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Monday, August 12, 1985

Sravana 21, 1907 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Third Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. VIII contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, August 12, 1985/Sravana 21, 1907

(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Implementation of IRDP, NREP and RLEGP

*284 SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have evaluated the implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme in different States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, whether the guidelines given for implementation of the Programmes were complied with, and if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether any deviations and drawbacks were pointed out by the said evaluation and if so, the States and Union Territories where such deviations have taken place; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the performance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (d) A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) The Central Government have commissioned a number of studies to evaluate the implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and National Rural Employment Programme (NREP). Two studies on IRDP have already been completed :

- (i) An evaluation study of the districts of Alleppey—Kerala State and Sambalpur—Orissa State by National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi.
- (ii) Evaluation Report on Integrated Rural Development Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of the Planning Commission.

None of the studies on NREP have so far been completed and work relating to other studies on IRDP is in progress. In so far as RLEGP is concerned, a study was conducted by the Punjab State Institute of Public Administration at the instance of Planning Commission, which is under examination by the Planning Commission.

(b) & (c) On IRDP, the study conducted by the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, covered two districts—Alleppey in Kerala and Sambalpur in Orissa. It was conducted in the year 1982. The results of the study indicated that the coverage of SC/ST families compared favourably with their proportion in the total population in the two districts.

The study by PEO has been completed recently. The study covered 66 blocks in 33 districts spread over 16 States. The names of States covered are as under :

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Bihar
3. Gujarat
4. Haryana
5. Himachal Pradesh
6. Jammu & Kashmir
7. Karnataka
8. Kerala
9. Madhya Pradesh
10. Maharashtra
11. Orissa
12. Punjab
13. Rajasthan
14. Tamil Nadu
15. Uttar Pradesh
16. West Bengal

The findings of the study have shown that the IRDP has had a positive impact on the income and living standards of the beneficiary household surveyed.

One of the more important findings of the Evaluation Report is that out of the 868 sample beneficiary households initially having an annual income of less than Rs. 3,500, 49.42% were able to achieve an annual income level of Rs. 3,500 and above after their coverage under IRDP. It has also shown that the general awareness of the programme was high among the people. Nearly 90% of the selected sample beneficiaries felt that they had benefited from the programme. A little over 88% of the beneficiaries reported that their income had increased as a result of their coverage under IRDP and almost 90% of them expressed the view that the programme had led to an increase in their family employment. Again about 77% of the selected sample household stated

that their consumption level had increased, and 64% felt that their overall social status in the village had been elevated as a result of their coverage under the programme. Another significant finding of the Evaluation Study is that 40% of the Sample beneficiary families belong to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Keeping in view the conditions of poverty existing in the rural areas of India, these achievements are substantial even though poverty still remains a major problem to be tackled.

The report has also revealed certain deficiencies. These deficiencies mainly relate to administrative and organisational set up like frequent transfer of staff and lack of inter-sectoral linkages, low level of per capita investment, non-preparation of perspective plans and wrong identification of some beneficiaries etc.

(d) Following steps have been taken to improve the implementation of IRDP in the VII Plan :

- (i) a higher investment per family including package of assistance to enable a proper return on investment;
- (ii) a supplemental dose of assistance to those families assisted during the VI Plan who have not been able to cross the poverty line, for no fault of their own;
- (iii) the approach of uniformity, for physical and financial achievements, has been changed to one of selectivity;
- (iv) the identification of beneficiaries must be ratified by the village assemblies, as per the guidelines;
- (v) efforts to improve the linkages through identifying bodies at district levels for this purpose or through the establishment of District Supply & Marketing Centres;
- (vi) a High Level Committee has been appointed to review the existing administrative arrangements for

rural development and poverty alleviation programmes;

(vii) a new system of concurrent evaluation of current and two year old beneficiaries is being introduced.

