity with public sector pay and need based wagrs and for that purpose adequate devolution of funds by the Central Government to the State Government be immediately made to enable them to upgrade the pay-scales and allowances of the State Government employees.

13.33 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1986-87 (CONTD.)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA (Motihari) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants presented by the hon. Finance Minister in this House. I am of the view that the Finance Minister should present these Demands in the House only when these are absolutely necessary or there is a contingency or a natural calamity and the Government is in need of money for that. I have gone through these Supplementary Demands for Grants and have carefully studied all the items. A total of Rs. 3038.57 crores have been sought under these Demands, out of which a sum of Rs. 1228 crores has been earmarked for Government Undertakings. Today, the condition of our Government Undertakings is not hidden from anybody. The bureaucrats sitting at the helm of affairs in these Undertakings are misappropriating Government funds with impunity. I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister the justification for these Demands. He should clarify it. Secondly, he has allocated Rs. 128 crores to different States under the poverty alleviation scheme but I want to ask him whether any arrangement was made to monitor this scheme during the last two years and to

ascertain how a mockery of this poverty alleviation programmes is being made there.

The main thrust of your rural programmes is to create permanent assets and to provide employment to the people but I would like to say, especially about Bihar, where houses and colonies have been built for the Harijans. Even the full payment for construction of buildings has not yet been made and the roofs have already collapsed. This is how poverty alleviation programme is being run. I have, otherwise, been to Karnataka and some other States also and some work has been done there but I am pointing towards Bihar in particular.

Our respected Prime Minister late Shrimati Indira Gandhi had nationalised the Banks in 1969 so that the rural people and the unemployed could get loans from the banks easily, but I know how much harassment the people have to suffer at the hands of the bank officials while getting loan under I.R.D.P. These officials will line their pockets out of these 228 crores rupees which you are allocating now. The rich will become richer and the poor, poorer. Therefore, I want that there should be monitoring of the scheme.

I welcome the allocation made by the hon. Finance Minister for the rural areas and the concessions given by him in taxes. As a result of these concessions, the people who were not paying taxes in spite of their income have come forward to disclose their income and are paying taxes. Yesterday only, a businessman from Delhi met me and told me that earlier he used to earn one paisa as profit and tried to evade income tax but now after the Government has given concession in taxes, he earns 50 paise as profit and pays another 50 paise as tax.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today prices have gone sky-high. The position today is that a person earning Rs. 2000 per month cannot make both ends meet properly. Due to black money, even that section of society which earns this much is struggling for its subsistence. Therefore, I would request, particularly about the metropolitan city of Delhi that you should find out the amount of black money which is in circulation here. Unless you simplify the tax procedure, the situation will go on deteriorating further. Therefore, my suggestion is that the Excise

Duty should be realised at a single point. If this is not done, these Inspectors will misappropriate your entire revenue. Today we find Inspectors in every field. Marketing Inspectors and God knows, how many types of Inspectors. What is this Agricultural Marketing Board which you have set up? This is nothing but a den of corruption. Wind it up. I will express my views further on simplification of tax procedure when the hon. Minister brings forward the proposed Bill on the subject in the House later.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a case where a person has taken Rs. 500 crores out of the country and deposited them in a swiss Bank and got the citizenship of that country. I would like to know how such a thing has happened? How has that money found its way to that country? I want to ask this question on behalf of millions of people of this country. Will the hon. Minister arrange to get that money back from the Swiss Bank and will that money be used to pay the debts of the country which run into crores of rupees and thereby make India free of debts?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise the same point which I had raised in the beginning. Had you come forward with a contingency, it would have been all right; but it is not so. You are going to give Rs. 1228 crores to the public undertakings. I am in favour of nationalisation but you will observe that there are 60 to 65 public sector undertakings in Bihar and all of them are sustaining losses. The Bihar Electricity Department and the State Electricity Board have become white elephants. Today a discussion was held on power shortage through a Calling Attention Motion. The Central as well as the State Government are pumping crores of rupees for generation of electricity in Bihar but still it is incurring losses. What is the use of running such Undertakings? Heavy Engineering Corporation in Ranchi, Bihar is also receiving financial assistance but its condition is also deplorable. Expenditure is more and production is less. Was this the object of nationalisation?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, natural calamity in the form of floods, hit my constituency Motihari, Raxaul, Narkatiaganj, Bettiah etc. but you have not provided for any relief for

[*Smt. Prabhawati Gupta*]

that area in these Supplementary Demands. There were devastating floods in August this year. It happened twice. The entire Raxaul-Motihari Town remained inundated for days together. Whatever funds were provided went into the pockets of the officials of the Irrigation Department. Why was that area flooded? It was due to a gap left in the embankment on Sikrovaha river which has been under construction for years. The people were left to their fate and the area was totally submerged. The flood occurred twice in Motihari. Who is responsible for that?

Champanar dam was built in 1900 which is breached every year at one place or the other. Just one month before the floods came, suddenly your engineers went there for inspection and said that the embankment was weak. They do not make any effort to strengthen it. The level of the embankment and the river is the same. The Bihar Government and the Flood Control Department of the Irrigation Department are sleeping. God knows when will they wake up? They were roused only when standing crops on lakhs of hectares of land was submerged, the greenery was destroyed, the people started drowning and the palaces and the huts were razed to the ground. There is a lot of bungling lying in public funds in the name of repair of the Dam.

The road from Chakia to Kesaria Satar-ghat which passes through my constituency has remained intact for the last 40 years. This road was damaged this time due to floods and water of Gandak river formed a whirlpool on the road. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I belong to north Bihar. Even otherwise, the conditions in eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are horrible and same is true of eastern region also. There is extreme poverty and the people are severely hit by scarcity of essential commodities. The position in north Bihar is still worse. The fertile land of that area is rich in minerals and is endowed with mountains and rivers; but still it is the poorest in the country. Per capita income is the lowest there. Who is responsible for it? The Government.

I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister what significant work he

has been done during the last two years in each Parliamentary constituency so that we could tell the people that this is the work done by our Government? This poverty alleviation programme, which you are running, is not going to bear any fruit. The entire funds which you are spending are being pocketed by the concerned officials. There is misappropriation of funds in Bihar. The tree plantation programme has made no headway and the funds of the Forest Department have been pocketed by its officials.

In North Bihar condition in every field is pitiable, whether it is the broad gauge line, microwave link or T.V. station. I represent Motihari constituency of North Bihar from where Mahatma Gandhi had sounded the bugle of independence but not a single welfare measure has been accomplished here. I demand that a University named after Mahatma Gandhi should be set up there. It appears that the Education Department is inactive. Does the Government not know that Mahatma Gandhi had launched Salt Satyagraha from there and had raised the slogan for independence. He had given a clarion call to the country for independence but, alas that place is bereft of even a model school and a Central School.

I demand that the Government should effect cut in their expenditure and set up a Model School and a Central University in Motihari.

With these words, I conclude and support the Demands for supplementary Grants by saying that in future these demands should be presented after a close scrutiny and only for meeting the contingencies.

[*English*]

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South) : Mr. Chairman Sir: I rise to support the additional demands presented by the Hon. Finance Minister to this August House.

The Finance Minister Shri V.P. Singh has rightly deputed the Minister in charge of expenditure because I think the time has

now came for the Government of India to realise how the non-plan expenditure for non-development purposes is going up day by day. I would like to read out some figures.

In 1977-78 the non-development expenditure was to the tune of Rs. 5954 crores and today, in 1986-87-revised budget estimates will be more—it is Rs. 25,096 crores. In nine years five times more expenditure of the Government has increased and it is increasing day by day. So, I would request the Hon. Minister for Expenditure that the time has come to see that his department works more efficiently, wherever the amount is to be cut, it should be cut; but whatever amount is needed to be spent, it should be spent in an efficient manner.

In the original budget estimate the deficit was Rs. 3650 crores. The first supplementary demands which was presented to this House in July was to the tune of Rs. 1318 crores. Thanks to the good work done by the Revenue Department, they mopped up an extra amount of Rs. 654 crores. So, the additional burden to the exchequer was only Rs. 663 crores, bringing the deficit to Rs. 4313 crores. With this new demand of Rs. 3038 crores the total deficit will go to Rs. 7001 crores. This will be the highest in the history of our country. This is inspite of the fact that the Revenue Department will contribute extra Rs. 2000 to Rs. 2500 crores. The Finance Minister has said to mop up extra revenue for the Plan more than Rs. 10,000 crores extra revenue will be collected during the course of the Seventh Plan. I would only see how the Government is going to mop up this extra revenue.

Sir, the most important reason which the Government has given for escalation in the expenditure or deficit is less contribution from the public sector enterprises. More than Rs. 40,000 crores have been spent on public sector enterprises. In 1984-85 the total amount spent on public sector enterprises was Rs. 37,000 crores and the net profit generated by public sector enterprises was Rs. 956.12 crores. This profit was only from two-three units iske ONGC and Oil

India otherwise there is loss practically in every public sector enterprise. Even if they were giving a net return of 1 per cent there would not have been any deficit left in our budget. Ten per cent on 40,000 crores comes to 4000 crores. If we get 4000 crores the state of economy would have been very very good.

The Finance Minister has said several times that the working of the public sector units has to be improved. We agree to that. But that does not mean that Government should keep on increasing the prices of the concerned commodities and services. I will give one example. The prices of steel in India were 10 per cent cheaper as compard to international prices ten to twelve years ago. Today the steel prices in India are 150-200 per cent higher than the international prices. Now one solitary effect of increase in steel prices is that the engineering goods export target which was fixed at Rs. 2010 crores will come down down to Rs. 950 crores. This is because the prices of steel have gone up very very high.

Sir, the other day I was talking to the Minister of Steel and he told me that steel exporters can get steel at international prices. I would like to know who can get steel at international prices? It is only big industrialists in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. It is only they who can get. Now what about the small units which are spread all over the country and who are the real exporters? They are not in a position to get steel at international prices.

Similar is the position with services. For a public call office the Telephone Department is increasing the deposit from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 400/-. There is nobody to compete with them. We are increasing their prices and service charges. So what is needed is correct working of the Department.

Now this has a cascading effect on the entire economy as a whole. Just as I explained about the steel prices and further price rise on the services this will have a very very bad effect on the economy as a whole.

Now, Sir, one thing which bothers me is the balance of trade payment. I was reading in today's newspapers that the Commerce

[*Sh. Murli Deora*]

Minister has said on the Floor of the House last Friday that the export deficit of Rs. 8500 crores is only 3.6 per cent of GNP. It is manageable. I do not know how much the Commerce Minister understands about the export deficit. I am sorry to use that word. When the crude prices in the international market went down from thirty dollars to twelve dollars, and today also, the crude is available at a cheap price, we were given to understand that the trade balance deficit would come down considerably. When the IMF loan was received, Shri Venkataraman, the then Finance Minister, made a statement in the House that our debt-service ratio is only 11 per cent. It was good. Today, the debt service ratio against the foreign borrowings is 19 per cent, which is very very high. We have almost reached the limit of Brazil and other countries, where the debt-service ratio is 21-22 per cent. This does not speak good of our economy. Therefore, more efforts should be made to reduce the imports and increase our exports. I am not against, like my leftist friends, for allowing imports of equipment. That is needed. But why do we allow the import of items which are just not necessary? I would like to give you one example. While there is so much of glut of fertilizers in the country at present, there is so much of coordination among the agencies which are importing fertilizers. I was told that not one, but four different agencies, MMTC, Potash India, RCF and Department of Agriculture, are importing different types of fertilizers; they do not have enough coordination among themselves, and what is happening is that while we have spent Rs. 200 crores of foreign exchange on the import of fertilizers, our own fertilizers, which are manufactured by our local units, are lying unsold. What I suggest is that what we need to import, we should import, but what is not necessary to import, we should not import. What we can produce in our own industries, we must give protection to such industries, so that this problem does not arise.

When the Finance Minister presented his Budget, he increased the allocation from Rs. 1200 crores to Rs. 1850 crores on the anti-poverty programmes, on schemes like IRDP, RLEPG etc. Every report which has

come about the implementation of these programmes has revealed that the money spent is not properly spent. Money spent for the rural poor does not reach the rural poor. It reaches a handful of rich farmers; it reaches a handful of middlemen in the rural areas, and the other side is that we are totally ignoring our urban poor people.

Today, one-fourth of our total population lives in the urban areas. By the end of the century, one-third of the total population will live in the urban areas, and India will have the highest urban population in the world. Time has come when we should pay more emphasis on the problems of urban poor, rather than rural rich. Mrs Kidwani Behn is incharge of Urban Development Department. I would request her that she should pay more and pay emphasis on the allocation to this Department and there should be a comprehensive urban development scheme.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Bolpur) : By the time she studies this question, she will become Petroleum Minister.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : There also there is a big scope.

The only programme that the Government of India has made for the urban poor, and which was announced in the Budget, is that a sum of Rs. 200 crores was earmarked for five lakh beneficiaries in the urban areas for giving loan to them. There again, they have put a clause that it can only be applicable to families whose annual income is not more than Rs. 7200. It is just not possible for an urban poor person to prove to the banks etc. The other day, when Shri Poojary was replying to a question in the House, he said that in Bombay and other big cities, people were not taking advantage of this scheme. How can they? They cannot produce a bogus certificate. We are asking them to produce a bogus certificate so that they can take advantage of this scheme.

My three small suggestions to improve the state of affairs will be, firstly, five per cent cut in the non-Plan expenditure. I gave some figures to show that we are spending five times on the non-Plan scheme in the

nine last years. There should be a big reduction in the non-plan expenditure. Secondly, the public sector should really work efficiently and not by increasing the prices of postal services, telephone services, steel, etc. Thirdly, no more additional or new items should be incorporated in the list of public sector industries. Whatever they are manufacturing now, that is enough for them. If private sector can produce those items, there is nothing wrong in it.

My friend was talking about the power sector. I want to tell that in Bombay permission has been given to a so called private sector unit called the B.S.E.C. I would like to tell my friend that 80 per cent of the shares of that company are owned by the financial institutions. So, they are also nothing but public sector units. They are no more in the private sector. A joint Secretary, who is nominated as the Chairman of the Steel Authority of India, can as well be nominated as the Chairman of B.S.E.C.

I have two more suggestions. Firstly, there should be effective implementation of the anti-poverty programmes. Today Government is spending about Rs. 1800 crores to implement these programmes. As far as the programmes such as IRDP, NREP, etc are concerned, according to the Committee's reports, the amount is not spent properly. Government must see to it that they do not spend any further amount, unless and until they are sure that the money which is given to the local areas, to the block development officers in the rural areas is spent correctly.

Another most important point is that more emphasis should be given to the programmes on urban poor.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Sir, I rise to oppose the Supplementary Demands. This is the second batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants in the current year, involving an additional amount of Rs. 3,038 crores. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how he is going to raise this money. They already have a deficit of nearly Rs. 6,000 crores, — about Rs. 3000 crores in the General Budget and another Rs. 3000 crores in the Supplementary Grants. So, I would like to know

from the hon. Finance Minister how he is going to mobilise this amount. Does he propose to have a bigger deficit ? Let him at least give a break-up of some of the items as to how they are going to adjust it within the budget allocation. Or, are they going to have a deficit budget ? This point has not been cleared.

We are already having inflation and this will further add to the inflationary trend. I really wonder if Government of India understands the practical difficulties of the poor people are their sufferings. If you are not going to remove their problems and difficulties, what is the remedy for these poor people ? I am surprised to find that the expenditure in Delhi is 50 per cent more than what it was in the Budget Session. You may go and ask any housewife about the cost of per capita expenditure and you will get a reply that it is 50 per cent more than what it was before. Vegetables which were being sold at Rs. 5 per kg. are now costing more than Rs. 10 per kg. You need not carry a bag to bring Vegetables any more. You can bring them in the pockets! So, Sir, this is the position.

The Railway Minister has added another burden of a thousand crores of rupees from this year, in the name of rationalisation of freight expenditure.

How are you going to do it ? Are you going to levy additional taxes ? You say that people are happy because you have got plenty of surplus foodgrain stock. But, how many people are having a square meal a day ? Your report itself says that 40 per cent of our people are below the poverty line, that means 40 per cent of our people are not in a position to get even a square meal a day. That is the position. I would request the Government of India to ponder over these matters seriously. The Finance Ministry is having an exercise in order to economise non-plan expenditure. It is reported in the papers that every Ministry has been asked to make at least 5 per cent saving in their budget. Now, on the one hand you ask the Ministries to cut their expenditure and you come here with a demand of Rs. 2,000 and odd crores for non-plan expenditure. This is your demand ! On the other hand, you will say that you have

[*Sh. V.S. Krishna Iyer*]

sufficient Budget allocations and here you have come again with a demand of Rs. 3250 crores. It is a contradiction. There is no definite policy for the Government and that is what I would like to say. So, this deficit is really going to hit the common man. It will definitely give rise to inflation.

Another point, which I would like to know from the hon. Minister is regarding subsidies. I think, the Government of India is paying more than Rs. 2000 crores for subsidies. In this connection, I would like to make one suggestion to the Government of India. They are telling that they are reviewing the whole position. One thing is very definite and that is, unless you come to the rescue of the weaker sections, it is very difficult for them to pull on. You have been giving subsidies for food stuffs to the people and in some of the States like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, the State Governments are supplying food-stuffs at subsidised rates. So, it is very necessary that you should find time to see that the foodstuffs are supplied to the weaker sections of the society at the subsidised rate, otherwise it will not be possible for them to purchase anything at all and their life will be miserable.

I am sure the Government of India will have to seriously think about it.

Out of Rs. 3000 crores, Rs. 600 crores is meant for non-plan expenditure, i.e. for implementing the Fourth Pay Commission's recommendations. Of course, we welcome the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission, we have no grudge about it. But, at the same time, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the impact of it on the State Government employees. We have been urging on the floor of the House that whenever there has been an increase in the pay scales of the Central Government employees by means of DA or HRA or whatever it is, the State Governments must be taken into confidence. I am suggesting this, because, it has already affected several States. There are indefinite strikes going on in the big States like Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh and also Karnataka. Karnataka Government servants also have put forth their demands. They want parity in the

salary with the Central Government employees' for which the Karnataka Government have already committed.

So far as State finances are concerned, they are very much-limited, whereas the Central Government finances are very elastic. So, in this matter also, whenever there is an increase, it is necessary that we should have a dialogue with the State Government and then take a decision; otherwise it will have an adverse effect on the State Government finances.