The State Governments have also been addressed in this regard to look into and remedy the deficiencies pointed out in the report. The implementation is, thus, being streamlined and procedures being reviewed to obviate these deficiencies.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Sir, I am sorry that my question has not been answered. I am inviting the attention of the hon. Minister as well as the House to part (b) of my question. I will repeat it here—

“(b) if so, whether the guidelines given for implementation of the programmes were complied with, and if not, the reasons thereof;”

So, this part of the question has not been answered. Nowhere in the statement this particular point has been dealt with. I am sorry for it. I would like to know the total number of persons benefited by these programmes. According to the statement, the study by PEO has been completed in 16 States and encouraging conclusions have been arrived at. But the press reports give different conclusion. May I know from the Government that out of the 868 sample beneficiary households, what is the percentage recommended and whether the PEO has determined the total number of persons benefited from the total programmes? I would also like to know how many persons have been benefited State-wise. My submission is whether the report will be laid on the Table of the House. There is no secrecy about it. Will it be placed on the Table of the House? Only one study has been made for one programme. I would like to know whether any other study has been made for other programmes.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : The first thing which you have asked is: whether the guidelines for implementation

of the programmes have been complied with and how those guidelines have been followed.

SPRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Guidelines by and large have been given. But I would like to know which of the States have not followed the guidelines and which of the guidelines have not been followed by the States. We are interested to know the most vital programmes of the Government which are implemented.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : In fact, all of us know that the beneficiaries should be selected by Gram Sabha or Village Sabha. In 9 or 10 States there have been no election of the Gram Panchayat for so many years. We do get report from every village. But we cannot be sure whether the Gram Sabha has done it or not. Hence we have written a letter recently to them that it should be approved by the Gram Sabha and unless it is finally approved by the Gram Sabha, we are not going to accept it. This is one lacuna we have found and we have been insisting that it should be completely approved by the Village Sabha. Now, whatever the reports we have got from the PEO, those reports are of 1980-81 and 1981-82, that is, first two years of the implementation of this programme and in earlier two years, there were some shortcomings.

For example, infrastructure was not ready, there was not much of preparation; somewhere, the administrative machinery was not geared fully and at other places wherever some money was given, there were some lacunae like the money was given late, or sometimes the complaint has been that the full money had not been paid. All these lacunae were there for the first two years. The hon. Member wanted to know how many persons had been affected by this. In the 6th Plan, the number of beneficiaries is 165 lakhs.

AN HON. MEMBER : In the IRDP alone?

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : Yes. And the number of villages covered under this is 5.85 lakhs.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the total number of villages in India ?

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : About six lakhs. And this has to be covered by the village panchayats. The total number of village panchayats — in some places elections have not been held — is 2.25 lakhs. Fifty thousand village level workers, gram sevaks and gram sivikas are involved. You can just imagine the enormity of the task. It is a tremendous task to find out from everybody whether he has been benefited or not. But as I said, 165 lakh families have been benefited and if you multiply it by five, taking on an average five members a family, the total number of persons covered comes to more than 8 crores.

AN. HON. MEMBER : We do not believe that.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : Does not matter.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (S. BUTA SINGH) : This is what the report says.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : Whether you believe it or not, the fact remains that about 8 crores persons have been affected by this programme. This population is bigger than that of France, or equal to that of Germany. But I agree that there have been certain lacunae; I do not say that there have been no lacunae.

But in the last three years, that is 1983, 1984 and 1985, lots of improvements have been done, and, therefore, none of the reports, the evaluation report, the monitoring report or the implementation report, which pertain to the earlier years 1980, 1981 and 1982, and about which we have talking, would give the correct picture. The reports, which we would be getting later, pertaining to the subsequent years would give us better picture.

According to the Evaluation Report available, 49.48 per cent persons have crossed the poverty line.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : According to your report, 50.42% have not been benefited.

May I know, whether the Government has taken notice of the observations of the Reserve Bank of India ? The Reserve Bank has commented that the beneficiaries under this programme have not been correctly located. The Reserve Bank has said that corruption is eroding into the vitals of this programme and bribing the officials is quite rampant. These are their observations.

May I know whether the Review Committee, which you have constituted or are going to constitute will be monitoring the programme and whether it will look into these limitations of deficiencies of the programme pointed out by the Reserve Bank of India ? I would also like to know, irrespective of any consideration, as to which of the States are faithfully implementing these programmes and which are not implementing it. Why should it not be placed before the Parliament ? The nation should know about this. I am saying this because implementation is not your responsibility. The Minister is a good man, but he is handling a bad policy.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : The Reserve Bank has brought out some deficiencies in this programme. We also do not deny the fact that the money which should have gone to the person, had not reached him fully. If a person has been allotted Rs. 3000, he should get Rs. 3000/. There are some reports that they have not been able to get the whole amount allotted to them. At the same time, we should not say that all the time, every beneficiary is not getting the full amount. It is not so in each case. It happens in some cases only, and the percentage varies from State to State. In some areas the amount is spent in a better way and it is properly utilised. It all depends on the beneficiary. After all, when a person suddenly gets Rs. 3000 or Rs 4000, he cannot become an entrepreneur immediately. He must utilise it properly and make full use of it. For this, every effort is being made through TRYSEM also to train the people for some vocation. At the same time, money is

being spent otherwise and there have been deficiencies. That is a fact, and at the implementation stage, steps are being taken so that such lacunae and such weaknesses will not occur in future.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the National Rural Employment Programme, which is being implemented by the States, is a Centrally Sponsored Programme ? When Janata was in power, it was a cent per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme, and it was actually named as "Food for Work Programme". Later on, when Shrimati Gandhi came to power, the name was altered into "National Rural Employment Programme". Not only the name, even the ratio had been changed to 75 : 25 in 1980. After 1981, it was again altered to 50 : 50, i.e. 50 per cent from the States and 50 per cent from the Centre. I want to ask the Minister as to how many man-days are generated from the National Rural Employment Programme.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He has built a good case for our coming back, Sir.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : How many mandays have been generated under the NREP ? Your criterion for this programme is 60 : 40, i.e. 60 per cent labour component and 40 per cent material component. The States want to have an alternative arrangement of 50 : 50, —50 for labour and 50 for material. Is the Government taking steps to alter it to 50 : 50, which is what the States actually want ?

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : Firstly, about giving food to them, we have found the circumstances changing, and now whatever food has been allotted to various States in the last few years, at the rate of one kilogram per man, has not been lifted even. This is what we found from our experience. We have now increased it to 2 kilograms per person, though it is not being lifted. At the same time, we are thinking of giving more, if they want it. So, so far as foodgrains supply is concerned, there is no complaint. If any State wants more food under NREP, they will be given enough.

Secondly, regarding this 60 : 40 ratio, we have already brought it down to 50 : 50, 50 per cent for material and 50 for labour. Virtually, the whole thing is this. We are thinking that this programme is mostly for the employment of the poor people.

The average expenditure on material is coming to 60, but now we find that some of the roads have built, but small culverts have been built. Hence those roads are useless. Looking from the point of view, we have accepted 50-50. So, that is the programme which we have and the man-days generated are I think about 1800 million—17.79 hundred million or 1800 million man-days.

SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is a circular, specially now, that this is the way the programme IRDP is being implemented. In my area, the total number of beneficiaries per year should be about 1000, out of which 750 would be old beneficiaries, and only 250 would be new beneficiaries. Regarding these new beneficiaries, you know, everybody wants to come under this programme. This figure seems to be very meagre. I would like to know from the Minister whether there is any circular from the Central Government to this effect to the State Governments or, are they doing it on their own ?

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : We thought that out of the large number of persons who were given money, those old beneficiaries have not crossed the poverty line for no fault of theirs. In a sense, quite a large number of people were given very low amount of money in the initial stages; some were given Rs. 1500 or Rs. 1000 or Rs. 2000 which was not enough for them to cross the poverty line. Hence, we thought that those persons who have not been helped financially to cross the poverty line, should not be ignored. Hence we are giving this in the current year. We have sent a circular or a letter to all the States that we will have a say about this, in the sense that out of 4 million beneficiaries, under programme in 1985-86, about 3 million will be those

who are the old beneficiaries. And about 1 million will be new beneficiaries, so that they should not be among beneficiaries, people those who have not crossed the poverty line. That is our view and we have asked all the State Governments to do so..... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

SMT. GEETA MUKHERJEE : rose.

MR. SPEAKER : I have spent 15 minutes, I cannot do anything. It is impossible. How can I go on like this ? Either have a discussion on it on . . . How can I do justice ? Is it in my power to do it ? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot carry on one question for an hour. No. That is all . . . I can consider a discussion later but not like this . . . Now, Smt. Kishori Sinha.

Conversion of P.F. Scheme and Gratuity into life long Pension for Retiring workers

*285. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for conversion of provident fund scheme and gratuity into life long pension for retiring workers as an option ;

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

(c) the reaction of employers thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR : (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c) Suggestions have been received for introducing a pension scheme for industrial workers covered under the Employees Provident Fund Scheme. These suggestions are being looked into. The question of drawing up a scheme will, however, arise only when the proposals have been examined and accepted for implementation after tripartite consultations.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, May I know from the hon. Minister from which quarter, has the suggestion been received and could he give us some of the detailed suggestions received ?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : The suggestions have been received from the Trade Unions also.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : I can't hear the Minister . . . (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is it a private conversation between the Minister and the Member ?