Coming to Supplementary Demands, out of a sum of Rs. 1268 crores provided for the public sector, Rs. 467 crores is earmarked for investment on the Gas Authority of India's pipeline. In this connection, I would like to ask the hon. Minister, while I have no objection for making a provision for the Gas Authority of India, that it was assured on the floor of this House that the Government of India is going to set up the Mangalore Oil Refinery in the current year. You have not made any provision for that. Of course, it is a joint sector project. Then, what is the meaning of it? It was assured on the floor of the House, when the Demands for Grants of this Ministry were discussed. But still no provision has been made.

Another assurance given on the floor of the House is that, the second Digitable Electronic Telephone Exchange will be set up in Bangalore and even for that, you have not provided any money. Although, you have provided Rs. 1200 crores for public sector and I have no objection to it. I would request the Government of India to state categorically whether you will do it or not. If you do not do that, then nearly 4000 to 5000 workers will be on the street.

I would like to make one point which I have already made in the Calling Attention Motion that the Mysore Power Corporation have applied for permission to raise the loan for Rs. 100 crores, but you have not sanctioned it although you have sanctioned it for other public sector undertakings. I would request the Minister of Finance to give them permission to Karnataka Power Corporation to raise the loan for installation of a generation plant,

I am sure the hon. Minister will see that there is no additional levy. We are going to resist and oppose, if rates are increased with regard to postal and telephone charges to which even the ruling party Members are also opposed. I am sure, there will be no additional levies on the public.

With these words, I thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jaipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the Supplementary Demands for Grants, 1986-87, I want to submit certain points before the House. I want to say something about the economic policy of the country which is linked with economic development. Our Constitution refers to Democracy and Socialism. We have a successful Democracy but Socialism is not succeeding here for which we should do something.

There has been no change in the lot of the most backward people in our country. We should think about their progress and development. We have not been able to do much in this regard.

We have already given permission to every State to run their lotteries. Every State is running its lottery but lotteries make the people fatalists. Lottery system is connected with fatalism. Lotteries are not going to solve the economic problems of our country. It will only encourage fatalism. The people will become more materialistic and the increase in this tendency will open more ways of exploitation. The people will be exploited more and more which will result in lesser availability of the facilities to the backward people. Therefore, I Suggest that the lotteries should be totally banned.

Secondly, our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had launched R.L.E.G.P., NREP, and I.R.D. programmes in the country. It was stated that at least one person from every poor family in every village would get job for 100 days in a year. But I know that nowhere have we succeeded in achieving it. Not even 2 per cent families have got this facility. It should be discuss-

sed in the House. Which is not being done. At least, you should implement this programme on your own so that the poor could get jobs for 100 days which would not only increase the per capita income of the village people, but will also improve their condition.

It has been stated in the Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan that every State should spend the Scheduled Castes and tribes proportionate to their population but this is not being done. The funds are spent on other accounts and are not spent on Harijans and tribals though these are shown to have been spent on them. As a result of that they do not get any benefit. You should also see to it.

As regarding the condition of education in our country, we have 5 lakh Primary schools out of which two lakh schools do not have their buildings. 1.5 lakh schools do not have even blackboards. 2 lakh schools are single-teacher schools. How then primary education in our country can run smoothly? You are spending a lot on adult education but primary education is in very bad condition. You go to a village and see the condition of the farmers. The day time Non-Formal Education is beneficial. We watch it and we have knowledge about it. We know the reality because we live in the village.

One more point which I want to mention is that there is disparity in the salaries of the Government employees and Corporation employees. This is not good. Similarly, there is disparity in the salaries of the employees of the State Governments and the Central Government also. That is also not good. The rates of wheat and rice and all the other items are same everywhere. Why then this disparity in the pay scales? This should not be so and you should look into it.

14.11 hrs.

[**SHRI SOMNATH RATH** *in the Chair*]

One more thing. Something should be done regarding giving pension to the cultivators. They are not getting facilities and

[*Sh. Anadi Charan Das*]

are becoming poor. Just now an hon. Member was telling that the urban population has grown to 25 percent and it would further increase gradually because the rural economy is failing. What facilities have you provided to the people who really work and are engaged in production, and to their children. They neither get sufficient to eat nor have a house to live. Therefore, you must provide for payment of pension to them. Likewise, the crop insurance scheme has not so far been implemented in all the States. It should be implemented in every State and it should be further extended.

With these words, I conclude.

[*English*]

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): I rise to support the Demands for Grants for the year 1986-87 which are being brought before the House by our Finance Minister. Many opposition members have objected to these demands for grants. But I totally contradict their comments because most of the demands for grants are made to pay excess salary, etc. to the government employees, according to the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission. Whenever the Pay Commission Report is considered, employees who are not given better facilities or chances, the hon. members in the opposition make demands to give them more. But when the Finance Minister comes before the House with the supplementary demands for grants, they object to them. I think they themselves are contradicting their own arguments. So, I fully support the demands.

Out of 63 demands, you will see that most of the demands are made to meet additional cost, additional expenditure on salary, etc., of the government employees. Out of the total of Rs. 3038.54 crores of demands for grants, 24 per cent, that is about Rs. 817.73 crores are required for loans and advances to various States; that means 24 per cent of the total demands for grants will go to the States as advances and loans.

Some of the opposition members have raised their points about price rise and also inflation. I fully agree with them, but they should also take into consideration our

economy. Our economy is mostly dependent upon agriculture; our economy is agricultural based economy. But due to less irrigation facilities, etc., we are depending on Rain God, The Lord Indira for timely rain and adequate rain. So, in our country, in one part or the other, we are facing natural calamities every year for which our crops loss is going to be to a great extent due to which definitely our national economy would be affected.

Also, price rise would be there agricultural production is not there, because that naturally lends to price rise.

I congratulate the Finance Ministry for their sincere efforts for resource mobilisation. Out of Rs. 13,000 crores they had estimated to be the deficit, they have now succeeded to mobilise about Rs. 1,000 crores for which the Finance Ministry must be congratulated.

Regarding block money, it is known that block money plays a vital role in our national economy and I am grateful to the present Finance Minister and our Prime Minister that they are taking keen interest to cut down and curb this black money flow and for the efforts that are being made which are being announced inside the House and also outside.

Further more, providing subsidy to the agriculturist—I am just bringing it to the notice of the finance Ministry—is most important and I request that he may see that the subsidy on fertilizer and others which are given to the agriculturist are given to them properly and it should also be ensured that the middlemen do not take advantage of it.

About national calamities also, I would like to give one or two suggestions before the hon. Minister for his consideration. The Famine Code which was introduced by the Britishers long ago is still in force and it needs to be revised to suit our present conditions. It is ambiguous which needs to be replaced. It is not applicable to us at this moment. I can only cite one example just to let you know how unsuitable it is. It says that some amount will be given to a

district if a certain number of people go in for employment from that district for test relief works executed in one part of the district. If only a certain number of people go, for employment, they get the assistance. So also, about natural calamities also I want to say one thing. Whenever any State is affected by natural calamities, they request the Central Government to send a central team. By the time the Central team goes and visits that area and submits its report, and then the Agriculture Ministry considers that report and by the time the money is allotted, the effects of the calamity would be over and the miseries of the people would be over. So, that should not be the procedure. This should be taken into consideration so that proper assistance is given in time and procedure is simplified or curtailed to give help when it is needed.

Some of the hon. Members have raised objection to the expenditure on Defence. Defence is of paramount importance for the independence of our country as well as the security of our country. I do not agree with them.

Some others have suggested that we should have good relations with our neighbours and foreign countries. Those hon. friends may be knowing that our Prime Minister is doing and our country is also doing a lot, in the Non-Alignment Movement, and we are trying to have the support of the other countries but the other countries are not heeding our advice. There is therefore no alternative but to think of our defence and be prepared to face any challenge to our integrity, our independence and we must provide for our defence expenditure whatever it may mean, even if we have to fast, we should provide more funds for Defence expenditure. With these words I conclude.

SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH (Eluru) : It has become a practice for the Finance Minister to come before Parliament at every session and seek sanction for large sums of money. In this respect, every session has become a Budget session, although not enough time is devoted to the examination of demands for grants in an exercise of this nature. For instance, this Supplementary Budget accounts for so many thousands crores and of rupees

the House will spend hardly a few hours voting this vast sum. It is, therefore, an unhealthy practice to come before Parliament for demands for supplementary grants session after session. It shows that the Budget Section does not work diligently. It also shows an attitude of adhoccism on the part of the Finance Minister.

In this Supplementary Budget, the Defence Ministry has been given a lion's share of about Rs. 800 crores revenue expenditure and another Rs. 121 crores as capital outlay. It is, no doubt, true that the situation in the South Asian Region is disturbing. Because of the continued presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, Pakistan feels threatened and the United States has a vested interest in supplying sophisticated arms to Pakistan. This in turn poses security problems for us and we have to increase our defence expenditure. At this rate the vicious circle will continue and the burden of the defence expenditure will become unbearable for us. Other priorities like rural water supply scheme, education, health, housing a suffering on account of this defence burden. After all, the security does not consist only of military preparedness. We are all keeping our defence forces well equipped and in fighting trim, but we should also see that the people are properly fed, have enough clothing housing and other necessities. Otherwise, discontented people can be a security threat.

— Secondly, the root cause of American supply of arms to Pakistan and the threat was on account of Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. We should take interest in resolving the problem in Afghanistan so that it helps our country's defence expenditure.

In case of defence, we are spending quite a lot of money. But for floods in Andhra Pradesh we could not get good supply of boats and helicopters for dropping food packets. The boats that they supplied could not operate well. I hope, the defence forces, in emergent situations, would come to the people more effectively.

Rs. 900 crores have been allocated to the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies. This is quite a big sum on this account. We have also requested during the floods in Andhra

[*Sh. B B. Ramaih*]

Pradesh, which has caused a big havoc, for flood relief of more than Rs. 1600 crores, but the Central Government has granted only Rs. 132 crores. This shows how they are neglecting public purposes and spending more money for other expenditure.

The communication system also becomes a very big problem during floods. The wireless system should be improved. There should be more facilities for wireless communication during emergent situations.

The important aspect which I would like to stress is the introduction of MODVAT scheme in the main Budget. Now, it has become a regular affair. Today some of the excise people are not able to understand it nor explain it properly. I feel that they should have started with this scheme with a few items instead of starting with all the items in a single year.

The production of foodgrains during 1983-84 was 146 million tonnes, in 1985-86 150 million tonnes and in 1986-87 all of a sudden it jumped to 160 million tonnes. I do not know how we will achieve this figure. On the oilseeds front, we were able to produce 13.1 million tonnes in 1984-85 and it has gone down to 11.2 million tonnes in 1985-86.

There is a great need for fisheries development for agricultural purposes and also for assistance to the agriculturists. In Andhra Pradesh, Kolleru area is one of the biggest areas where we need lot of fisheries development, their storage, and transport by railways.

Rural electrification for farmers is another item for which we are not having enough funds. So, electrification should be improved more for agricultural purposes so that food production can also improve.

The Tourism Department which can do tremendously in this country is not able to do enough. This should also be improved so that we can earn lot of foreign exchange and revenue for the country.

Power generation is another sector for which we are not able to utilise the existing installed capacity. If you increase the utilisa-

tion, the revenue for the Government and also production for the country will improve.

Another sector is the public sector industries where they need lot of improvement in order to earn more revenue so that the deficit that we are planning can be reduced.

Railways' inefficiency should be cut down by proper utilisation.

Telephone system also requires more utilisation.

Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BAPULAL MALVIYA (Shajapur): Mr Chairman, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 1986-87 presented in the House. One very strange thing that I have observed here is that whether it is Budget or any Demand, our friends from the opposition oppose each and everything. It means that they do not want any development and progress in their areas and States and for this reason they oppose everything. If you do not sanction any grant here, then how the developmental works can be undertaken in the country? So far as I understand, our colleagues from the opposition have adopted the policy of "No but Yes". It is good if you say a direct yes. What is right should not be opposed.

In these demands, the money has been demanded under various heads, regarding which I want to raise a few points. Two schemes have been running for the last 10 years; one is a bio-gas scheme and the other is A.F.W. water supply scheme. Most of the works relating to these schemes have been lying incomplete. A.F.W. water supply scheme is meant for the big villages having a population of 5,000 or 10,000 or more. But I have observed that progress under this scheme has been quite tardy for the last ten years. Most of the work is lying incomplete and at certain places it seems that it has not even been started. I would like to request the hon. Minister that in order to benefit the maximum people, effective measures should be taken to implement the A.F.W. water supply

scheme immediately so that people in the villages may get pure drinking water. To my knowledge the same condition prevails in the case of the bio-gas scheme. It has also been running for the last ten years. Actually, I did not want to interrupt the hon. Minister when he was replying to a question here. I want to submit that whatever scheme we make, all out efforts should be made to complete that scheme within the fixed period, because if a scheme is not completed within the schedule then various impediments and difficulties come in the way and the cost of the scheme also escalates. The two schemes, which have been running for the last ten years should be completed immediately and an enquiry should also be made for the delay. Whatever steps we take every effort should be made to see that these are taken in the right direction.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a section of our agriculture is linked with revenue also and it is a matter of regret that the land which should have been given to the poor is in the possession of the big farmers. The Government has formulated a policy that eight types of land, namely, 'Gaya', 'Kakar', the pasture land, resting place for cattle, water-drinking place for them, cremation ground, graveyard and the land of the Forest Department will be treated as reserved land. The Government's intention behind it is very good but this intention should be given practical shape also. Today, we find that the big farmers who have already 100 or 200 acres of land have illegally taken possession of these lands also and they are depriving the poor of their rights. Therefore, I request that if the land, which is illegally in the possession of the big farmers, is distributed among the poor, then at least they will be able to do something.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as the 'TRYSEM' scheme is concerned, a number of people approach me, for an income certificate or a caste certificate, because they want some loan. When I ask them as to what type of business they want to do, they do not know even about that but they insist on taking loans. There is an engineering section in every factory. Similarly, I want that Advisory Boards should be formed for setting up factories in the villages and the village

people who want to start a business should be given a loan of Rs. 10 or 15 thousand by the Government instead of Rs. 5000 which is being given at present so that they are able to set up factories and may get employment in this way. They are already engaged in their traditional trades as b'acksmiths, goldsmiths and cobblers. In addition, factories should be set up for them so that they may start other trades also. Today, Japan has made such rapid progress that its production is of the top quality in the world and even the developed countries like U.S.A. There is demand for Japanese goods. Therefore, it is the duty of the Indian industries to give consultancy service and training to the villagers who are taking loans for setting up industries in their villages. If it is not possible then you should form units on the lines of 'Mother Unit'. Also, more jobs should be created through these industries which will remove unemployment among the villagers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

[*English*]

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil) : I rise to welcome the Supplementary Demands for Grants presented by the hon. Minister. This is the second batch of supplementary demands presented by the Minister after the Budget which involves gross additional expenditure of Rs. 3038 crores.

Before I go into the various aspects of the Demands put forward I would like to express happiness on certain steps taken by the Government to strengthen the economy of the country. First, as a result of these steps I would like to say the Revenue Receipts have increased considerably. The second point I would like to make is the stringent action against black money and unaccounted wealth has created a serious impact in this country, on the economy of the country. Tax raids and vigor in the tax administration have produced tangible results. At the same time I am happy to know that the small income group people are now free un-necessary harassment. Another timely step taken by the Government is in regard to the small scale sector units. Hon.

[*Sh. T. Basheer*]

Minister restored the exemption from excise duty on produce of small scale units which the Finance Minister had withdrawn in the last Budget. This will definitely help the small scale sector. This is only one side of the picture.

But what is the picture of the other side we are looking at? Sir, I said, the revenue receipts have already increased during these days. At the same time we cannot deny the fact that the expenditure is going up. The non-plan expenditure projected for the current year in the budget was Rs. 31,867 crores. Two Supplementary Demands together provide a non-plan expenditure of Rs. 2,750 crores. So, the present non-plan expenditure would be around Rs. 34,500 crores. This is bound to go up further. So, this would be a serious concern for the Government. I know some exercise is going on inside the Government and I should like to say, Government must apply its mind and formulate certain concrete measures to control public expenditure. In the same way in the budget the deficit was Rs. 3000 crores. Now, with these additional Demands this amount also has definitely gone up. I am making these points because in this state of affairs, we have two implications. One is the plan schemes will suffer and secondly, this will tend to inflation and consequent to that, it will create price rise. Who are going to be affected? The common man is going to be hit by this. So, the Government should be conscious about that.

Sir, I now come to the Supplementary Demands. Out of about Rs. 3000 crores, Rs. 600 crores are for implementation of Fourth Pay Commission's recommendations. We are happy that our Government servants are benefited and other organised sectors are benefited. But I would like to ask: What about the unorganised sector, especially our farmers? Our Agriculture Minister is here—he is going out I think. Today also in the Question Hour we have all discussed the problem. The poor farmers are in distress, the cost of production is going up, especially the price of fertilisers has gone up. (*Interruptions*). So, I would like to know what steps the Government is going to take in regard to the problems of farmers. During the last Session the hon. Minister of

State for Agriculture assured us that the Government is going to formulate a comprehensive long-term price policy; I would like to know what steps the Government taken in this direction.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI T. BASHEER: I am just concluding, Sir. Only one point I want to make.

Another Demand is for tourism. It is stated that it is for meeting the expenditure of the new Ministry of Tourism for undertaking an aggressive campaign in the overseas tourist markets in the context of increasing trend in tourist arrivals noticed recently. That is good. I appreciate the approach and the thrust on tourist development. Undertaking an aggressive campaign in the overseas is necessary, but in this context I would like to say about my State. You know, Kerala is a beautiful State. There are abundant potentials for tourism development in Kerala. With all humility, I submit that there is no proper attention given on the part of the Central Government for developing tourism in Kerala. You know, Kathakali, State boar race and everything is so attractive. I understand that the State Government has submitted some proposals to the Government of India for development of tourism in the State. I request through you, the Central Government to provide adequate funds for tourism development in Kerala.

With these words, I thank you and support the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the second instalment of supplementary demands for grants shows that the entire budgetary exercise in this country has gone away. As you are aware, article 115 of the Constitution provides this type of grants. The hon. Minister for "wasteful" Expenditure must be knowing it. It says that if the amount originally provided in the Appropriation Act or in the budget is found to be deficient for the purpose of meeting a particular project, then you can have a supplementary grant or you can have a supplementary grants for new projects. If you kindly spend one minute to go through the summary of

the supplementary demands for grants, it shows for new projects, which are the new projects are not indicated here. If there has been a financial deficiency in the quantum so far as initial allotment was concerned, why is there deficiency? Why was not the calculation made properly? Is it due to inflation?

Sir, we find that the previous system of giving explanation as to the demands included in the supplementary demands for grants, so far as the new projects are concerned, that procedure, has been given up; that policy has been given up.

Kindly see the very significant item, this item of Rs. 467 crores investment in loans to Gas Authority of India Ltd., mainly for HBJ pipeline. HBJ pipeline, as you know, is a prime example of wasteful expenditure. When the fertilisers factories are closing down in the rest of India, or are being closed down, crores and crores of rupees are being spent for the purpose of transporting gas through the pipes for the purpose of utilisation in fertilizer factories at locations which have only got political importance and nothing else. It is because you want to start fertilizer factories in the constituency of the Prime Minister and that of the other gentleman who has lost the grace—probably, Rae Bareli project may be given up because the hon. Member from Rae Bareli has come to this side from the Treasury Bench.

Another item is very interesting. An amount of Rs. 80 crores is provided very significantly. This item is here for the purpose of acquiring building. An amount of Rs. 80.85 crores on non-Plan expenditure is for, Mrs. Dikshit, we were not informed about it, acquisition of Asiad property from DDA. Previously, it was adumbrated to the people of this country. "No, no, we are not spending a lot of money on Asiad". We are all for sports. We are all for our cultural activities. But only for the purpose of showing that the Government was not spending a lot of money, you tried to put it for the time being on DDA as it would go to the DDA budget fund. You are now obliging them with Rs. 80.85 crores for the purpose of acquiring it.

Only one item here is for the common people, the oppressed Government employees, for whom Rs. 600 crores have been provided, as a result of the Fourth Pay Commission's recommendations. Why has it been necessary to constitute a Pay Commission? Why is it necessary to conced increases in the salary? It is because of the inflation. The economic policy that is being followed in this country has resulted in steady diminution of the real income of the ordinary people of this country. Specially; the fixed wage income people are suffering more. They are all not Ministers who are looked after by many methods and not eminent lawyers who have to earn on their merit, unlike Ministers. Today this country is in a vortex of economic quagmire. Concession after concession is being given to the affluent. Greater and greater burden is thrown on the common people. Today the doors of this country are thrown wide open in the name of technology, quality and productivity. You have all to dance to the tune, whether you believe in that or not. Every hon. Member from the treasury benches, Congress side, are criticising the economic policies and emphasising on the present difficult economic situation, including Mr. Basheer who very rightly cried in agony for the common people and for the development of his State. But he has naturally to support, and he has to find dynamism in the Prime Minister's policies, whether it finishes the country or not. Import liberalisation, denigration of the public sector and privitisation of the public sector undertakings. Today you are eulogising the private sector. A Cabinet Minister is going about saying that socialism is bad, socialism has finished this country, public sector has finished this country. This is being stated by a Cabinet Minister of this country. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Vasant Sathe's socialism is with the smallest "S". Greater and greater burden is being put on the people. The other day we had one dose of Supplementary Grants of nearly Rs. 3,000 crores. This is amounting to another over Rs. 3,000 crores. The Budget deficit is apprehended now to be Rs. 9,000 crores. I would like the hon. Minister to take the country into confidence and tell us what is the Budget deficit as it stands now.

[*Sh. Somnath Chatterjee*]

With a balance of payment deficit of nearly Rs. 9,000 crores, where is the source of your income ?

Hon. Members from the Congress side have to plead for cutting down expenditure, even if they are meant for the common people of this country. Rs. 250 crores of railway freight has been increased. Now postal charges are being increased. They are clearly giving another Rs. 3-4 crores. One letter from your Constituency will now cost you 75 paise. If you put in a telephone call, you are finished. Telegrams do not reach. You will have to pay through your noses.

For whom this country is being run ? Who are the beneficiaries of the economic policies of this country ? Who are going to be the beneficiaries of these Rs. 3,038 crores which you are asking this Parliament to sanction for expenditure ?

What has been your performance in the export sector ? The hon. Minister for Commerce, who is now minus External Affairs, has admitted that the deficit would be at least Rs. 7,000 crores and is gloating over it. Why ? Because it was Rs. 8,500 crores last year. In the balance of payments position trade gap may be Rs. 7,000 crores. He is gloating over it. But you have to have technology importation; you have to have computerisation. It does not matter whether people lose their jobs or not. It does not matter whether the Private Sector becomes more and more powerful. It does not matter whether economic power gets concentrated into fewer and fewer hands. Prof. Rangaji, I do not know why you are there ?

(*Interruptions*)

In a country like this, the Private Sector is being patted. Over 92000 industries are sick in this country. They are all in the private sector. Even those monopoly houses, they are running business, are closing down. Not a single provision has been made for opening the sick industry and the sickness is not due to the employees. Prof. Rangaji, the sickness is due to mismanagement, misappropriation of funds and diversion of funds. As Mr. Murli Deora correctly said,

in this country the private sector who are being put into the position of commanding heights in place of the public sector, as visualised by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, as has been accepted as the industrial policy of this country, contained in the second plan documents-Prof. Rangaji, you are aware of it-in the name of that today what is happening ?

(*Interruptions*)

On that basis today, the commanding heights is now being occupied by the Private Sector. Retrenchment is the order of the day for the employers. Would you find anything in this proposal ? Has a single proposal been included in this for the purpose of common people; for the purpose of the retrenched employees of this country; for the purpose of the people living below the poverty-line ?

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Are you not saying about Defence ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Prof. Rangaji did not get time to go through these things. I am saying that this is a shameless surrender. What is taking place as far as this Government is concerned ? A handful of people, are really changing the entire approach and policy. But atleast on paper it was being followed by the Government.

There is the amnesty—because it concerns expenditure—scheme. Can you really think of any offence in this country which is not punishable ? It is contradiction in terms ? Somebody commits an offence. He is bound to suffer the punishment except blackmarketeers, except FERA violators, those people who avoid taxation by breaking the law, they are being in this country approached on bended knees by the Government. You are cringing cowards. You cannot take any action against them. You cannot set up a proper recovery machinery, proper assessment machinery. Today these people are being pampered. You are saying to them, 'you have committed an offence, I admit it. But your offence is not punishable, because in the name of going to 21st century'...

PROF. N.G. RANGA : He is at the height of his oratory.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : 'In the name of going to 21st century, all your sins, all your offences are washed away'. This is the position in this country. Such a shameful attitude, nobody can think of and only the Government which has no self-respect can adopt this policy.

Sir, this is the Government which is anti-people, particularly anti-poor. You have declared a war on the common people. You have declared a war on the public sector. You have declared a war on those who are trying to bring justice in this country with equity—Progress with equity. You are waging a battle against them. The people of this country will never surrender. They will continue to fight. You may have a temporary majority on the basis of a funeral pyre...

(Interruptions)

On the basis of your temporary majority, derived on taking advantage of the funeral pyre, you cannot play havoc in this country. People will give their proper reply at the proper time.

[Translation]

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA (Janjgir): Mr. Chairman, Sir. I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Neither do I want to go into the statistics, nor I want to give a political lecture. However, I would definitely like to draw the attention of the Government to certain issues. If the provisions made in the Budget originally are spent properly and utilised for the purpose these are allotted, there will be no need for Supplementary Demands. If the funds earmarked for the programmes for the removal of poverty, which include schemes like provision of roads and medical facilities for the poor, are properly utilised, then there will perhaps be no need for these Supplementary Demands for Grants. I would like to give an example in this connection. The banks give certain facilities of loan to the farmers but the procedure adopted for giving such facilities is quite complicated. If a farmer wants a loan for

sinking a tubewell, it is compulsory for him to get the work done through a Government Agency.

[English]

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : Sir, on a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung... Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

[Translation]

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA : I was talking about the facilities given to the farmers by the banks. A subsidy of Rs. 10 thousand is given for a Tubewell. If this work is got done through a Government agency, it would cost Rs. 10 thousand more than what it would cost if the same work is got done through a private agency. In this way, the farmers are unable to take advantage of the subsidy. I would also like to draw your attention to the irrigation schemes. We face a lot of difficulties in constructing large dams. Due to resource constraints, these projects are not completed in time. Hence the Government should encourage small dams so that the problems of environment, forestry and maintaining water table could be solved. Again, the subsidy given to the farmers is not credited to their accounts in time due to which they have to pay more interest. Information regarding various programmes meant to benefit the farmers does not reach them. The Government should set up an agency to apprise the farmers about the rules and the programmes which the Government has made so that they are able to benefit from them. India is predominantly an agricultural country. Wrong establishment of industries certainly harms agriculture. I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards it. For setting up industries, very fertile agricultural land is allotted. Therefore, proper survey should be conducted before allotting the land and before issuing the licence. The Government should encourage establishment of industries in the rural so that the people in villages are able to get employment. Small agro-based and cottage industries must be encouraged in

[*Dr. Prabhat Kumar Mishra*]

these areas to help the farmers who are dependent on agriculture only. Again, sales tax levied on cottage industries, specially on those which produce bronze and brass utensils, affects them adversely. Hence, they should be exempted from it.

15.00 hrs.

Finally, I would like to draw your attention to another point. Large scale allocations have been made in the Budget for big fertilizer plants, communication facilities and for non-conventional sources of energy but these funds are not adequate. As an illustration, I would quote the case of Korba, which falls in my constituency. Here crores of rupees have been spent in setting up a Fertilizer Plant. However, it is lying at a stage where it cannot be put to any use. Separate funds should be made available to run the aforesaid plant.

Facilities like veterinary hospitals should be encouraged in rural areas and more funds should be provided for the same. Relief works during floods and drought should be taken up on large scale so that some results may be achieved. Allocation of funds for minor schemes causes erosion in the Budget. Work must be initiated in the fields of Railways and dam construction. The plans formulated by the Government should be job oriented so that the problem of unemployment could be solved. Whatever Government undertakings are there, including those which are in the Public Sector, get the works done on contract basis, be they roads, bridges or dams. Estimates are prepared when contracts are awarded to the contractors, but there is so much escalation in the Cost That it is likely to be misused. When we plan something we must do it properly. Escalation in cost must not be allowed to the contractors. The Government can lessen the misuse of public money in the Public Sector Undertakings. For example, the officials of the Coal India and N.T.P.C. keep two or three cars for which the Government has to bear all the expenses. With these words I conclude and request the Government to take solid measures in regard to the above mentioned issues.

[*English*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, I raise to support the supplementary demands for grants. It is customary for the Central Government and State Governments to come forward with the supplementary demands and get them passed in the Parliament and the State Legislatures. So, I support it.

I heard the voice of the opposition party members. But I did not hear any constructive suggestions or any constructive voice from them. One Hon. Member has just now stated that the Congress Government is only working for the rich people, they are not working in favour of poor people, they are not working for the eradication of poverty, they are only helping the capitalists and the rich people of the country. But I categorically and emphatically state that it is not a totally true allegation. This Member has just now stated that the Government is not working in favour of the poor people. I ask the Minister to please ask that Member whether he is earning Rs. 10 lakhs per month. How is he earning Rs. 10 lakhs per month?**

We know so many things. It is a fact, it is very easy to criticize the Central Government like anything.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Sir, these remarks should be expunged.

MR. CHAIRMAN: These remarks will not form part of the record.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, we would like to raise our voice for the upliftment of the poor people. It is the congress party which can protect the interests of the poor people. Since Independence and prior to Independence under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawahar Lal Nehru, Smt. Indira Gandhi and our present Prime Minister, Shri R. Jiv Gandhi India is improving day by day. I am sorry to say that Opposition members are not interested in the improvement of our country. They are only interested to criticise the govern-

ment. We want constructive suggestions from them for the development of our country.

Sir, tomorrow or day after they will get embarrassed. Mr. Gorbachov is coming. Mr. Gorbachov is their leader. He will appreciate our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and his Government for the development work and then we will see what will be their reaction. You will be surprised to know that on Mrs. Gandhi's birth anniversary on the 19th November the Chief Minister of West Bengal stated that Indira Gandhi was a great leader. We are really lucky enough to hear it but when Mrs. Indira Gandhi was alive she was termed as a dictator. They writing on the wall that she was a ghost and they were criticising her but now when she is not alive the Chief Minister of West Bengal has stated that she was a great leader.

Sir, it is a fact that we are having some problems. Ours is a democratic country. We can raise our voice. We can criticise our government through our constructive voice and our Ministers are willing to listen to our voice. We have seen in 'Rajya-Sem-Swaraj case when I raised my voice in Parliament the Information and Broadcasting Minister gave priority to the public voice and he said if there was anything he was sorry for that. So, this is the Congress party which gives respect to the poor people.

Sir, Government has spent a lot of money for agricultural benefit. Government has provided so much money for irrigation, fertilisers, self-employment programmes, etc. Government is trying to bring about improvement day by day. The Finance Minister is doing his best for economy. When the inflationary rate is rising in the world it is coming down in India. Our revenue is increasing day by day. We have to appreciate it. There may be some lacunae. There are some bureaucrats who are corrupt, dishonest and not willing to do their work.

Sir, I would request to the Government to look after those children who are not capable to do work, who cannot walk properly and who cannot digest properly.

They are physically handicapped. They must be looked after well. The West Bengal Government could not utilise Rs. 1200 crores in the Sixth Five Year Plan. Likewise Tripura Government could not utilise Rs. 14 crores in the Sixth Plan. It is easy to criticise but difficult to work. I would also request the Government to allocate money for the industry—not only new industry but also to revive the sick industry. In our State especially there are so many industries which are going to be closed or have already been closed. Everyday a number of workers are put on the road. They are starving for food. They are not getting their salaries. Even the State Government is not willing to solve their problem. Sir, when Central Government is not giving funds they criticise the Central Government and say they are being given step-motherly treatment but when the Prime Minister visited the State and gave Rs. 1,000 crores for the upliftment of the economy of West Bengal they say it is very embarrassing for them. Even in my constituency so many industries have been closed for the last five-seven years. The workers are on the road. Who will protect them? We know that they will not get justice at the hands of the State Government.

Day before yesterday, I went to my constituency and I found that one Panchayat Member, Shri Barjhan Laskar who was an elected representative of the people had been murdered. What had he done? But there is no justice there.

I request the Central Government to do something in favour of the West Bengal and Tripura States. I visited Tripura State also. No industrial belt is there. There is no communication and no railways. It is so poor and neglected. Please do something for the development of Tripura.

In Barrack Valley in Assam, the Government must set up one University, because it has been the long-standing demands of the local people. You must allot some funds for that purpose.

In the General Budget, you have already allocated a sum of Rs. 900 for the poor people; there are a number of schemes like IRDP, RLEGP etc. But the Government must see the implementation of these

[*Kumari Mamta Banerjee*]

schemes; there must be a proper monitoring of them.

We are grateful to our Finance Minister, who has, according to the Prime Minister's decision, already organized two-three credit camps for the poor people. The poor people who were not getting justice at the hands of the State Government were benefited by these Centrally-sponsored schemes directly.

In the States of Assam, West Bengal and Tripura, due to flood situation, the condition of the people is horrible. Thousands and thousands of people have been affected by it. They have lost everything. At the time of relief, what type of food do they get? If you permit me, I can lay it on the Table of the House. You will notice that nobody can eat it. What to talk of human beings, even no animal would eat it.

I would also request you to do something for the unemployed youth. The unemployment is increasing day by day. Central recruitment is banned; the State Government are filling their posts only through their party cadres. The situation is so bad that the unemployed youths do not have money for purchasing postal orders, which are required to be submitted along with their applications for certain posts. These people will be grateful to you if you do something for them.

Then, there is the problem of scarcity of water in Rajasthan. You must look into this problem and allot sufficient funds for making provision of drinking water there.

Lastly, Government should pay sufficient attention to the proper implementation and monitoring of these schemes. Only then the real benefits will flow to the poor people.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr Chairman, Sir, my hon. friend Shri Somnath Chatterjee, was asking me, why I remained on the side of the Congress and not on their side. I must give him an answer. I am with the Congress for the same reasons for which Mr Gorbachov, one of the leaders for whom he swears, I think, is standing by his own country and his own

party there in Russia. He said and it is quoted in the *Times of India* today:

"Our policy has been greatly supported by the people. It will reflect the sentiments of the people. A policy that does not take the sentiments and interests of the people into account is doomed."

That is just the position with myself as well as the other hon. Members who are on my side, supporting the Congress and the present policy being followed by our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

He also took great objection to our efforts to make the State-managed or State-owned enterprises more effective, more economical, more productive than what they have been till now. According to their standards and their theories, all these industries should be controlled and owned and managed by the Government alone. We believed in that also for a long time. We made our experiments and spent thousands of crores of rupees on these industries. And now we have come to the position as was confessed by my friend Shri Sathe who is in charge of coal mines and other Ministers in charge of various industries, that these state managed or state-owned industries today are lending us in heavy losses. We are hard put to find ways and means in order to see that they have their own way.

One of the means that has been discovered and popularised by Shri Sathe and others is to invite those Indians, patriotic Indians, who have proved themselves by their successful management of industry with their expertise to improve the situation. We have invited their cooperation without handing over these industries to them, without buckling or bending before them; without even giving them an opportunity of making profits as they have been doing in their industries, but nevertheless asking them to give the benefit of their experience. Is there anything wrong in it? This is what we consider to be a progressive method. That method is being made boldly by our Prime Minister and we support it.

My complaint with the Government is not that they are asking for so many hundreds of crores of rupees. I have inter-

rupted an hon. member when he said as to whose benefit all these hundreds of crores of rupees expenditure is incurred. When the security of our country is ensured, are not the workers benefited; are not the farmers protected; are not the homes and hearths of our masses here in our country protected? That is why we want our defence forces to be strengthened and that is why we are placing at their disposal many more hundreds of crores of rupees so that the security of the country would be strengthened and we could be sure of our own protection in our country.

My complaint is that the Government is not spending enough on the development of communications, roads, bridges and railways in the North East frontier. I have spoken twice to the Prime Minister, I have written to him also and I have also spoken to our Defence Minister. They all agree that more money has to be spared. But where from are we to get it?