MR. SPEAKER : Looks like that.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Now, the second supplementary; I would like to know from the Minister when the tripartite meeting is going to take place, and how long the Government will take to finalise the scheme ?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : We have already told that in the month of October or November we are taking up all these issues—provident Fund, ESI Schemes and all these labour law, we are going to amend.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, they are, no doubt, formulating a scheme, but lakhs of cases of provident fund are pending which have not been settled so far ; there has been no verification as to how much money has been deposited. These capitalists and rich people have swindled lakhs and crores of rupees and have not deposited it in Provident Fund. Thus, how will you convert it unless you have complete details and as long as the amount in full is not deposited ?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : It is wrong to say that the people have not deposited money worth crores of rupees. Only an arrear of Rs. 100 crores is due to the Management, which we have to recover.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Rs 100 crores is a very big amount.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He says that Rs. 100 crores are outstanding.....
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Out of this, a sum of Rs. 50 crores is with you, in your State.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not with him, it is with those from whom it is to be recovered.

SHRI T. ANJIAH : A total of Rs. 11,612 crores has been deposited, out of which one per cent is outstanding which the people have to deposit. The Management has closed down the factories and has obtained stay orders from the Courts in connection with realisation of arrears. Anyway, we are taking suitable steps in this regard and, may be, that some amendments providing increased punishment might be brought forward.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : My question has not been replied to. They have swindled the contribution of the workers. Criminal cases should be instituted against them. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI T. ANJIAH : The contribution belongs to both Workers and the Management . . . (*Interruptions*). We are filing cases. . . . (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

Fishery Scheme in Orissa with Assistance from Norway Government

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

(a) whether fishery scheme to be executed at KASAFAL in Balasore District of Orissa with the collaboration of Norway Government is yet to be cleared by the Defence Ministry;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the efforts made to get it cleared by the Defence Ministry ; and

(c) the approximate time by which the scheme will be started/executed ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. The scheme has already been cleared by the Defence Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The scheme will be started as soon as the agreement is signed between Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) and the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs.)

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : I am greatful to the hon. Minister that he has taken expeditious steps to have the scheme cleared by the Defence Ministry. May I know what is the estimated cost of the scheme; when was the scheme sent to the Defence Ministry for their clearance, and when did they clear it ?

May I know whether, due to delay in execution of this project, the estimated cost has increased very considerably ? If so, what action is Government taking for getting the agreement signed by the NORAD, and for its early execution ?

S. BUTA SINGH : The project will be implemented in four years, and the estimated project cost is 20.6 million Norwegian Kroners, i.e. the equivalent of Rs. 300 lakhs. It is at this stage: we have now sent a draft agreement to the Norwegian side. As soon as the draft agreement is signed by them, the project will be taken up for implementation.

No doubt, there has been some delay, because the idea started in 1980 ; and there was difference of opinion. The matter was sent to various agencies of the Government of India. The certain conditions have been put. Now everything has been sorted out, and we hope that soon the project will be ready for implementation.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that after the execution of this project

the poorest of the poor of the society, viz. the fishermen community will be highly benefited ? If so, what is the number of beneficiaries of this project ? Is it a fact that this project will be a foreign-exchange earner ? If so, what are the expeditious steps to be taken for the completion of the project; and what would be the expected foreign exchange to be earned through this project ?

S. BUTA SINGH : No doubt that area will benefit out of this production. A large number of roads linking various villages around that area will be constructed specially helping poor fishermen who are engaged in the traditional fishing, and also it will help in setting up ice plant, cold storage, also it will improve marketing condition of the area; it will help in providing drinking water in that area and construction of fish curing centre, service centre, construction of fish landing jetty, housing and medical facilities to the local fishermen population. This way, it will go a big step in helping fishermen of that area. As soon as this agreement is signed we will take in all seriousness the implementation of this programme.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : The bane of fishery industry in the country is over exploitation of one species only which is prawn, prawn, prawn. There are projects for developing prawn culture in pens, but, we have, by and large, failed in it. I would be keen to know whether under this project (Norwegian) are we going to evolve some methodology whereby we could succeed in prawn culture, producing prawn in pens ?