Therefore, I wish to make an appeal to the members of our Parliament and to the people of our country also to be prepared, if necessary, to bear a higher rate of taxation in every sphere in order to mobilise sufficient funds for the strengthening of our defence forces. In the meanwhile I make a special appeal to our own Defence Forces also to have better management. I am glad that, for the first time our Prime Minister has initiated the practice of calling the Chiefs of our three wings of the Defence Forces to have consultations with him and then take concerted action. I suggest that he may call them once again and appeal to them to spare as much as possibly as they can by better management in the ordnance factories. They should have better management with regard to army expenditure in such a way that it might be possible for them to economise and save hundreds of crores of rupees easily. And these hundreds of crores of rupees can again be placed at their disposal for the development of our defence preparations in the North East Frontier. Railways need more money there. Indeed, there are no railways worth speaking about in that area. Many of their State capitals are not connected with the railways at all. In many places there are not even dependable bridges strong enough to carry our defence equip-

ment over them. Their roads are also not properly developed or maintained in the North Eastern frontier. Already we have had warnings from the North along the Himalayan frontier. Therefore, I make this appeal once again through the Finance Minister, through the Railway Minister, through the Prime Minister to the leaders of our Defence Forces as well as to our people to supply as much funds as possible and as quickly as possible in order to strengthen our Defence Forces and their communications. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA
(Churu) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands. I do not want to raise any political issue. I would like to say something about my constituency.

I have been elected from the desert areas of Rajasthan. The situation in Rajasthan is very serious due to famine. These desert areas which fall in my constituency have been in the grip of famine for the last four years due to which the people of those areas are in a very pitiable condition. For want of foodgrains, people in rural areas are migrating to urban areas. This is a matter of serious concern. Because of this famine, there has been acute shortage of water and as such you can very well guess their condition. The State Government has not started any relief work there so far. As a result, the people are not getting any employment opportunities. Through you, I want to request the hon. Minister that the Rajasthan Government should be provided with maximum funds to enable it to start relief operations and also enable people to find employment. Due to the famine conditions, water table has dropped substantially. All the schemes started by Government to deal with such natural calamities have come to grinding halt. People have to cover a distance of 10 to 15 kms. in order to fetch water. When I visit my constituency, the women belonging to these areas draw my attention to their difficulties. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister of Finance to pay maximum attention to these backward areas.

So far as the question of resolving the water problem of my Constituency is

[*Sh. Narendra Budania*]

concerned, it can be solved if water from Indira Gandhi Canal is provided. The people of my constituency are also hopeful of getting water from the Indira Gandhi Canal as it is flowing nearby. This will provide great relief to the people of our area. I can tell you that if water from Indira Gandhi Canal is provided to our areas, we can produce more foodgrains than Punjab and Ganganagar.

Sir, the time is limited, yet I would like to point out one thing more about my constituency. I would like to request the hon. Minister of Finance that the Government should draw schemes for rural areas to provide employment opportunities so that people from these areas may not migrate to urban areas. If small and cottage industries are set up there, people will get employment and the villages will develop. Today, facilities like roads and schools are not available in the villages. You should, therefore, see to it that such facilities are made available to them.

Finally, I would like to submit one more thing. My constituency is predominantly an agricultural area. Hence, an Agriculture University should be opened there. If such a University is opened there, good agriculturists will come out of it and we can produce more foodgrains. With these words, I would request once again to pay special attention to the backward areas and sanction funds for my constituency to derive benefit from the Indira Gandhi Canal project so that drinking water is made available to the people of my constituency.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH
(Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman Sir, the Demands for Supplementary Grants are being presented for the second time in the House and it is indicative of the failure of our development plans. Through you, I want to request the hon. Minister that though our Constitution provides for the socialistic pattern of society, our country is following the path of capitalism and it is the gift of capitalism that Supplementary Budget is brought in the Parliament repeatedly. I have seen some socialist countries where the Budget is presented once and the plans are completed as per the schedule. More funds are required only when fresh

plans are to be undertaken. But in our country, demands for additional grants are made for the same project again and again. We have been following capitalistic policies for 37 years, with the consequence that every State is burning. In Bengal, agitation for the Gorkhaland is going on; in Mizoram, Assam and tribal areas of Singhbhum and Manbhum in Bihar also people have been agitating on different issues. It is due to the imbalance in development that such events are happening in the country. I want to submit that mockery should not be made of the constitution. India should be developed on the socialistic pattern so that the unity and integrity of our country is maintained. There is no other way before the country except to follow the path shown by the Constitution.

The Hon. Prime Minister has conceded that under the 20-Point Programme huge sums of money have been spent but the benefits are not reaching the poor. This is true. I am submitting a letter in this regard which may kindly be examined. Commodities worth Rs. 1 lakh were bought whereas voucher for Rs. 2 lakh was submitted. I also want to say that the labourers working in brick-kilns should be paid at the rate of Rs. 50 per 1000 bricks instead of Rs. 35 being paid at present, and the difference of Rs. 15 is pocketed by the Government officials. The NREP was meant to bring the poor above the poverty line but in reality the poor are getting poorer.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI GANGA RAM (Firozabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demands for Supplementary Grants made for the current of Financial year. These include 66 Grants and an Appropriation Bill. A total of Rs. 3038.54 crores has been proposed as additional expenditure out of which Rs. 787.58 is for Plan expenditure and Rs. 2250.96 crores is for Non-Plan expenditure. Out of this additional expenditure, Rs. 600.07 crores is required to implement the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission and for the payment of bonus. Our General Budget for the year 1986-87 was presented on February 28, 1986 and the hon. Minister of Finance in his Budgetary speech had said that to achieve social and economic

objectives, our Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi had few days ago reminded us that the development work should be based on the principle of equality and social justice and we should remove those hindrances which caused oppression of the weaker section of the society. It is the essence of our conception of socialism. That Budget was a socialistic Budget. Now the Supplementary Demands have been presented. Some of the Opposition Members have raised some extraneous issues. I have gone through the statement containing Supplementary Demands. These include Demands for the Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Agriculture and Department of Rural Development which they require for NREP and IRDP programmes and as such these are quite necessary. Similarly, the allocations made for the Ministry of Defence to meet the requirement of Army, Navy and Airforce are also very essential. The funds demanded by the Ministry of Defence are necessary for national security. Similarly, the Demands made for the environment are also very essential. Moreover, these Demands are not on the high side. However, in this connection I would definitely say one thing that this Parliament is the supreme legislative and law making body of the country. Therefore, whatever funds are sanctioned by this body should be utilised properly because it has been observed that the funds are not being properly utilised in the field. It is, therefore, necessary to look into it. Our Government has good intentions and it is making utmost efforts to provide relief to the poor but the implementation is not being done properly. A housing scheme for the scheduled castes and weaker sections of the society is being run under Indira Awaas Yojana but the houses built under this scheme are of very inferior quality. It is the height of corruption and dishonesty. What can the administration do from here because the implementation is being done in the field. Therefore, the Government should pay special attention towards the proper implementation of the plans.

I would like to say about a problem of my constituency. It is a dacoit infested area of the Chambal Valley. A lift irrigation project has been under construction there for the last ten years and during this period only one kilometre canal has been constructed so far. This project will cost crores of

rupees and there is no shortage of funds for it. Had it been implemented properly, 75 kms of canal could have been constructed to date and the irrigation facility could have been provided to the farmers.

I come from Agra region. The industrialisation of Agra has been stopped just to protect the Taj Mahal. The people there have started saying that either Agra should be removed from there or the Taj Mahal should be removed. This is the situation there. The Central Administration and the State Administration should pay attention towards it and maximum efforts should be made for industrial development of Agra.

Sir, I have just returned from my constituency. There is acute problem of drinking water. The condition will deteriorate by the Holi festival that the water level of the wells will fall considerably. During the summer season the conditions will further deteriorate. Keeping in view the acute paucity of drinking water, it was essential that some provision should have been made in the Supplementary Budget for this purpose also.

So far as the question of industry is concerned, it is said that in our area smokeless industries should be set up. The experts have marked a trapezium around Taj Mahal on the map and as per the environment officers, no industry can be set up in that area. Industries can be set up only outside the trapezium area. Under such circumstances, smokeless industries should be set up there on large scale and Agra district should be developed, particularly from tourism point of view. In these Supplementary Demands you have demanded Rs. 2.61 crores under the head 'Tourism'. I, therefore, want that maximum amount under this head should be spent on tourism facilities in Agra.

Sir, no allocations have been made for weaker sections in these Supplementary Demands. The hon. Minister should state in his reply that if the allocation made in the Special Component Plan is not spent in the current financial year, will it be converted into the general funds for the General Budget. I do not understand how far it is proper to convert the allocation made by the

[Sh. Ganga Ram]

Parliament for the welfare of the poor into the general funds of the General Budget, if it is not spent in the same financial year. Sir, orders should be issued to all the State Governments to this effect that all the funds allocated for the welfare of the poor must be spent for the upliftment of the poor.

***SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1986-87 brought forward by the hon. Minister for Finance in the august House. I would like to place my views before this consideration of the Government.

Sir, the value of money is going down day by day. At present, the value of a rupee is only 14 naye paise. In order to see that the country's economy is not further affected, I would request the Government to take necessary measures in this direction. The Government should take very stern measures to arrest concentration of money in a few hands and unearth black-money. They should appoint a Committee consisting of experts so that they can recommend the ways and means to remove these ills from the country's economy. It is because of blackmoney and capitalism in the country, the success of the five year plans has been retarded. The prices of various consumer goods and industrial goods are also increasing day by day. Therefore, there is escalation in the cost of the Plan projects. I would request the Government to appoint an Expert Committee at the time of start of every Five Year Plan and see that the prices of goods do not go up till the completion of the Five Year Plan.

Sir, my next point is that at present there are mint in Hyderabad, Calcutta, Bombay and in Uttar Pradesh. The Government has imported small coins worth about Rs. 300 crores from the foreign countries. Therefore, to avoid import of coins as also to meet the coin requirements in the country, I would request the Government to establish a mint at Pallipet in my constituency, Arakkonam. Sir, Pallipet has got all the facilities for the establishment of this factory. There is a broad-gauge railway line and it is also a very safe place in the country. I would therefore request the hon. Finance Minister to consider this point.

Sir, in North Arcot District, there are large number of leather tanneries. For the Development of leather products in a more scientific manner, I would request the Government to create a Research and Development Division in Ranipet so that there is an improvement in quality and quantity in leather products. Moreover, for running various industries in my constituency, there is always power shortage. The Government may please consider establishing one thermal power station in my constituency at Ranipet.

One more point I would like to place before this august House. At present, the sales tax is charged at different rates in each State. This is one of the reasons for increase in the prices of consumer goods. I would therefore plead with the Government to have a uniform rate of sales tax in all the States.

Now, Sir, with the increase in the salaries and wages of the Central Government officers consequent on the implementation of the Fourth Pay Commission's recommendations, the present limit of Rs. 18,000 for the incometax purposes should be raised. I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me this opportunity for taking part in this Supplementary Demands for Grants.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salempur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, due to paucity of time it has become difficult ever to observe courtesies. Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants presented by the hon. Minister of Finance. However, I would like to have some clarifications from the hon. Minister and would like to give some suggestions also.

Sir, first of all I would like to say that the population of our country is 76 crore. The hon. Minister of Finance makes allocations every year. I would, therefore, like to know how much allocation has been made for Uttar Pradesh because it has a population of 11 crores and as such should be given 1/7th of the total allocation. So far as I know, or the funds allocated to Uttar Pradesh are same as allocated to Andhra

Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Karnataka or a to be more. I would like to say that it is a great injustice to Uttar Pradesh. If you are distributing Rs. 1000 crores, 1700 crores or 5000 crores, then you should give our due share. We are not asking for any alms or donation. We have a population of 11 crores and as such you should give us our share accordingly. You are allocating us equivalent to Maharashtra which has a population of 4 crores only. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are the most backward States with maximum population but when the funds are allocated, Uttar Pradesh is neglected. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister of Finance that such lacunas should not be repeated in future and our State should be given its due share.

There is paucity of time but I must submit one more point. The country is passing through a bad phase. Everyday it is appearing in the newspapers that the U.S.A. is supplying new types of weapons to Pakistan which is adversely affecting our security arrangements. Pakistan is manufacturing atom bomb and other sophisticated weapons and we are saying that we shall not manufacture the atom bomb. If we do not go in for atom bomb, how shall we defend ourselves? Even a single atom bomb is dropped on our country, it will destroy us. The USA is supplying various types of weapons to Pakistan. Our population is 70 crores whereas the population of Pakistan is merely 7 to 8 crores. Even then we are becoming helpless. I would like to say that the security of the country should be the foremost, even if we fail in other spheres and whatever amount is required for this purpose should be given. In addition to this, the Government of India should not hesitate in manufacturing those weapons which are being manufactured by Pakistan. I would like to tell you that if we have to avoid conflicts, we shall have to become strong and if we are not strong enough, then others will attack us.

Sir, now I want to say something about sugar and sugarcane. There are two sectors—North India and South India. The condition of sugarcane growers in North India is very bad. The cost of production of sugarcane in north is higher whereas the yield is higher in Maharashtra. The recovery from sugarcane in North India is 10 percent as compared to

12 to 13 percent in Maharashtra. But the Central Government fixes uniform price for sugarcane for the entire country. This will ruin the sugarcane growers in North India resulting in closure of mills because their condition will become pitiable. Therefore, with a view to removing this disparity, I would suggest that subsidy should be given to sugarcane growers in North India.

I belong to Deoria, to the north of which flows the river Budhi Gandak which is called a 'curse'. On its South flow Ghaghra and Tapti. There is hardly any year which does not witness floods. Uttar Pradesh has already constructed embankment on Pipatasi along its border with Bihar but Bihar Government has yet to do so. As a result of it, when breach in the embankment takes place, the entire Deoria is inundated. Therefore, I want that the hon. Minister should get the money allocated after discussing the matter with both the Chief Ministers and get the construction of embankment completed.

Today, employees of a number of State Governments are on strike. The situation in our State has taken a serious turn and the entire administration has come to a standstill. The tendency is spreading to other parts of the country besides Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The disparity in the pay scales of the State and the Central employees is so wide that if our hon. Minister of Finance does not mediate, the functioning of the State administration will become difficult. The matter is of national importance. Therefore, a uniform national policy should be framed under which disparity in the pay scales should be removed. If this is not done, then there is great danger in the future. With these words, I thank you and request the hon. Minister to allocate sufficient funds to Uttar Pradesh.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): Before I dwell upon the analysis of requirements of these Demands, I would like to answer a few general points which have been raised by Members.

[*Sh. B.K. Gadhvi*]

In this House, the Members belonging to the opposition and particularly those professing to be leftists, have shown a great concern for the economy.

15.44 hrs.

[*SHRI N. VENKATARATNAM in the Chair*]

But I am constrained to observe that when we try to link up wages with productivity in public sector undertakings, then they themselves make a hue and cry about it. This is an approach which definitely exposes them as to whether they are sincerely concerned about the improvements in the public sector where huge investments have been made and which has a great scope for affording employment opportunities to the people.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee asked as to against whom we are waging war. Let me tell him-although he is not present in the House-that we are on war against poverty, we are on war against under-development and we want to make the country a developed country. We are on war against black-marketeers, anti-socials and those who are evading taxes and those who are disturbing the economy.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Is it really so?

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : Yes, really so.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : And Swis Bank accounts..... (*Interruption*).

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : It is really so, and that is why in this country our policies are basically, primarily, on priority, for combatting the menace of poverty and for ameliorating the conditions of poor and masses. And that is the very reason why despite all these very eloquent speeches by the Opposition, they are not in a position to reach and touch the hearts of the common man of this country excepting the Congress and its people..... (*Interruption*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : That is why today you are losing most of the seats.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : You can count the number here also.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : That is all due to the blood of Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : So far one apprehension that has been raised is this that with these demands the deficit would grow. I assure the Members as well as this House and the country that deficit would be kept within the manageable limits and it would not be as alarming as has been tried to be projected by the Opposition Members. It is also said that because of our liberalised policies, the trade balance has become adverse. They should appreciate that despite very many new sectors being opened for imports, the exports are on increase and the gap between the imports and the exports is being bridged to a very large extent. Some hon. Members..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Only day before yesterday Shri Shiv Shanker said it is being bridged to a small extent and today he is claiming that it is being bridged to a very large extent. Will you kindly help us to know what is the fact?

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : We are likely to bring it down by Rs. 1,000 crores to Rs. 1,500 crores. If it is a small extent, then you can judge it for yourself.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : It is by and large.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : But some Members have also expressed the fear about Pakistan being armed with sophisticated weapons and weaponries and equipments as well as the reported efforts to go in for nuclear development. On this count also let me assure the Members that India is prepared to meet any threatened environment with a befitting reply. But you would agree that in view of the security environment and threat perception, on defence, we have to spend, and I am very happy that in these grants for budget, not a single Member has raised his voice.

Various Members have raised various demands pertaining to their States and their

constituencies. Some criticism also has been made against certain existing projects in the area of their progress. I quite appreciate and Government is anxious to see that in the projects there is no time-running and there should not be cost running over the projects and they should be completed within the time frame and, perhaps, even for the purpose of identifying the priorities all the projects we are aiming to go towards zero base budgeting. That is precisely the most apt exercise that can bring out the results.

Even in the case of existing projects and their expansions I would say that there is an improvement although there is still more room for improvement and Government is keeping a watch over it, monitoring constantly and trying that our public sector undertakings contribute upto their obligations and upto the expectations of the Government.

Many Members, particularly, the Opposition, I do not know why should they not read properly. I do not know from which page they read in these grants there is nothing for the poor people and for anti-poverty programmes. Some of the Members raised it. On reading the introductory remarks for these grants, you see that about Rs. 128 crores we are asking for NREP and RLEGP, for National Poogramme, for Various other Programmes for the poor people.

If NREP is not meant for the poor people then what programme is meant for the poor people? This is the first item on the Plan side which they failed to see. I wish that the next time even for the purpose of criticism they would kindly go through the whole list and not partially, which suits their convenience.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : What about releasing 60c. This could have been increased very much more.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: In NREP, as you pointed out, from 1.54 million tonnes, it is being increased to 2 million tonnes in the food grains. We are going to pay fifty in cash and fifty in kind. That is why we are increasing subsidy element. In the case of foodgrains it is 46 paise for rise per kg and in

the case of wheat it is 40 paise per kg. These programmes are meant for more production work under NREP. You must be knowing there is wage component, material component and that is why for laying down the infrastructure in the villages for development, apart from providing employment to the poor people, these are programmes where twin efforts are made just to provide employment as well as to lay the infrastructure in the villages by way of construction of roads, tanks, small nallas, schools and so many other things. That is on analysis.