S. BUTA SINGH : This will be mostly for the traditional fishermen who are very large in number, but they have very poor equipment with them and they have no marketing system. Whatever they get, they bring the same day; they will have to carry it for miles together to a market place. This is for the benefit of the smaller fishermen, and this prawn is also a fish for the traditional fishermen, but most of the prawns, bulk of it comes from deep sea. Therefore, to that extent, it will not go, but simultaneously, we are developing some kind of

culture in the brackish water especially in this area where the prawn could also be produced in tanks, and that scheme is at an advance stage.

DR. V. VENKATESH : In this country, protein is not sufficiently supplied to the common man. The fish is the main source of protein, but, unfortunately in our country, this fishery is not upto the mark and thereby the production of fishery and its product is not sufficient particularly for a developing country like India. What steps the hon. Minister is going to take to see that the fishery which is very much rich in the protein content may be supplied to the common man of this country ?

S. BUTA SINGH : Though it does not arise out of this present question, because this question related to only one group in the District Balasore of the State of Orissa. I agree with the hon. member that there is need for providing much balanced diet including fish and milk. We are trying to solve this problem through the agricultural policy; we will spell out how best we are trying to increase the intake of milk and fish in the country.

MR. SREAKER : You want to make us non-vegetarian ?

Loans and other facilities for people of Bastar under the IRDP

***288 SHRI KAMAL⁺ NATH :**
SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a special scheme is under preparation for the benefit of extremely poor people of Bastar in Madhya Pradesh to provide them loans and other facilities under the Integrated Rural Development Programme ;

(b) if so, the outlines of the new scheme; and

(c) how much time will be taken to finalise the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The poor people of Bastar are already being given loans and other facilities under the IRDP. Under the IRDP, no special scheme has been received.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : The Prime Minister on 15th July when he was in Bastar had said that a special scheme for tribals was being formulated. On the basis of that, I have posed this question. I have with me all the Press cuttings, which also says that the Prime Minister had made a statement in a public meeting; it was not at the Press Conference; it was not a private statement; it was well publicised that the special scheme for tribals especially in Bastar was being formulated. Perhaps the hon. Minister does not know about the Prime Minister's pronouncement because he very categorically says that there is no special scheme and for the other question he says, 'it does not arise'. So, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the Prime Minister's statement, and in the light of what he has come to know from me, will any scheme be formulated?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, the hon. Member is totally misinformed and I do not know what he is reading. He also has either deliberately or inadvertently not even understood the answer which the hon. Minister has given. The hon. Minister very clearly said that "under the IRDP there is no special scheme for Bastar" and he is absolutely correct. Under the IRDP there may be no special scheme. What I have talked about in Bastar was a special plan for Bastar which is being undertaken under the State Plan, by the State Government and that is taking place.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : My question relates to Bastar only. I do not think that the hon. Minister has read my question. It is not that I have misunderstood inadvertently or otherwise, his answer. My question especially relates to Bastar and

if he will read the question again, it says, "whether a special scheme is under preparation for the benefit of extremely poor people of Bastar in Madhya Pradesh to provide them loans and other facilities under the Integrated Rural Development Programme."

What is being publicised in the Press is what the Prime Minister has said that, it is also under the IRDP. If the special scheme excludes IRDP is it that the scheme excludes IRDP, or is it that the scheme takes into account some other facts of development?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (S. BUTA SINGH) : Whatever the hon. Prime Minister has stated will be in addition to IRDP. IRDP will remain the same and it will be pursued vigorously in Bastar.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel that this question is not confined to the tribals of Bastar, but to all places where such problems exist. Shri Rajiv's visit to that area has given us and the administration an indication that we have not so far sincere in solving the problems of those areas.

MR. SPEAKER : If one does not work, one will be caught.

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY : There is an area named Nelghat in my constituency which is as backward as Bastar. There is reservation of two per cent for them in Maharashtra, but they are not able to get even that much. Even the Nationalised Banks have not been sincere to cater to the tribal areas. Therefore, I think, there is need to provide them more facilities under I.R.D.P. The report of the National Rural Development Institute for 1983-84 carries a study and a survey on Integrated Rural Development Programme in Madhya Pradesh where in they have given a number of suggestions stressing the need for reorganisation of facilities there. Therefore, I want to ask a very simple question. Advisers do not know even the amount of the

loan outstanding against them. Sometimes it so happens that they do not get loan when only Rs. 5 to 10 are outstanding against them. Therefore, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether they will be given long term loans under I.R.D.P. even if the earlier loan is not fully repaid. I want to know the opinion of the hon. Minister in this regard.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : So far as giving loan under R.D.P. is concerned, there are some people who have not been able to cross the poverty line and, as such, it has been decided to give them loans again. The other thing is that the amount of loan which used to be given earlier was very meagre and the people used to find it difficult to cross the poverty line with that amount. Now that amount has been raised to Rs. 6,000 from Rs. 3,000. In deference to the views expressed by you, this amount has been raised from Rs. 3000 to Rs. 6000 and the loan will be given to old beneficiaries too.

[English]

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Is it a fact that the Prime Minister recently in his tour of Rajasthan stated that IRDP and NREP are going to be re-cast so as to reach the poorest of the poor and if that is so on what lines are they going to be recast? Or will the Minister come forward with a statement before the end of the session with regard to the intending changes as per the direction of the Prime Minister?

S. BUTA SINGH : A new look is being given to IRDP and NREP. After gaining experience in the implementation of the two programmes in the rural areas, we have added new features in the programmes and they are as follows :— 1. We will attempt a higher investment per family including package of assistance to enable proper return on investment. 2. Supplemental dose of assistance to those families assisted during the Sixth Plan who have not been able to cross the poverty line for no fault of their own. The approach of uniformity has been changed to one of selectivity based on poverty incidence. 4. Identification of beneficiaries must involve the people's re-

presentatives much more closely. 5. Efforts to improve the linkages through identifying bodies at district level for this purpose or the establishment of District Supply and Marketing Centres. 6. Increasing the coverage of women beneficiaries. At the moment, there is no special allocation for the women. We now propose that 30 per cent of the beneficiaries must be women. 7. There should be proper coordination of the training effort through the establishment of composite rural training and technology centres. 8. A high level committee has been appointed to look into the administrative set up. The major set back has come from the lack of very efficient and good administrative set up at the district and block levels. This will be attended to. 9. Improvement in the functioning of banks, particularly at the grass-root level. 10. Creating a better climate of awareness of beneficiaries and their proper organisation through publicity or educative methods. Those are the major point which we are trying to improve upon the implementation of the most vital programmes for the alleviation of poverty in rural areas.

The House is really thankful to the Prime Minister for making this programme much more important by visiting the beneficiaries who have not been touched even by the village level workers.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will he come forward with a statement before the end of the session?

MR. SPEAKER : It is already there. What more do you want? It is in black and white.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : The Minister must definitely be aware that in the course of his tour to the interiors of various States, the Prime Minister had observed that the benefits of IRDP had not reached the people who really most deserved...

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : That is not what I have said at any stage.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : I stand corrected.

The Minister must also be aware of a

policy announcement made by the Prime Minister a few days ago that the Members of Parliament and central agencies would be associated in monitoring the implementation of IRDP and other programmes in various States. What steps are you taking in order to give a concrete shape to this policy statement of the Prime Minister? Secondly, in your written statement it is said that a number of studies have been made about the performance of IRDP in various States and not all. I would like to know whether the state of Meghalaya has the poorest and dismal record in the implementation of IRDP. Are you going to constitute a study about it?

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR :

Taking the last question first, in fact, the performance in Meghalaya is not so good as we wanted.

The Prime Minister has been meeting the beneficiaries directly and talking to them. Thereby we have also thought that it is the responsibility of all so that a better monitoring system would be there. And we are evolving a very very effective monitoring system.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : In that will you be associating the MPs.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : We will be associating various groups.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I would clarify part of that remark.

What I said was that IRDP programme has not been able to give enough benefit to the poorest beneficiaries and this is something which we have learnt from experience. The beneficiaries, who were not the very poor, have received benefit and have been able to rise above the poverty line, but the poorest like the hon. Minister has just said was not able to rise above the poverty line with one doze of the programme; and that is why we have modified the programme to enable the poorest people to rise above the poverty line with just one doze of the programme.