The second thing which I was telling is about the non-plan side. Rs. 5 crores we are giving grant to the Government of Maharashtra. Shri Datta Samant made a point that Prime Minister promised Rs. 100 crores and we are giving only Rs. 5 crores. Let me tell him that this money ought to be given but for that schemes are to be evolved.

The State Government evolved a scheme which came to us lately, it is under examination and whenever they furnish these schemes whether Bombay could be beautified or the slums could be removed, or the people could be provided with better amenities, facilities for housing, for accommodation, for transport etc., those schemes would be coming and we would be approving those schemes, and therefore, he should not feel disappointed about it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Maharashtra Government have already supplied the schemes.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: But very late, Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Every time they become Chief Ministers rather late. What to do?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: You were a Railway Minister. You know, sometimes even without our fault trains are coming late. We cannot help it.

On non-plan side Rs. 2 crores were given to Bangalore. the face-lifting was to be done as SAARC was coming and

[*Sh. B.K. Gadhvi*]

naturally the entire world was looking forward. So, I think nobody can raise a point about it and everybody is very happy, even the Karnataka Chief Minister also is very happy about this. Not only he had sent the people of Karnataka from Bangalore, but he was very happy that this face-lifting of Bangalore, which is one of the beautiful cities of the country, is taking place.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: When will the face-lift for Calcutta be done?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: When the Marxist Government goes out.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Sir, the Minister desires that we should leave and go.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: As a political man I am certainly sorry for their wrong policies. You are all adopting wrong policies. That is the very reason why...

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: The correct policies are adopted by the Government of India! They never cleanse the black money. I do not know how much. Is it Rs. 1 lakh crores?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Now, so far as investment in loans of the Gas Authority of India is concerned, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee has criticised saying that it is Rs. 467 crores. I am sorry this is the very reason why the brilliant people like him do so because they do not have before their eyes the total picture of India. India belongs to agriculturists and for prospecting of agriculture and for development of agriculture, fertiliser is a must. Still, we have got a lot of gap between the demand and supply, indigenous production is not enough to meet the total demands and therefore, when we are trying to establish the fertiliser factories in various parts of the country, then on the contrary for this technological development of taking gas from one corner to another corner of the country should have been appreciated and it should also have been appreciated from the point of giving a fillip to

the agricultural development of this country. But if they fail to visualise this basic elementary aspect, then nobody can help them in understanding the situation and the progress. I am sorry he has gone away.

Then Rs. 79.10 crores—major items only I am taking—is for investment and loan to Rashtriya Ispat Nigam for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. Everybody would agree that this is the part of the country where a steel plant would go a long way in removing the regional imbalances about development as well as in providing infrastructure as well as in providing infrastructure as well as in providing steel to the country for which various Members raised the point that the prices of the steel are still high. With more production and more efficiency only we can bring the prices at par with the international prices. That is precisely, of course, what they are doing here. We have earmarked Rs. 600 crores for loans to the Food Corporation of India for carrying buffer stock. Members would appreciate that the economy of the country is still dependent on rain. Members would also appreciate that the behaviour of the rain has become by and large and traditionally also erratic. We do suffer from famine and floods and that is why to take care of this vast population of the country in any eventuality, the country must have at least 10 million tonnes of buffer stock and at the same time for carrying that buffer stock to be available at all times we have to give subsidy for storing, handling and everything because from this very buffer stock and the procurement stock our previous system also runs, where at concessional rate we are providing food to the poor people, maybe rice maybe wheat. And, therefore, if we ask the FCI to take loans from the bank at higher rate of interest, then perhaps they cannot afford and we cannot afford to give these grains to poor people and the needed people. And, therefore, this is meant for carrying the buffer stock.

16.00 hrs.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Excuse me. 28 million tonnes is the present stock of foodgrains. 10 million tonnes is needed as the national bufferstock.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: That is minimum.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Between 10 and 28, there is a huge, big gap. Why do you not release a big part of it which would go to the NREP, RLEGP etc?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: That is the point. Otherwise also, I have to reply because in your speech also, you have raised this point. That should be a point of appreciation for you. You would appreciate that we have promised the farmers of this country that if the prices are likely to go below the remunerative prices, then we will purchase it. That is why, we are obliged to purchase whatever farmers come and sell to us.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Yes, you do purchase. What is wrong in it? But why don't you release the stock?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: At least, I understand what is the point. Therefore, with a view to see that farmers should not sell the crops in distress, the over-procurement has been done and the stock has accumulated. We are supposed to keep 10 million tonnes as bufferstock plus, for feeding our PDS system, some excess stock, some more stock. That is the very reason which I initially told, from 1.54 million tonnes, why we are raising it to 2 million tonnes. And if the States are in need of any more stock, we are prepared to give them. That is the reason why even some of the stocks have been disposed of to the other people at issue price, at Rs. 205/-. Here we are issuing wheat at Rs. 190. For others, also, we are releasing wheat in the market at Rs. 205 as issue price, just to bring down the inventory of food stock.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): The subsidy of Rs. 600 crores can be saved if transport companies and contractors, through whom the work is got done and who indulge in bungling, are set right.

[English]

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I very well appreciate your point. Therefore, I would like to tell you that even for losses including the transport and other expenditure, if you

compare the figures, then you would find that the Government is totally and constantly watching over it. I will just give you the figures.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Only watching and doing nothing.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: No, no. That is not the case.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Has the Government kindly calculated the losses and whether it can tell us how much does it come to?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: The overall percentage of FCI—I will give you the figures to show whether the Government is doing something or nothing. The overall percentage of losses in stores and in transit in FCI was.

1982-83—2.73%
1983-84—2.11%
1984-85—1.94%
1985-86—1.62%

This is the downward trend in losses, including the losses in transit.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: If it is handed over to private sector, the loss will not be two per cent; it may be less than even one per cent. Private dealers can not carry out the work if the loss is that much. Since the management gets the work done through contractors there is so much loss.

[English]

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: What I mean to say is, from these figures, you would be convinced to some extent, not wholly—as a man like you, you cannot be convinced wholly. But to some extent, you would be convinced that the Government is definitely keeping a watch to bring down the losses. Within 4 years, from 2.73%, it has been brought down to 1.62%. Still the efforts are on. I don't say that there is no further scope for improvement. But so far as the FCI functioning is

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concerned, losses even in transit and other things are concerned, they are being taken care of, and we are constantly watching and trying to improve upon them.

Then another area was Rs. 43.5 crores which was for space programme and you would all know that our space programme is going on excellently well and when we have to compete with the developed countries, then at least space programme must be given proper funding.

Rs. 20 crores is for special equipment for Bombay offshore project. We are all tied over the Bombay High Oil exploration and, therefore, nobody has raised a point about it.

Rs. 425 crores we have asked for additional requirement of Defence Services for acquisition of land, purchase of stores etc. As I stated, we are expanding certain activities. Therefore, we need some land at various places. We would need further-more land to establish our military stations and also other sources etc and, therefore, we need it.

Rs. 250 crores we are giving to the Food Corporation of India again losses and other things sustained. It is huge amount, still much more may be needed. But we are making partial payment to them.

These are the broad figures. One point was raised about Asiad and the purchase of property from the DDA. (*Interruptions*). Buildings were built for Asiad by DDA and now Government wants to purchase them for useful and productive purposes. It would not be a real outflow of money but it would be merely something, a sort of book adjustment here and there, although technically some of the items we have to bring, because they need Parliament sanction. But there might not be real outflow of the money from the Government Treasury but adjustment will be made here and there.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): We have asked what the Government has done for many of the items which could have been foreseen.

Many Members have raised points. You have not touched those points at all.

SHRI B K. GADHVI : No. We have not asked just, for example, Pay Commission. That is also in the Supplementary Grants, Rs. 600 crores.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Regarding land acquisition for defence, it could have been put.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : We have put it in both Defence and Stores and I would not like to spell out what the stores and what are the lands.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : What about other items ?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Other items are very minor items, subsidy and other things only are there. Supplementary is also a part, but Members raised an alarm whether it would widen the deficit and all those things. I have already stated what "We will try and it is quite possible for us to keep the deficit within the manageable limits." Still the year is not over. In some of the areas, there might be savings, reappropriation and all those things are yet to come. Therefore, presently what the Opposition Members made, is not a well-founded projection and they should not feel very apprehensive about it.

Many Members stated about the Pay Commission and the parity of pay with the State Government employees. The other day I replied, out of every Rs. 100 collected by the Centre, we are paying Rs. 51 to the State. The Central Government's Pay Commission set up in 1983 after 13 years, gave its report. The earlier one was set up in 1973. In between, in the States, 2 or 3 Commissions have gone into the revised pay scales. It is in a country like India where we have got a federal structure, and States have got their own powers to appoint their Commissions and their own resources, in view of that, it is not possible that Government of India can always take into account and find out how to bring about the parity between various pay scales of the

Central Government employees and State Government employees.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : We should not raise things ourselves and make it very difficult for them....

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Keeping in view the present situation, will you endeavour to ensure that a uniform policy for the entire country is formed so that there is not much disparity in the salaries of the employees.

[*English*]

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : We are all trying that there should not be much disparity between the salaries of one Government servant and the another Government servant—whether he belongs to the State service or belongs to the Central Service etc. But I am telling you that within the constraints of various kinds including monetary constraints it is not possible to have a parity right now. Therefore, whatever help the States are entitled to by way of the mechanism of the Eighth Finance Commission, we are giving; in the Plans also we are giving. But they have to utilise the resources and mop up their own resources within their jurisdiction also and it becomes their duty. Therefore, I would say that on that account, presently because of the monetary constraints and other considerations, perhaps the Government of India may not be in a position to go over and above the recommendations made by the Eighth Finance Commission.

Another point was made about the Anti-Poverty Programme and the leakages at the grass-root levels. I appreciate that. There are many complaints about it also. I do appreciate and share the concern of the hon. Members. We have got an independent evaluation machinery also. There are reports even by the Prime Minister's office, they are independently getting evaluation through independent agencies on these programmes like the IRDP, LREGP and the Anti-Poverty programmes; and the picture is not as dull, as disappointing as has been stated. But still there is some scope but for that I wish and

I would urge all the State Government—because they are the implementing agencies—to strengthen their machinery and to be more vigilant over the leakages. It also becomes part of everybody's duty including that of the MPs, MLAs and the people belonging to Panchayats, because otherwise these complaints cannot be totally eliminated. It needs our own constant, strong vigilance including persons who belong to the political parities or other people—the social workers. But certainly whenever complaints have been received, even with regard to the Banks, the actions are initiated and Government would not let off anybody, if he is really a delinquent who deals with the matter. If the members feel in a particular area if there is any complaint, they can certainly address us. We would try to see that corrective measures are taken.

Various demands have been raised pertaining to various Ministries. I may not be in a position to touch all those demands. I cannot but assure the House that pertaining to the specific individual demands concerning other Ministries, the Finance Ministry itself would address those Ministries and we would see that all the points raised by the hon. Members would be replied with intimation to us so that we can also know whether the hon. Members' queries have been properly attended to or not. With these words...

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Sir, regarding the recent announcement of Rs. 684 crores—I think that was raised by Shri Somnath Chatterjee—you have not mentioned anything.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : For what ? Is it for the BJP Pipe-line ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Rs. 684 crores for West Bengal which was recently announced by the Prime Minister...

SMT. GEETA MUKHERJEE : Sir, he is speaking about Shri Rajiv Gandhi's announcement of Rs. 684 crores ..

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : He has not raised that. He has raised it in the past. Today he has forgotten, I think, hopefully .. He did not touch that because, I think, he

[*Sh. B.K. Gadhvi*]

must have, been by now, convinced that it is not appoint worth touching...

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA
(Tamluk) : It is your interpretation...

SMT. GEETA MUKHERJEE : Are you yourself clear about Rs. 648 crores ? or Rs. 1007 crores ? If he is not here, please tell us.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : I am sorry a lot of members have participated in the discussion. I think it is more than 45, to be precise. But some Members like Shri H.M. Patel, Shri Panigrahi, Shri Gajapathi Raju and other have raised the question about the balance of payment, inflationary pressure, as well as the curtailment of non-Plan expenditure. Government do appreciate that there should be curtailment of expenditure, that the expenditure should be minimised, but not at the cost of development.

Some Members have raised the point that non-Plan expenditure has increased. Sometimes there is initial expenditure meant for Plan, and when the project is completed and when it comes in a regular course, then it becomes a non-Plan expenditure. Therefore, non-Plan expenditure should not always be viewed with alarming apprehension.

I would like to tell Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee that her information that food-grains are being taken from Siliguri to Andhra Pradesh is not correct; on verification I have not found that it is a correct statement ..

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : How could you verify ?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : We have got the machinery. Why do you forget it ?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Are there records kept about movement of traders ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Regarding grant of assistance to States like Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, U.P. and Assam, for floods and famine, whenever we receive the

memorandum for Central assistance, immediately teams are sent; a high level Committee is also looking into it and as quickly as possible we try to finalise giving assistance to the States to meet the famine requirements or flood requirements. On that count, I do not think, there can be any more delay. Andhra Pradesh, last time, could not spend the amount which was given to them within the time limit of March and I think they have come for an extension of the time. It would also be examined and justified orders will be passed on that.

Hon. Members from Rajasthan raised the point that they had demand Rs. 40.11 crores for floods. The ceiling approved by the Central Government was Rs. 8.76 crores which will be released shortly. For drought also, we know, the States are making demands. On proper scrutiny and verification, after visiting the site itself, ceilings have been approved...

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO
(Vijayawada) : Sir, I am on a point of clarification. The Government of Andhra Pradesh is spending all the money that has been advanced by the Centre as well as the amount that has been allocated by the State Government, and the relief operations are done perfectly. Previously our experience was that, in the few months immediately after the calamity, the money was spent and the standard of the work was very poor and the work did not last long-it did not last even for a few years. That should not be repeated. That is the intention of the Government and it has to take all the precautions to spend every rupee purposefully and on a permanent nature.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : I did not ask why they were asking for extension. I appreciate. They have asked for extension from 31st March, 1986 to 30th September, 1986 and we gave it.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : That is because only in May and June we can execute those works. Because of floods, several lakhs of acres of paddy crop were damaged in the Godavari District, and in East Godavari and West Godavari, these works can be taken up only in May and June and not in any other period. That is why we ask for extension.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: We did not question the justification for extension of the time. That is why we are sanctioning it. Why should you worry about it?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Through you, Sir, may I know what is the position about Rs. 35 crores wanted by the Government of West Bengal as release of *ad hoc* grant by November and how about Rs. 272 crores wanted for flood relief? Is there a provision here? What is the present position with regard to that? The Agricultural Minister had assured us...

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I would tell you that this point which you are now raising was not raised in your speech. I assure you that I will get it examined and reply you on this specific point.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I would like to know whether the Government has received any previous accounts.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: You were talking about Rajasthan. How much money has been allocated?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: When we receive representation in respect of famine in Rajasthan, we shall get it examined and allocate the funds as much as can be given.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: The Central Team has already visited the area but when will the funds be provided?

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Are we to understand that the Hon. Members from the Ruling Party do not want money to go to West Bengal?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: All the accounts have been submitted.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing goes on record without my permission

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order, Hon. Members may that nothing is going on record. Please sit down. Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Government of India do not discriminate between State and State. Government of India do not wish to discriminate between States. All legitimate demands which could be granted to the various States are being given.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: That has not come on record, Sir.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: One point which was made by Mr. Amar Roypradhan was about the Jute Corporation of India. I would tell you that for procurement of jute also we have given facilities to the extent of Rs. 165 crores for Jute Corporation of India for their operation and a modernisation scheme has also been approved. For modernisation, the Bengal Government was insisting that there should be modernisation of these mills. For that a special scheme has already been made.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I also request the Hon. Minister not to yield the interruptions.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : There is no question of yielding to the interruptions. I am only yielding to the queries. Interruptions can never be yielded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't yield to that.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Mr. Saifuddin Soz spoke something about the Dal Lake pollution. Government of India, Tourism Department as well as the J&K Government both are anxious about it and a scheme is under formulating process. We all, including the Prime Minister, feel that there should be no pollution in the Dal Lake, it should attract tourists as it is one of the beautiful lakes in the country. About that also we are very anxious. Now, I have already answered the point raised by Dr. Datta Samant. Mr. Chatterjee raised a constitutional point. Sir, these Supplements are brought on the efficient utilisation of the funds which were sanctioned in the budget and we need further fund for new projects and fulfilling the other schemes which are already there and, therefore, they are quite in order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1987 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:—

Demand Nos. 2,8,9,10,11,12,16,17,19,20, 21,22,26,27,28,29,30,31, 32,33,34,36,40,42,43,44,45, 48,56A,57,59,61,62,63,64, 66,67 69,73,74,76,78,79,80, 81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88, 89,90,92,93,95,96,97,100, 104 and 107.”

The motion was adopted.