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Mr Speaker, Sir, the schemes under the N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. are going on in rural areas. Under these programmes, there is a provision to give each labourer one kilo of foodgrains. It is now more than five to six months, that they have not been given foodgrains in Madhya Pradesh. Through you, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister how he is going to remove this mismanagement. My second supplementary is that the foodgrains are also available with the F.C.I. But there is a provision of distribution of foodgrains through LAMPS also. Sometimes, F.C.I. people say that they do not have foodgrains, but even the LAMPS is not doing the distribution properly. Foodgrains have not so far been distributed in the rural areas of Madhya Pradesh under these two programmes. I want to know the time by which you will make the foodgrains available there?

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : So far as distribution of foodgrains under R.L.E.G.P. and N.R.E.P. is concerned, the Food Corporation is not to blame. We allot foodgrains directly to the States. Whatever quantity of foodgrains is being allotted to the states under these two programmes, they have to make use of the same. As you have said, it was one kilogram earlier, but now it has been raised to 2 kilograms. Under these two programmes more foodgrains can be supplied to the States if required. Therefore, they will not have any shortage of foodgrains. So far as the question of distribution is concerned, if the hon. Member specifically tells me the name of any village or block where foodgrains have not been given for the last five to six months, I shall certainly look into it and inform you myself. . . . (Interruptions)

Special Facilities to Journalists

*291 **SHRI R.P. SUMAN :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state : (a) whether Government are considering to provide some special facilities to

journalists and if so, the outlines thereof; and

(b) the facilities provided by Government to journalists during the past three years and whether those are being extended to them fully and if not, the reasons therefor?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) and (b) A statement is given below

Statement

The Government has been Providing Following Facilities to Accredited Press Correspondents to Help them in Carrying out their Functions

1. Supply of Pres. Information Bureau's Press Material.
2. Arranging interviews with authoritative policy sources.
3. Invitation to Press Conferences/ Briefings.
4. Use of Press Lounge and Library for consulting books of reference & Newspapers.
5. Inclusion in Press Conducted Tours & exchange of journalists under the Cultural Exchange Programmes.
6. Inclusion of correspondents in the President's/Prime Minister's visits abroad.
7. Use of Press Rooms set up on the occasion of the visits of VVIP's/ International Conference, Trade Fair etc.
8. Facilities during important functions like swearing-in-ceremony, Republic Day/Independence Day and other important events where President/Prime Minister is present.

9. Issuing of Press Accreditation Cards.
10. Forwarding of applications for allotment of telephones on priority basis.
11. Provision of accommodation from Govt. Press Pool accommodation if available. (For Indians only).
12. Issue of certificates for grant of Railway concession coupons for professional visits.
13. Assistance in expediting procedure relating to issue of visas including multi-journey visas, release of foreign exchange in the case of correspondents undertaking journeys on journalistic work.
14. Arrangements for visits of projects in different States through Branch offices of the Bureau and/or State Governments.
15. Arrangements for facilitating work of correspondents and cameramen during the visits of VIP's.
16. Assistance in obtaining import licence for raw films and customs clearance in the case of cameramen.
17. Facilities to watch the proceedings of Parliament from the Press gallery.
18. Import of foreign cars for foreign correspondents who are accredited at the headquarters of the Govt. of India.
19. Forwarding of applications to Central Secretariat Library for membership.
20. Through a notification issued on 4.3.85 the Central Govt. has extended to the accredited Press Cameramen the facility of exempting photographic cameras, cinematographic cameras and lenses, filters, flash light apparatus and exposure

meters required for use with such cameras, from whole of duty of customs leviable thereon on their import into India provided the total value does not exceed Rs. 30,000/- during the period of validity of the notification which is upto 31.3.88.

The Government are not considering the provision of any new facilities at present.

[Translation]

SHRI R.P. SUMAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Journalists have a great contribution in the making of a healthy society and in dissemination of information relating to the achievements to the masses. From the Statement placed on the Table by the hon. Minister, it appears that 95 per cent of these facilities are being availed of by the Journalists working in big cities. The Journalists working at Tehsil Block and District level and in the interiors are not getting these facilities. I want to know whether you would make these facilities available to the Journalists working in the countryside; so, if by when and how?

[English]

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Sir, some of the facilities that are made available to the journalists or pressmen in the rural areas and small towns. It is true that the facilities like housing pool are made available only in big cities where there is housing problem, but the facilities of supply of materials, photographs, blocks and various other things are also at present made available to the small newspapers in rural areas at small places.