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1986-87 Voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant Voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE			
2. Agriculture		1,000	
8. Department of Rural Development		128,00,01,000	
9. Department of Fertilizers		36,00,00,000	1,01,00,000
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE			
10. Ministry of Commerce		4,00,0.0	
11. Foreign Trade and Export Production		125,00,00,000	
12. Supplies and Disposals		86,00,000	
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS			
16. Telecommunication Services			3,000
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE			
17. Ministry of Defence		7,40,00,000	
19. Defence Services-Army		642,98,00,000	
20. Defence Services-Navy		25,00,00,000	
21. Defence Services-Air Force		136,00,00,000	
22. Capital Outlay on Defence Services		...	121,00,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant Noted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS			
26. Ministry of Environment and Forests	13,50,000		...
27. Environment	79,62,000		...
28. Forest and Wild Life	40,80,000		...
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS			
29. Ministry of External Affairs	16,00,00,000		...
MINISTRY OF FINANCE			
30. Ministry of Finance	1,15,00,000		
31. Customs	3,30,00,000		
32. Union Excise Duties	11,00,00,000		...
33. Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	13,56,00,000		...
34. Stamps	3,72,15,00		...
36. Currency, Coinage and Mint	11,65,86,000		1,06,000
40. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	4,000		18,30,00,000
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES			
42. Department of Food	258,80,00,000		600,00,00,000
43. Department of Civil Supplies	86,00,000		...
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE			
44. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	17,00,000		...
45. Medical and Public Health	10,00,02,000		...
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS			
48. Cabinet	1,00,00,000		...
56-A. Chandigarh	54,18,00,000		19,20,34,000
MINISTRY OF HUMAN-RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT			
57. Ministry of Human-Resource Development	49,76,000		...
59. Youth Affairs and Sports		62,05,00,000	
61. Art and Culture	6,80,00,000		...
62. Archaeology	1,22,56,000		...
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY			
63. Ministry of Industry	72,00,000		
64. Industries	1,12,000		

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant Voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING			
66.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	23,66,000	...
67.	Information and Publicity	8,60,00,000	
MINISTRY OF LABOUR			
69.	Ministry of Labour	18,00,000	
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENT AFFAIRS AND TOURISM			
73.	Department of Parliamentary Affairs	3,80,00	...
74.	Department of Tourism	2,68,00,000	
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS			
76.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	20,75,00,000	467,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF PLANNING			
78.	Statistics	1,56,00,000	
MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION			
79.	Ministry of Programme Implementation	15,00,000	
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
80.	Department of Science and Technology	46,28,000	...
81.	Survey of India	7,98,45,000	...
82.	Meteorology	46,00,000	...
83.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	2,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES			
84.	Department of Steel	...	79,10,00,000
85.	Department of Mines	5,47,50,000	2,000
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES			
86.	Ministry of Textiles	12,32,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT			
87.	Ministry of Transport (excluding Railways)	1,66,00,000	...
88.	Roads	...	8,05,33,000
89.	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	70,00,000	22,00,000
90.	Road and Inland Water Transport	2,00,000	23,45,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant Voted by the House
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT		
92.	Ministry of Urban Development	37,00,000
93.	Public Works	6,88,43,000
95.	Housing and Urban Development	5,51,90,000
96.	Stationary and Printing	5,08,96,000
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES		
97.	Ministry of Water Resources	2,79,00,000
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY		
100.	Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	1,000
DEPARTMENT OF SPACE		
104.	Department of Space	15,77,66,000
PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UPSC		
107.	Secretariat of the Vice-President	1,00,000

16.25 hrs.

*The motion was adopted.***APPROPRIATION (NO. 5) BILL, 1986***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : On behalf of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1986-87.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"The leave be granted to introduce Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1986-87.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister may now move for consideration of the Bill.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Sir, I beg to move† :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1986-87, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2 dated 24-11-86

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

[*Mr. Chairman*]

year 1986-87, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we will take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. The question is :

"That Clauses 2,3 and Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2,3 and Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Sir. I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.30 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE DIS-
APPROVAL OF COAL MINES
NATIONALISATION LAWS (AMEND-
MENT) ORDINANCE, 1986**

AND

**COAL MINES NATIONALISATION
LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1986**

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up items 14 and 15 together.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : I beg to move :

"That this House disapproves of the Coal Mines Nationalisation Laws (Amend-

ment) Ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance No. 7 of 1986) promulgated by the President on the 7th October, 1986."

Sir, we have given this statutory resolution not because we are opposed to the nationalization — in fact, that goes without saying —, but it is just our form of protest against the oft-repeated and mostly unnecessary promulgation of ordinances.

The coal sector was nationalised long long ago, about thirteen years ago. How is it that in this long period, this anomaly was not discovered and it was not corrected through a normal Bill and why was an ordinance required to be promulgated for this ? This is the reason why we are all opposing this ordinance. That is the ground.

As far as remaining parts of the Bill are concerned, we are not opposed to it, through we may have certain points to criticise, somethings which have been going on. My friend, Shri Narayan Choubey will be speaking on that. But whatever explanation, Shri Sathe would be giving, I do not think, would cover the negligence of thirteen years after which this ordinance has been promulgated.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 and the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 be taken into consideration."

While moving this Bill, I would like to take the point that has been made by the hon. Member, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee first. Actually, this ordinance was brought purely to meet the contingency of the Supreme Court's decision becoming effective from 17.10.1986. As the Parliament was not in session at that time, we had to bring this ordinance to be followed by this Bill.

It is not a question of thirteen years or twelve years since the nationalisation. After nationalisation, litigation has been going on on certain points. The cases were filed in the High Court and then they went to the Supreme Court. When the decision was

given by the Supreme Court, we found that it was purely on technical grounds. The intention was very clear right from the beginning what we wanted to do. For the technical reason, the decision in the Bhuvneshwar Singh's case was—I will explain this point, because I am going to make a statement about this whole thing—that separately the amount paid for the coking coal stock should be calculated and given to the owner. Obviously, if you give an amount to an owner, now—but unfortunately, they interpreted the wording in such a manner that it would have meant double payment to the owner. That is why, we had to bring in the correction. As I said, at that time the Parliament was not in session and they said that—it will come into operation on 17.10.1986, that is why, the ordinance was brought. There was no *malafide* intention to anything that we could come only after the decision and not before that. For 12 or 13 years, we could not anticipate what the Supreme Court will decide. The law is as interpreted by the Supreme Court, so we had to wait. Every law is ultimately as is interpreted by the Supreme Court.

I will read out brief not about the purpose of this Bill. Actually I feel that if there were a rare case of a Bill on which there could be no controversy from any side, this is one of those Bills. But I notice that there is one tendency. I have seen it in earlier cases also. What happens is, the moment something relating to coal—whatever be the subject of the Bill—comes before the House, we tend to discuss the entire coal industry, and rake up issues or subjects that are not directly connected with the Bill. We rather treat it as a general debate on demands for grants. Of course, I do not mind any discussion on coal. If they can spare the time, they can discuss any thing and I am willing to speak as often as the hon. members want to discuss it.

This Bill is only for the purpose of correcting certain measures.

2. Hon'ble Members may recall that the coal industry was nationalised in two phases—Coking coal mines were first nationalised under the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972. Similarly, all other coal mines were nationalised under the Coal

Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1971. A few amendments were made to the Nationalisation Acts in September, 1973, 1976 and in 1978 to remove certain difficulties in implementing the provisions of the Acts and to prevent illegal coal mining.

3. Further amendments to the Nationalisation Acts have been necessitated on account of certain judicial pronouncements in regard to interpretation of the provisions of the Acts. It has become necessary to clarify the intention of Parliament in making certain provisions and also to remove certain ambiguities as well as certain practical difficulties in the implementation of the provisions of the two Acts. The present Bill seeks to achieve these objectives. The main amendments are as follows

(a) The definition of "mine" and "Coke Oven Plant" in the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 and the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 included all coal belonging to the owner of the mine whether in stock or in transit and all coal under production in a mine or plant on the date immediately prior to the appointed day. Accordingly, the amounts specified in the schedules to the two Nationalisation Acts included the value of all coal/coke stocks lying at the mines/plants at the time of nationalisation which formed the part of the corpus of the mine to the same extent as other machinery equipment stores etc. Certain parties went to the courts claiming that the value of the coal/coke stocks lying at the colliery at the time of nationalisation was not credited to their accounts and such amounts should be credited to their accounts and paid to them. Certain judicial pronouncements have been made according to which the accounts are to be reopened and suitable credit for the stock of coal is to be made. This would involve double payment inasmuch as the value of the coal/coke had already been included in the amount mentioned in the schedules to the Acts against each colliery/coke even plants. In order to make the intention of the Parliament abundantly clear, it is proposed to amend sections 10 and 11 of the Coking Coal Act and section 8 doubts and clarify the intention of the Parliament that the of Coal Mines Act to remove the/amounts specified in the schedules to the relevant Acts shall be

[*Sh. Vasant Shastri*]

deemed to include and to have included always the amounts required to be paid to the owners in respect of the stock of coal/ coke or other assets referred to in the definition of "mine"/"coke ovenplant" in the relevant Acts.

(b) As a corollary, it is also proposed to make suitable amendments in section 22 of the Coking Coal Act and section 19 of Coal Mines Act by way of explanation of the purpose and content of the statement of accounts in the aforesaid sections. It is also proposed to introduce the validation provision in the two Acts.

(c) After the passing of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Act, 1976, coal mining or holding coal leases by private party was totally banned. Thereafter, any private coal mining surviving in the country does not arise. Thus section 4 (2) of the Coking Coal Act, and Section 3 (2) of Coal Mines Act have become redundant and are proposed to be repealed, with a saving clause to protect action, if any, taken under the existing provisions.

(d) A provision is proposed to be made to rectify any error, omission or description in the entries in the schedule to the Coal Mines Nationalisation Act by means of a Gazette notification on the basis of a similar provision in Coking Coal Act.

(e) Section 21 (5) of the Coking Coal Act and 18 (5) of Coal Mines Act is proposed to be amended to ensure that the interest on the "amount" mentioned in the schedule to the two Acts is also utilised to settle the claims in accordance with the provisions of the Acts.

(f) It is proposed to clarify by amending section 25 of both the Acts that any amount in excess of payment over receipts in the statements of accounts prepared by the coal companies shall be deemed to be the amount advanced by the Central Government or the Custodian, as the case may be.

(g) It is now proposed to amend Section 26 of both the Acts suitably to empower the Commissioner of Payments to make apportionment of the amount wherever it is clubbed among the various owners, on the basis

of the highest annual production in the relevant coal mines during the last three years immediately preceding the appointed day.

(h) It is proposed to make provision for the payment of simple interest @ 4 per cent per annum on the management period surplus on the ground of equity and justice.

Here, I may say that the Supreme Court in the case has declared that we should give 12 per cent.

(i) So, certain sections of both the Acts have become redundant. It is proposed to repeal these sections as the purpose of incorporating them had since been achieved and their continuance is no longer required.

These amendments will be given retrospective effect from the date not earlier than the date of commencement of the two Acts.

With these words, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 and Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motions moved :

"This House disapproves of the Coal Mines Nationalisation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance No.7 of 1986) promulgated by the President on the 7th October, 1986."

"That the Bill further to amend the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 and the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, be taken into consideration."

Now, Shri Sobhanadreeshwara Rao to speak.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, just now, the hon. Minister has stated the objectives with which he has brought forward this Amendment Act replacing the ordinance

which was issued earlier. After his detailed explanation of the reasons for bringing different Amendments to the different provisions, I will not repeat what all he has said in respect of all these Amendments. But, Sir, I have to state that I am not convinced with the arguments he has put forward mainly in respect of the Amendment to this definition of mine.

First of all, Sir, I should say the functioning of Coal India Limited as well as well as its subsidiaries have compelled the Government to come up with these Amendments. Earlier also, the definition of 'mine' in the above Acts included all coal or coke belonging to the owner of the mine, whether in stock or in transit, and all coal under production in a mine, on a day immediately prior to the date on which the mines were nationalized. Accordingly, compensation was arrived at. It was mentioned in the Schedule, and the amount was paid. That was the legal position, earlier to bringing the ordinance and the present amending Bill.

But the problem is that the concerned authorities have failed to convince Supreme Court, that the amount which was mentioned in the Schedule, which was the amount paid or payable to the owner of the company or mine, included the coal which is lying with the mine. After all, Supreme Court gave the judgement after hearing the arguments, of the particular mine-owner who went before the Court, and the side of the Coal authorities, and gave the judgement that the coalmine owner was not given a compensation which should have included the coal stocks that were lying in the mines before nationalization. It is mainly the failure of the authorities in putting forward a convincing proof and evidence that that compensation included the aspect, on which the Supreme Court has clearly given a verdict; and because of this, Government has brought forward this amendment to Sections 10 and 22 of the Coking Coal Act, and Sections 8 and 10 of the Coal Mines Act. The main reason for all this trouble is that the financial management and the budgetary system practised in Coal India Ltd. as well as its subsidiaries are far from satisfactory, because of several reasons. Several thousand crores were invested in this sector. This has resulted in a cumulative loss of Rs.

1200 crores, as things stand today. Mainly, the cost accounts and financial accounts were not properly integrated and reconciled. There is no effective cost control mechanism.

The Report of Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 1984 gives the following examples, with regard to Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. :

- (1) Total figures of land valued at Rs. 2.50 crores could not be verified, as the Company was unable to identify the break-up of this figure, nor could it produce any documentary evidence to its title.
- (2) No records were available for fixed assets acquired on nationalization.
- (3) Documentary evidence and details as to the recoverability of Rs. 5.54 crores representing debt balances of customers which were being carried forward for several years, were not available.
- (4) Reconciliation of books was not satisfactory.
- (5) The inter-unit accounts were not reconciled, as the same left a debt balance of Rs. 45 lakhs.
- (6) Asset records for the assets acquired on nationalization were not maintained; though the assets register for the assets purchased after nationalization was kept, they had not been made up to date with complete information.

The company paid penalty of Rs. 2.20 crores for delay in depositing P.F. Crores of rupees demurrages were paid by the several coal organisations. This is only tip of iceberg of the malfunctioning maladministration going on in the Bharat Coking coal Ltd. The report says very interesting things about Coal India Ltd. Title deeds for immovable properties acquired after nationalisation were not available. (9th July 1985) Records for the sale and disposal of scrap arising out of scrap of assets or stores were not maintained. This is the sorry state of affairs. That is why the authorities failed to produce the correct picture before the Supreme Court. And to cover up the failures now they have advised

[**Sh. V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao**]

the government to come forward with this amendment. That is what I feel and submit to you. Anyway let the government take serious note of these facts and take drastic measures to set the house in order. It should encourage hard working persons with integrity and take stern action against corrupt and inefficient persons. I feel, government should take decision to divide the subsidiaries into convenient administrative divisions as per the Public Undertakings Committee recommendations for better control and to achieve better results. At the time of nationalisation of the coal industry in 1972-73, the coal production in the country was 77 million tonnes. Cost of production per ton was Rs. 47. of course, the hon. Minister has said that the hon. members may not express their views about the functioning of Coal India, but, at the same time, when we are considering an important amendment in regard to the Act pertaining to these organisations. So, slightly, we have to touch all aspects concerning those organisations. The wage per worker was about Rs. 16 per day at that time. The total investment in coal sector prior to nationalisation was only Rs. 50 crores and the number of workers employed was 5,50,000. In the 13 years since nationalisation Rs. 6000 crores of public funds are involved in coal sector. Production only doubled going up from 77 to 147 million tonnes in 1984-85. The wage rate increased nearly per worker to Rs. 98 per day or about Rs. 2400 per month on an average. Output per man shift has not considerably increased. This is a very sorry matter which concerns the country, because it is upon the coal production our entire energy programme is dependent, and the Minister is trying his best to improve the situation. Even in China, with less sophisticated equipments, OMS is 2 tonnes whereas in our country it is around 87, according to the latest figure. In other countries, to produce our coal of 145 million tonnage, in Australia, they require only 30,000 persons. In our Singarini they are producing 14 million tonnes. and 1,80,000 Persons are working there. So, the government should think and make amendment to the rules so that persons, who contribute vigorously for improving the situation in the organisation should be given all possible incentives and encouragement, I would like to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister that there is

a slight discrimination towards our Singareni Collieries. In respect of all other collieries when the project cost involved is more than Rs. 10 crores only the matter has to come to the notice of the Union Government and the Union Government takes a decision. But in respect of Singareni collieries if the cost of a project exceeds Rs. 1 crore it has to come to the Union Government. As a result, lot of delay is occurring and precious time is lost in taking very important decisions. Singareni collieries is the organisation which is supplying coal not only to Andhra Pradesh but also to the entire South. So, I would request the hon. Minister to kindly consider and take the necessary steps and ensure that in respect of Singareni Collieries also decisions are taken very fast and the situation there improves.

Lastly, I would say that the Government should come forward with very severe penal provisions against people who are taking law into their own hands and intimidating the coal company officials and resort to illegal mining. You are also aware of the stories regarding the *dadas* who are ruling in some areas. I need not go into the details, but it is very essential to restore the confidence of the officials who are working there, and eliminate the *dadas* and other anti-social elements who are trying to exploit the situation and make money.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad) : Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose the Resolution and to support the amending Bill. The hon. Member from Telugu Desam has referred to shortcomings in the accounting procedures which relate to the Auditors offering adverse comments. I am not in a position to rebut what he has said because, on another occasion I have found that there has been tampering with figures also and the Auditors also found that whereas the Coal mines and Coal India suffered a loss of Rs. 70 crores, the accounts showed a profit of Rs. 14 crores. This kind of tampering has taken place and taken place definitely, and I am sure that the hon. Minister will take note of this position.

So far as this Ordinance is concerned, a point was made, why it should have been brought in now after so many years. The hon. Minister has already explained, it, the decision of the Supreme Court according to

which the price of the coal in stock, coal in transit or coal in production has to be taken into consideration. The Supreme Court stated that if the coal in some mines/had been sold prior to or immediately prior to the appointed day the price would have been given to the owners. Therefore, the owner was entitled to the value of coal in stock minus the expenses of management which had been taken over by an ordinance. It is a situation where the Government had to intervene.

17.00 hrs.

When Government nationalised the coalmines, they fixed certain value as compensation. A difference has to be made between compensation and sale. We were not purchasing the coal mines as such. We were nationalising them and we were to pay prevalent amount of compensation. We had taken into account the value of coal stocks, in transit, coal under production and all that. But it had been forgotten that many of the colliery owners had indulged in malpractices, slaughter mining etc. And, therefore, while determining the amount of compensation, it had necessarily to be lower than the sale price. Therefore, the decision of the Supreme Court created a kind of difficulty for the Government. And the amending Bill is intended, as the hon. Minister has said, to clarify the doubt, if any, which has been created by the Supreme Court judgment.

The hon. Minister has said that whenever any matter about coal comes, we start discussing the entire gamut of coal mining. I beg him to bear with us that whenever such an amendment comes, it provides us an opportunity to make some submissions for the consideration of the Government. I am quite aware that the Government is cognisant of the problems facing the coal industry. As the hon. Minister has said, at the time of nationalisation the investment in the coal industry was Rs. 50 crores and now it has gone upto Rs. 5000 crores. Still the cost of production has been going up and the coal industry has suffered a huge loss despite hefty rise in prices of coal. Why is this so? It is because of low productivity and large work force. At the time of nationalisation, the inflated figures of work force were submitted to the Government and there was

no time to scrutinise those figures. The Government had no option at that particular point and they took the coal mines lock, stock and barrel along with the entire work force submitted to the Government. Now, it has been found that this work force has inflated figures. You must have heard about absenteeism, ghost workers and mafia, about whom the hon. Member has referred. They take the money of these ghost workers. Mr. Gujral, who was the Chairman of Coal India, tried to bring about certain discipline. Wherever he found that somebody was absent, his pay was cut and if he was absent for seven days, he would be dismissed. The work force at the time of nationalisation was 5 lakhs and today it is 7 lakhs. But the productivity has not gone up. The productivity is very low. The hon. Member has said that Australia has work force of 30,000 the investment is the same and the productivity is higher. The hon. Minister is very much concerned about the low productivity of the workers and the large work force and how to get rid of them. The Chairman of Coal India, while inaugurating a seminar, spoke in a complacent manner that with a growth rate of 5.3 per cent the production has been doubled within a span of 15 years. But he has not spoken about the low productivity. He has only said that despite the fact that we have a large work force, we do not have technicians and skilled workers who can handle large machinery and sophisticated equipment. This is what he said. I would like to submit before the hon. Minister to take note of this position and assure the House as to what steps the Government is going to take with regard to training those people because we cannot further employ the technical hands. We have already got a large number of people there. We have to provide in-service training facilities for these workers so that they may be able to handle the sophisticated machines. A high-level technical committee has been appointed which will go into the whole question of coal industry from every aspect how far the absenteeism prevails there, how far malpractices prevail there and also to promote cost consciousness and to evolve measures for training and improving the skills of the workers so that they may be able to handle these sophisticated equipments.

[*Sh. Satyendra Narayan Sinha*]

17.05 hrs.

[*SHRI SHARAD DIGHE in the Chair*]

An hon. Member has already spoken about the low productivity. He has said that the output per man-shift is very low. The Minister has said that even if we are able to increase this output per man-shift only two-fold, the cost of production will come down from Rs. 210 per tonne to Rs. 100 per tonne. What is that which is standing in the way of improving this? The House will be anxious to know from the hon. Minister as to what are the obstacles in his way in improving the situation. Why is our productivity not improving? We are depending on open-cast mines? The share of the open-cast mines in the total production is 55 per cent and is likely to go up to 65 per cent by the turn of the century. That is why we are getting all kinds of complaints about the quality. So long as we are depending only on open-cast mines, we will not have that quality and that is why the Steel Authority of India is depending on import of coking coal from outside—from Australia and Canada. The Government had allowed them a limited input of half a million tonnes but now they have raised it to 3.5 million tonnes at a cost of Rs. 350 crores. That will be the outgo of foreign exchange. Today, the steel mines have a target of nine million tonnes of production, tomorrow it will go up to 25 million tonnes. Are we going to depend on imports only or are we going to improve our quality? Therefore, my suggestion will be that we should depend upon underground mines also. We have got the sophisticated equipments and, therefore we should encourage the underground mines and not depend on open-cast mines only because otherwise we will not get the requisite quality. Even in Australia and other places, they are depending on underground mines and that is why they have good quality. So, we have to set up washeries at the pitheads so that the high ash content of 45 per cent to 50 per cent may be washed and the quality may be improved. There may be blending of coal also. We have got to do something to cut down the imports. We cannot go on depending on imports of coking coal for long. This is one aspect of the industry to which I beg to draw the

attention of our hon. Minister. It is a challenging job for him. I know that he is concerned about the malaise in the coal industry—the losses that the industry has suffered—and he is also conscious of the fact that our cost of production or OMS is very low. The Chairman has said that with this growth rate of 5.3 per cent, we will go ahead of Poland and we will compete for fourth position with Australia. But he forgot to tell the audience about the quality. What is our quality? More production simply will not do. We have got to go into the quality aspect of it.

We have not to depend upon imports. How have we to cut imports? This is the aspect to which I wish to invite the attention of the hon. Minister.

As has already been said, there has been bungling-manipulation in the production figures. This needs to be looked into. I understand a person responsible—one of them—has been punished. Some effective steps have to be taken to check manipulation or check inflated figures of production and profit to be given. This has to be discouraged and punitive measures should be taken against those who are indulging in this sort of practice.

With these words I support the Coal Mines Nationalisation Laws (Amendment) Bill which has been brought to the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Coal Mines Nationalisation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1986 presented in the House by the hon. Minister. Mr. Chairman, Sir, even after having thoroughly gone through the Bill, I could not understand the need to bring forward this Bill. The provisions made at the time of nationalisation were quite proper. Then what could be the cause for the Supreme Court to go against the Government? I think, the only reason is that your legal experts did not properly plead the case for the Government; they did not prepare it properly. The hon. Minister himself is an eminent lawyer; who

did such a thing escape his notice ? But when this judgement went against the Government, they had no way out. Therefore, Sir, while supporting this Bill I would like to tell the hon. Minister that there is much scope for improvement in it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have also read the speech of the Chairman. Production is increasing, there are no two opinions about that. They have fixed the target of 240 to 241 million tonnes by 1989-90 and 375 to 400 million tonnes by the turn of the century. Though this is a heartening feature but there is need to improve the present working system. Going by the present working system, you are sure to sustain losses and to make up these losses, you will increase the prices by Rs. 50 or Rs. 100. Therefore, you must assure the countrymen of bringing about improvement in your working and also that there will be no further increase in the prices.

Mr. Chairman Sir, our experience with the officers is not all that good because we have not been able to understand to date as to what is your distribution policy. Sir, a Sarpanch from our village came to me and complained that there is large scale illegal felling of trees in their forest. He further told that if Government could provide them facility, they would get the illegal felling of trees stopped and would form a cooperative of ten villages to sell that wood. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wrote five letters. Ten Panches of my area were demanding a coal depot for 50 villages. In this connection I wrote even to the hon. Minister. First, I wrote to the Chairman and thereafter to another officer. When their recommendation came, I wrote to a third officer but those people have not been able to get 20 to 25 tones of coal. The result is that they are fellng trees even today. But others are being allotted hundreds of tonnes of coal. In this regard, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to who have got the discretionary powers for this purpose and how they use these powers ? I apprehend that corruption is practised in it. Those who bribe the lower level officials get their work done whereas the genuine customers never get it. Therefore, I would request the

hon. Minister to evolve some foolproof system so that there is no scope for any corruption.

In regard to increasing the production of coal, I suggest that steps be taken to exploit small deposits of coal in Vidarbha region. I have talked to a number of officers in this connection but no attention has so far been paid to it. If work for mining of coal is started there, the people of the neighbouring villages would get employment.

Today, we find that indiscipline is increasing in the labour force. I have observed that the officers in your offices seem to be in a state of terror. The officers working in the field dare not charge-sheet or remove from service the workers indulging in rowdism and goondasm. The condition has deteriorated to such an extent that attempts have been made on the lives of officers and they have been insulted and humiliated. In spite of this, the Government has not been able to provide protection to its officers. This is sheer weakness. The Government should pay attention to it immediately so as to check recurrence of such happenings in future. Such happenings have taken place in my constituency which have appeared in the newspapers also. Government must pay attention to it so that the morale of the officers could be boosted.

In the previous meeting also, I had suggested that a force on the lines of Railway Protection Force should be formed with a view to check illegal mining. Today, if even a nut or bolt is stolen from the Railways, this Force manages to recover it even if it has to search houses and ensures that the culprit is punished. You will be able to check these mafia activities only if a protection force on these lines is formed ; there seems to be no other way out. By doing so, officers will also get protection. This is my special suggestion to you and I request that action in this direction must be taken.

Now, I would like to draw your attention to the Purchase Department. All is not well there. Though I do not have any proof but I do have some information

[*Sh. Banwari Lal Purohit*]

which you can utilize if you so desire. Corruption is rampant in the Purchase Committee. The components are purchased at will and never without commission. For that too, you will have to evolve a foolproof system.

With regard to participation of labour in the management, which is hon. Minister's own suggestion, I would submit that only the real labour, who earns by the sweat of its brand, should be involved in participation. Otherwise, if the persons belonging to mafia, gangs who are enjoying at the cost of the workers manipulate their entry into the management, the very purpose of participation will be defeated and the entire system will collapse. You should evolve some such method that only real workers are involved in management participation. Then only production will increase. The production will increase if the workers actually working in mines and earning livelihood by the sweat of their brand, participate in the management.

In the end, I want to make a submission for increasing production. You do give minimum wages but besides that if you give incentives to the worker in proportion to the increased output, the production will be doubled. If such incentives are given, the worker will have the will to increase production and it will increase. That is all I have to say.

*SHRI R. ANNANAMBI (Pollachi) ; Chairman, Sir, on behalf of the A.I.A.D. M.K., I support the Bill further to amend the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972. I welcome this Bill.

Sir, I also welcome the Government's action on nationalising the coal industry. At the same time, I appreciate the Government's action on appointing Shri Tandon as the Chairman of this Company. He is an able and good administrator. When he was the head of Neyveli Lignite Corporation in Tamil Nadu, he did many good things and the Corporation has been working very well. Moreover, he also understood the difficulties faced by the thousands of wor-

kers in the Corporation and he has helped them in providing house dwellings, hospital facilities, school, sport-grounds and other facilities and the workers are very happy. There have been very good understanding and cordial relations between the workers and the Corporation in Neyveli and both of them are happy over this situation and I wish this to continue for ever. Sir, the Government had appointed such a person as Mr. Tandon as the head of the Corporation in Neyveli and now I appreciate the action of the Government in appointing Mr. Tandon as the head of the whole company. In the same way, Government should find out persons as Shri Tandon who is most intelligent and able administrator, so that they are put in charge of other public sector undertakings which are working in loss. By doing so, the production and productivity will greatly improve and the country will have economic advancement in every field. Moreover, there should invariably be peaceful and cordial atmosphere between the workers and the industries.

Then, Sir, the unnecessary expenditure on various reasons and also corruption at many levels should be completely eliminated. Shri Tandon has been able to save to the extent of Rs. 78 crores. One of the steps taken was temporarily withdrawing the post of Financial Adviser. I welcome the action of the Government. Now, that the loss in the coal industry has reached the mark of Rs. 1000 crores, I hope everyone in this House will appreciate the appointment of Shri Tandon as the head of this Department. There are about 6.3 lakh people working in this industry. I am sure Shri Tandon will take care of these workers. I also appreciate his decision for retaining the services of about 24 officials who were advisers in various coal companies which were under the private sector.

Coming to the price structure, I would like to point out that the present rise in the price of coal has gone up by 14.75%. This high rise in the rate of coal will affect the agriculturists and other poor people in the rural areas. I would therefore request the Government that they should see to it that

* The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

the price of coal is brought down so that the poor people and the small agriculturists are not affected. The rate of rise in the cost of coal in Singereni Colleiry is 14.0% and the rise in the price of steel in the steel industry is 17.5% and these rates of rise have led to increase in the rate of power cost. In this connection, the Tamil Nadu Government has forwarded 3 proposals for the establishment of Thermal power stations at different places in Tamil Nadu. In this context, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. M.G. Ramachandran, had already spoken to the hon. Prime Minister. I would request the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, kindly to make a mention about these thermal power stations in Tamil Nadu to His Excellency Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, the leader of the USSR who will be visiting our country tomorrow. If these three thermal power stations with a capacity of 210 megawatt each are established in Tamil Nadu, with the help of the USSR the people of Tamil Nadu would be very grateful to the Centre.

Now, Sir, in Tuticorin thermal power station, the coal used there has got about 40% ash content and, therefore, there is difficulty in producing power without breakdown in the plant and in sufficient quantity. In this context, I would like to remind the hon. Minister, Shri Vasant Sathe, that the Australian coal has got a very low ash content and, therefore, the Centre should allow import of more Australian coal for this purpose. Moreover, Government should plug the loss of coal that is taking place at various points.

Sir, in the Coal Mines which are under public sector, the workers are placed in dangerous position because of lack of sufficient safety arrangements. It is because of lack of this facility, very often incidents take place. I would request the Government to take immediate action for safeguarding these workers working in the various mines. I hope, the hon. Minister, Shri Vasant Sathe, will take necessary steps to do everything at his command so that the working community is benefited and in this way the country's economic development is advanced.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to

support the Coal Mines Nationalisation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1986.

The hon. Minister has mentioned two points in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and on the basis of these two points this Bill has been brought forward:—

[English]

“Accordingly, the amounts specified in the schedules to the two Acts included the value of the coke and coal in stock lying at the mines at the time of nationalisation. The Supreme Court, however, in a recent case, while agreeing with the contention that the coke and coal stocks lying at the mine vested in the Government as a result of nationalisation, took the view that the value of coke and coal stocks had to be taken into account for balancing the position of accounts as on the date immediately preceding the date of nationalisation.”

[Translation]

This is one point for which this Bill has been brought forward. I want to know that when you had brought forward the Bill earlier—whether it was in 1972, 1973 or in 1976—did you not have knowledge about this provision due to which you did not include it at that time and as a result of which the coal mine owners got the opportunity to go to the Supreme Court and got the judgement according to their view point? You and your officers should have thought about it beforehand that this issue was sure to crop up and some decision on that should have been taken.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the laws in our country are enacted like this. Every law has one or the other lacuna which the big capitalists exploit, and this is done deliberately by the bureaucracy. Our bureaucratic set-up is such that it is in league with the big capitalists. You will see that after retirement the big bureaucrats get employment in the private sector. First they oblige them, then they get lucrative jobs in return. Such lacunae in the Bill are deliberately kept for the benefit of big capitalists and they, in fact, are exploiting these lacunae. The Government has to pay crores of rupees to

[*Sh. Giridhari Lal Vyas*]

the private industries due to these lacunae. The hon. Minister has brought forward this Bill and has said that the measure will have retrospective effect. As our system stands now, it will take a long time to fight on legal points. Have you ever thought how much expenditure this legal battle will require and how much loss the Government will have to suffer on this account? These are the points, which need to be considered seriously.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue his speech the next day.

[*English*]

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Trial Production by NALCO.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Half-an-Hour discussion starts. Shri K.P. Singh Deo.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Half-an-Hour discussion arises out of Unstarred Question No. 832 and the answer given by the hon. Minister that the NALCO will be going into trial production in early 1987 and the targets for Alumina and Aluminium has been fixed at 7000 tonnes and 800 tonnes respectively. Sir, this is a project which has been called by NALCO as a FLAG Project here I would like to pay tributes to the far-sightedness of our late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi, who in the early 70s took the decision that one billion tonne proven bauxite deposit which was lying idle must be exploited and harnessed for the economic development and the regional development of backward areas of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, for exportability as well as increasing the consumption of Alumina. In 1980, when the idea was mooted, then the per capita utilisation of Aluminium in our country for consumption was 3 kgs per head at a time where it was 12 to 18 kgs per head in developed nations. And Aluminium being a strategic material, its application in today's modern technology and modern soft-ware and hard-ware where it has been a substitute for

iron, steel, wood and other alloys because of its various chemical and physical properties, is important. Going in for Aluminium and the export of Alumina was decided upon by the Government, after full consideration. This is a pioneering Indo-French Project and it is one of the largest of its kind in Asia. It is not only multidimensional, but an integrated one, it is multi-locational. One is the mine one is Alumina plant; one is the Aluminium plant and the port. The Aluminium plant has the captive power station. Apart from ore i.e. bauxite, power is also a major raw-material as far as the Aluminium is concerned. About 15000 to 18000 kilowatts is necessary for the production of one tonne of Aluminium. So, the Alumina has to go through what has been described as the pot technology and the smelter which is in Angul will be having 480 pots. I am sure the hon. Minister's reply does not give a clear answer whether all the 480 pots will be utilised for trial production in March or early 1987 or whether only a few of them will be utilised. Because, from the hon. Minister's answer the entire production will be only in 1988. I am not also sure whether the 72000 tonnes of Aluminium will be coming from Damanjori or from the Aluminium refractory or whether it is going to be from the open market. As far as I see, BALCO which is an another Government Project has gone into rough weather because of 50 per power-cut imposed by the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board.

Sir, the three private sector projects—INDALCO, HINDALCO and MALCO, due to price revision, have been showing tremendous amount of profits at a time when our public sector undertakings are showing cumulative loss of more than Rs. 331 crores. Only last year, it was Rs. 77 crores for BALCO. I would not like to go into BALCO. But the reason why I mentioned was, I would like to draw the Government's attention so that we may learn from the lessons of the past and take corrective action because of the importance of not only this strategic material but because of the role of the public sector undertakings in our planning process and especially in the Seventh Plan where it has been given a huge allocation. Therefore, its

accountability, profitability and the responsibility for generating its own revenues and contributing to the national economic development plan as well as to the national exchequer cannot be lost sight of.

To an installed capacity of aluminium production in the country of 3.4 lakh tonnes we are seeking to add another 2.2 lakh tonnes, that is, when NALCO goes into stream. So, from 425,000 tonnes of alumina we will be producing this, and the rest of 375,000 tonnes which, if value is added, will come to about 75 million dollars at 200 dollars per tonne we are seeking to export.

I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. From the original time schedule of NALCO i.e when it was set up—it started functioning from 1st February 1981—there has been a cost escalation of more than Rs. 1,000 crores from Rs. 1242 crores at 1980 price to Rs. 2,408 crores at 1985 price. I do not know by 1988-89 when it goes into full stream, what is the ultimate cost going to be. I would also like to know, when the international cost of production is about Rs. 14,500 per tonne of aluminium and in our country it is Rs. 23,000 per tonne of aluminium, what will be the cost of production aluminium when it is produced by NALCO and how it would compare with the domestic cost of production as well as the international cost of production because there are conflicting reports and paradoxical reports in the press and I would like the hon. Minister to take us into confidence, that is, at the end of the Eighth Plan we will be 135,000 tonnes surplus and some one says that in the middle of the Seventh Plan we will be short of aluminium and, therefore, the import of aluminium has been going up over the last seven years from 9,000 tonnes costing more than Rs. 10 crores in 1977-78 to 120,000 tonnes in 1980-81 at Rs. 180 crores, 25,000 tonnes in 1985-86 at Rs. 35 crores and in the current year it is going to be 50,000 tonnes at Rs. 70 crores. I would like the hon. Minister to take us into confidence and tell us how, in case we have surplus of aluminium, we intend exporting it because that would also mean that we will be exporting energy, and if there is a shortfall and we have to import it what

would be the bill which the country will have to pay because of the delay in NALCO project being commissioned by more than one year as of today. We do not know whether it will be commissioned by 1988-89 seeing the trend of completion as well as the slippages in the various plants, whether it is in the smelter or in the captive power plant, whether it is in the alumina plant. There have been alippages by various public sector undertakings which have been associated with this, namely, BPMEL, BHEL and other have been breakages, chimneys breaking down and also pilferages about which the hon. Minister has very kindly replied to me that it is under investigation both by police and other agencies and how effective monitoring and tightening up of both the time as well as the cost escalation.

Sir, time and tide wait for none and I don't think that in this modern age of scientific technology and with the fast rate of obsolescence anyone will wait for us to produce aluminium at a very exorbitant rate. There is delay; I would like her to tell us how will it cost us both in terms of quantum as well as money.

In the BPE guidelines which has been accepted by the NALCO—in fact, today the Hon. Minister has laid the 5th Working Report of this—in 1984, the BPE guidelines had a certain role for the public sector undertakings to play. Therefore, NALCO has adopted the BPE guideline and has also taken all the guidelines of the BPE as far as ancillarisation is concerned I am referring to ancillarisation because this being a highly technical project which is very capital intensive, investment of Rs. 2468 crores or Rs. 2408 crores is ultimately going to generate an employment of 6300.

Both in Damanjaon where more than 580 families have been displaced or uprooted and in Angul area where more than 1300 families have been uprooted, although various assurances have been given by the Hon. distinguished predecessors of the present Ministry as well as the Hon. Minister of State who is here to reply—she had been to that area twice at least—the picture is rather dismal because after going through the Review Working

[*Sh. K.P. Singh Deo*]

Report today, I find that only about 16 people in Angul area, out of 1300 people who have been uprooted, have been provided with jobs or training whereas in Damanjaon out of 581, only 439 people are supposed to have been given rehabilitation, less than 100 people have been given water to their houses and less than 94 people have been given either training or given regular employment.

This is a negation of the policy of the late Prime Minister as well as the present Prime Minister where this sort of mother industry or nucleus industry is set up in backward areas with a view to developing the rural economy bringing in regional development, removing regional disparities as well as improving the quality of life.

In such a highly technical and capital intensive project like NALCO it is not possible—I agree with the Government as well as with NALCO—that everyone will get a job in the factory. Therefore, the development of ancillarisation of the downstream products takes on a very important function because it is by this downstream products and ancillarisation that large scale employment can be generated. It is the duty of the mother industry or the public sector undertakings according to the BPE guidelines of 1984 to promote—the exact words are “identification, promotion and fostering of the ancillary units”. It should be a dynamic reagent for fostering these activities rather than be a passive catalyst as has been sought to be done. It is by bringing in these downstream products and by bringing in a gamut of application of aluminium and by dispersal of industries that the rural employment can be generated. From the records available and from experience in Orissa excepting that some 17 projects have been identified no concerted action has been taken so far. This is a very serious thing because if in 1988 NALCO is going into full stream and there are no downstream projects or ancillary units there will be a problem. The report given by MECON has lamented the fact that over the next 2-3 years the aluminium thus produced will have to find a market elsewhere. That means that much of employment generation will be lost to the State and to the country if we do not utilise the aluminium. Therefore, I would like to know what is the coordination

between the Ministry of Mines, NALCO and the State Government to see that it is in-time that these industries are developed. It is no use passing on the buck, namely, NALCO telling the State Government and the State Government telling the Central Government to do something. There is lack of coordination in this. Therefore, for faster production and utilisation Government will have to think seriously on this aspect.

Sir, I have mentioned about the trial production and cost escalation which has taken place and also profit and loss. I would like to mention only two more aspects. I would urge upon the hon. Minister through you to share with the House the steps that are being taken for the rehabilitation of the people who are uprooted. As far as Damanjodi is concerned National Institute of Rural Development has been given the task of undertaking a survey report and a socio-economic rehabilitation report. Now it has submitted its report but even then, as I mentioned, the picture is bleak and dismal. The NIRD report has not been fully implemented although it has been accepted by the Board of NALCO.

As far as the smelter and captive power plant at Kollard Angul is concerned although more than 1300 families have been uprooted and handsome compensation paid yet there is no rehabilitation plan. There is no recruitment plan of taking these uprooted people. There may be recruitment plan for taking in the technically qualified people. I am not arguing on that because of the fact that it is a highly competitive world and we must have the best technology and expertise in our undertakings so that we can deliver the goods but at the same time human aspect and the rehabilitation aspect of the people uprooted cannot be lost sight of. As far as I am concerned I am positive that there is no rehabilitation plan. There is no plan for upgrading the skill or training the young people, namely, one representative from each family which has been uprooted.

Now we do not wish to create a situation like what is happening in Baliapal where National Testing Range is coming and where Government force had to make this rehabilitation plan a part of the project cost. Government has given a categorical assurance

on the Floor of the House to this end as it will save human misery to the people who have lost their home, hearth and livelihood. In this case also people have lost their home, hearth and livelihood. They have been given compensation for the land but not for the livelihood. There is no effort which I know of. I will be too happy to be contradicted or corrected on the fact as to whether Government or NALCO are taking any steps to train these young people who have been uprooted to upgrade their skill. They would by that either be able to get employment in the original NALCO plant or they would be sufficiently equipped to get employment in ancillary and down-stream industries, when they come up. That is what is going to multiply the employment generation.

Thirdly and finally, I would like to submit to the House as well as urge upon the hon. Minister about the setting up of the Aluminium Research Centre. When the National Chemical Laboratory was located in Pune, the entire chemical industry came up in Pune and today, Pune is the home of the chemical industries in India. When the smelter is in Angul, where it is going to produce aluminium, when the alumina plant is in Damanjodi, I somehow cannot appreciate the fact that the Aluminium Research Centre should be in Nagpur, in your State, Sir. It is this centre which is going to be the hub of the industrial activity and it is going to give rise to downstream production and ancillarization. Therefore, the Government must review the decision and see that it is located either in Damanjodi or in Angul so that the objectives of the 1981 Industrial Policy Resolution of dispersal of industries, carrying industries to the backward areas, declared backward areas, to bring rural prosperity, to remove regional imbalances, as well as making optimum utilization of the hot metal and produce aluminium at a more economical and optimum manner can be achieved. These objectives can be achieved, if these things are adopted.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : The discussion raised by the hon. Member, Shri K.P Singh Deo, relates to only NALCO, but while speaking, he has raised questions about

BALCO, HINDALCO, INDALCO, etc. As these questions do not relate to NALCO, I cannot reply those and would only reply to questions which relate to NALCO.

NALCO is one of the largest aluminium integrated projects with a captive power plant. This project involves the latest state-of-the-art technology in aluminium making. The implementation of this project involves problems of multi-site location. The hon. Member has cited the example also and he knows because he comes from that area. Government and the NALC management have been constantly reviewing and monitoring the progress of this project and taking remedial measures or making alternative arrangements, wherever called for, in order to ensure that the approved schedules of start-up, are adhered to. During implementation, there have been problems of landslides on account of unprecedented heavy rains, acquisition of land, law and order, and power interruptions etc. We have been successfully tackling these problems. Out of 440 milestones from 1985 January to 1986 October, I am happy to report, that 406 milestones have been achieved. Of the remaining milestones, there are only a few which are causing us anxiety, but with alternative arrangements having been made, we do not anticipate any serious delay in the scheduled start-up. Original estimated cost of NALCO was Rs. 1242 crores at first quarter of 1980 prices. The approved revised cost estimates are Rs. 2408 crores. The increase in the cost estimates by about Rs. 1166 crores has been largely on account of the inflationary factor and marginally due to other factors like scope changes.

NALCO has already spent about Rs. 1995 crores and commitments have been made for Rs. 2228 crores. With strict control over costs, there is little chance for any further escalation.

As regards monitoring, the Minister of Steels and Mines Shri K.C. Pantji and I have taken detailed review meetings with the various defaulting agencies on 30 April 1986 and on 8th October 1986. The pace of progress of Engineering Projects (India) Limited for the coal handling plant and the alumina handling system by Bharat Steel Tubes is

[*Smt. Ram Dulari Sinha*]

causing us concern. Due to heavy and unprecedented rains in the last monsoons, the rail communications were disrupted between Vizag and Damanjodi for more than two months, which has affected the movement of caustic soda, and this has delayed the liquor preparation for production of alumina. But we have made alternative arrangement for purchase of some quantity of alumina in the intervening period from INDAL.

In the Captive Power Plant, Unit-I of 120 MW has started generating power, but is still in the process of stabilisation. BHEL has assured us that Unit II will also be synchronised by the end of December 1986 which is an uphill task for them, and they are also trying their best, as this activity is crucial to the start-up of the aluminium smelter.

It is creditable that a project of this magnitude and complexity, is by and large, on schedule by constant mid-course corrective measures. The bauxite mine was started on schedule in November 1985. The trial runs of various segments of alumina refinery were commenced on schedule in September 1986 and the first unit of Captive Power Plant was also synchronised on schedule in September 1986. We still hope that BHEL will be able to adhere to the commissioning of the second unit of the Captive Power Plant on Schedule, which will enable NALCO to start up aluminium smelter on schedule in December 1986.

Phase I of Aluminium Smelter will be the start-up of the first pots for making aluminium at the rate of one pot per day. By 1988, we hope to energise all the 480 pots when NALCO will go into full production.

With the pace of progress, we are reasonably sure, unless there are unforeseen circumstances, that NALCO will be able to achieve full capacity utilisation by 1988-89.

As for the aluminium research centre at Angul and Damanjodi, as has been referred to by the hon. member, I can say that NALCO is already setting up R & D laboratories at Damanjodi for developmental research in bauxite and alumina, and another one at Angul, for developmental research in aluminium process, products and alloys. The approved cost estimates also

provide for Rs. 10 crores for R & D facilities, so that the latest technology obtained from Pechiney and their continued technological assistance will enable NALCO to absorb the technology.

As for the downstream facilities, NALCO will be producing 2 lakh 18 thousand tonnes per annum of aluminium out of which one lakh tonnes per annum will be converted into wire rods. These facilities are already under installation. In addition, NALCO is also collaborating with USSR through UNIDO for exploring the possibility of production of 30,000 tonnes of aluminium silicon-alloys. Another proposal for production of cold rolled sheets is also under examination.

18.00 hrs.

Regarding rehabilitation of displaced families at Damanjodi, NALCO has provided *pucca* houses as and when the families were displaced in the tribal areas. In addition, NALCO is trying its best to employ at least one person from each displaced family. They have already employed 189 such persons out of 375 persons displaced at Damanjodi, and 18 persons out of 33 families displaced at Angul. Even among those who were not substantially affected by land acquisition, NALCO has been trying to give employment or stipendiary training, in order to enable them for gainful employment in NALCO or elsewhere.

Besides direct employment in NALCO, a large multi-disciplinary complex of this nature generates great potential for employment in ancillary or subsidiary industries and in other facilities. NALCO has brought out a booklet on ancillary and downstream development programme, and has started plant level advisory committees in order to encourage entrepreneurs to set up ancillary units in the area. Damanjodi is a new town, which has come up because of NALCO, and this in itself generates large employment for various services. Thank you.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore):

Sir : I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to seek some clarifications. I also convey my gratitude to our hon. Speaker, through you, for allowing this discussion on the floor of the House. For

getting clarifications, I am asking some questions. May I know from the hon. Minister what was the schedule for the commissioning of this project, and when was it started? The hon. Minister now says that by 1988-89 it will be fit for production. When should production have started, according to the decision first taken? For the information of this august House and the hon. Minister I must say that it was decided that the plant would be fit for production in 1986-87. It has already been delayed by one year.

The hon. Minister has very kindly visited the area. She might have noticed that none of the constructions under this project, either at Damanjodi or at Talcher is getting completed on time, as per schedule, as a result of which production in this project has been delayed.

Secondly, my friend Mr. Singh Deo enquired about the rehabilitation scheme. During her reply, the hon. Minister has not given details about it. Many people who were uprooted, have not been rehabilitated now.

I must congratulate our Government, and particularly our Prime Minister for having taken the decision to set up a research laboratory at Talcher and Damanjodi; but I would like to know whether the research laboratory which was scheduled to be set up at Nagpur will be set up at Talcher or somewhere else. If so, details may also be given.

Even after NALCO plant comes into production, but our surplus of aluminium for indigenous consumption will not be much more in the 8th Plan period. If we take 9 per cent annually growth demands, in considering at present the annual growth demand at 8.5 per cent, then we will be having deficit of up to 1.35 lakh tonnes of aluminium for our indigenous consumption even after NALCO comes into production. So, what is the planning before the government for 8th Plan so that our indigenous demand can be met by the indigenous production?

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): In answer to a question No. 529 in Rajya

Sabha on the 26th July, 1984 the hon. Minister replied as follows :

"The original sanctioned cost of the NALCO Project was Rs. 1242 crores at first quarter 1980 price level, and it was then estimated that the cost would be about Rs. 1712 crores taking into account 5 per cent per annum compounded cost escalation during the period of construction."

In the answer he said that there will be 5 per cent per annum compounded cost escalation.

Kindly keep in mind this thing while answering my question.

In answer to Q. No. 330 in Rajya Sabha on 8th August, 1986, the hon. Minister replied as follows :

"The Project was sanctioned in November, 1980 at a cost of Rs. 1242.4 crores at first quarter of 1980 price level. The estimated revised cost of the project is Rs. 2408.14 crores at first quarter 1985 price level."

In answer to Q. No. 2 in Lok Sabha on 18th July, 1985, the hon. Minister replied as follows :

"The total cumulative expenditure on the Project upto December, 1984 is Rs. 905.76 crores.

The revised cost estimates of the Project, giving the requirement of funds for the completion of the Project, are under consideration."

Permit me to repeat the words "revised cost estimate of the project." Since it is answered that there will be price escalation of 5 per cent per annum, the project was stated to be in full production in 1987 or early 1988. Now it has gone one year more. So, certainly, there will be price escalation as per the reply given by the Minister.

In answer to Q. No. 135 in Rajya Sabha on 26.11.1985, the hon. Minister replied as follows : It is stated towards the end the same thing about price from Rs. 1,242.4 crores to Rs. 2,408.14 crores per

[*Sh. Somnath Rath*]

tonne. This is important. He further replies as follows :

"NALCO is due to go into full production by 1988. As per present assessment, the Project is expected to be economically viable."

The word 'expected' is there.

I want to know from the hon. Minister about these facts and the answers given at different times. When will there be full production? By that time, as per the answer given by the hon. Minister, what will be the cost and I want to know further from the hon. Minister, the answer was it is expected to be economically viable, whether it is certainly going to be economically viable, if so what is the break-up? There must be some break-up to know its economic viability and I hope the hon. Minister will mention it.

About the transport of finished product, even now the road-link has not been established to transport the finished product. We do not know when the road link will be completed and when the production will start coming out from the plant, how does the Minister think that it will be transported or exported?

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Neither the rail link is ready.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Yes, the rail link is not ready. Construction has to be immediately taken up. By the time full production starts in 1988 or 1989 if the rail link is not there how will the alumina be exported? From the plant itself? What is the time schedule for the plant and for the rail link and the time by which production will start? Will the road-rail link will also be complete?

And, though the plant will be constructed as scheduled, I want to know whether production will be as per the schedule, I want the hon. Minister to reply on this. What is the schedule time for production, whether the production will also be as mentioned by the hon. Minister earlier? The ancillary products will be there, as stated but no attempt has been made for the construction of ancillary products plant or other connected industries

also start from now so that by the time the production starts these industries can function.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Already the Government is exporting aluminium and alumina out of the State.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: I can give the reply, by starting from below, that is, the last point.

As regards the ancillary industries to generate employment for development of ancillary industries from the NALCO area, a Plant Level Advisory Committee has been constituted by the State Government for the promotion of the ancillary industries. NALCO's role is of a catalyst in dissemination of information and technical assistance. A booklet on ancillary industries and downstream programme of NALCO has been published for the use of the concerned people. Further, the State Government has taken steps to develop the places where the ancillary industries are to be set up, like Angul and Damanjodi.

As regards the cost estimates, the cost estimates keep on changing as I have already stated in my previous reply, as the construction picks up. We have now finalised the revised cost estimates at Rs. 2408 crores. Our estimate is that the project will be economically viable in the long run. This was a far sighted investment decision.

The hon. Member, Shri K.P. Singh Deo, has said and I have also said, a question came in this House as well as the other House and everybody knows who is concerned with NALCO's development. It is coming up in full stream. I can very well say again that the original schedules were revised in 1984 taking into account various factors like increase in cost inputs, material, inflationary factors, etc. So, the schedules that I have now quoted are the schedules approved by the Government.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: I wanted to know: what would be price of aluminium which will be produced from NALCO, because it is going to be much higher than even Rs. 23,000 per tonne which is being indegenously produced? What Mr. Chinta-

mani Jena had asked was: Is this aluminium research centre going to be something separate from the one which is going to be set up at Damanjodi?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: As I have already stated, Rs. 10 crores have been provided for R & D in the approved cost estimates of NALCO. R&D laboratories are already being set up at a cost of Rs. 2.5 crores at Damanjodi for developmental research in bauxite and alumina, and at Angul for developmental research in Aluminium process, product and alloys. NALCO has obtained the latest technology from Pechiney who will give them continued technical assistance.

But for the other question, I can confirm that the aluminium research development and design centre is a separate centre. This aluminium research and design centre is being set up in Nagpur for absorption of basic design technology for alumina refinery and aluminium smelting so that India should be able to set up an alumina/aluminium plant with their own efforts. The location at Nagpur was decided after a detailed study by MECON.

Both the hon. Members, Shri K.P. Singh Deo and Shri Jena, are like my younger brothers. They come from the same area. It is natural for them to agitate for

that. As Minister of Mines, I too would like that this centre should have been near Angul or Damanjodi or at least in Orissa. Before I joined this Ministry, everything was done. So, now, it has become impossible for me to satisfy both the Members, by shifting it from Nagpur to Bhubaneswar. Of course, very recently, a letter from Mr. Patnaik, the Chief Minister of Orissa, came to me requesting me to do my best to shift the site from Nagpur to Bhubaneswar. Now I feel myself in an awkward position.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let Nagpur have it.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: As regards the price of aluminium of NALCO, it will be quite competitive compared with the price of aluminium produced by other aluminium companies like BALCO and MALCO.

I am very grateful to Shri K.P. Singh Deo and both the other hon. Members. They have given so many suggestions. Whatever I can do I have done. And I am ready to do whatever is possible not only to satisfy the Members but the people of the area and that State also.

18.19 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November 25, 1986/ Agrahayana 4, 1908 (Saka)