[Translation]

MR. R.P. SUMAN : My secound supplementary is that the work of a Journalist carries a big responsibility and in proper discharge of this task, sometimes such things happen, may be unintentionally, which give size to the question that there should be a code of conduct for this also. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you,

whether any such code of conduct is under the consideration of Government or whether Government is coming forward with any such suggestion to the Journalist friends ; if so, the details thereof and the time by which it will be implemented ?

[English]

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : I am thankful to the hon. Member for raising this issue because there has been some misunderstanding. When the Conference of State Information Ministers was held, it was preceded by a meeting of Secretaries of Information Departments of various State Governments and Directors of Publicity. One of the recommendations they brought to the Ministers was that the Central Government, in consultation with the State Governments, should paepare a draft code. I myself rejected that suggestion and I said that neither the State Government nor the Central Government, no Government should take initiative in this. My formulation was that the initiative for the code should come from the Press. The possible forum can be the Press Council because in the Press Council Act there is almost a mandatory provision that the Press Council should help in evolving the code.

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what facilities have been given by his Ministry to the journalists who are working at village or Tehsil level and who want to cover the functions under the facilities given by the Central and State Governments for attending such functions, as from the Statement it appears that there are no adequate facilities for them ? The rural people are not at all aware of these facilities. It is only when they become journalists, they come to know about it. Therefore, what do Government propose to do in this regard ?

[English]

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Under certain circumstances and conditions, there are facilities given by the Railway Ministry which are extended for journalists and these

are already existing. I have already given the details.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Do you have some desire even after your becoming a recluse.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to know from the hon. Minister that on the one hand he talks about giving facilities and on the other he is giving to completely close down two Hindi News Agencies—Samachar Bharati and Hindustan Samachar; therefore, what is the latest and revised decision in this regard? My second supplementary is that in spite of all these facilities, the journalists are being beaten in the villages. Can the Central Government intervene in such a situation; if so what do Government propose to do in the matter?

[English]

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : So far as the latter portion of the question is concerned, that comes within the domain of the State Government. All that we do is, we advise them, guide them and obtain information from them whether any journalists have been involved and what protection has been given. As far as the first part of the question is concerned, the question does not arise. I may take this opportunity to inform the House that the question of Hindi News Agency is a very complicated question. On the one hand, Government is clear that the Government does not want to start any agency nor want itself to get involved in the management or working off any Hindi or any other agency. At the same time the nation must have a Hindi or language agency. So, what is it that should be done? The Second Press Commission has recommended that similar to PTI, the owners and editors of Hindi dailies, weeklies, and others, should come forward and form an organisation. Taking a clue from that I myself took a little initiative, called all the leading owners and editors of Hindi and other language papers; I held a meeting with them. They themselves constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Ramnath Goenka and they have submitted a report. I will not

go into the details. It briefly states that to start a news agency they will require Rs. 3 crores and they are not in a position to raise this money. Now, I am considering that report. If that is the position, what is the next alternative, we will decide this later on. But at present the position is, they are not willing to raise the money.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : The Minister has talked about a code of conduct for the journalists. This has become a very live issue. This subject has been agitating the Press and the public also. I would like to know this from the Minister : Does he favour a code of conduct for the journalists? Has there been any move on the part of journalists themselves and Press council to evolve such a code of conduct?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Sir, my opinion is not very relevant. This august House has passed an Act called the Press Council Act, which casts a responsibility on the Press Council to evolve a Code. But as I said, the Government should not take initiative in the formulation of the Code.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : would like to know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that some State Governments like Karnataka are giving pensions to the retired journalists because we expect too much from the journalists, but when they are aged and retired, they are put to a lot of difficulties. I would like to know whether the Government will consider giving pensions to the journalists after retirement and if not, whether the Government would assist in supplementing the State Governments who come forward to give pensions to journalists.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Sir, at this stage I can only say this that I have got some material from the Kerala Government and from a first hurried reading it seems to be that the scheme they have evolved is a very good scheme. After studying that scheme and schemes of other State Governments, possibly I can suggest to all State Governments to adopt such a scheme of pension for journalists.

Expansion of T.V. Network in West Bengal

***294. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to expand the T.V. network in West Bengal during the Seventh Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The VII Plan schemes of Doordarshan have not yet been finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : I want to know from the hon. Minister what are the proposals which are under consideration for the expansion of TV network in West Bengal.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Please let us know Statewise figures.

[*English*]

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Sir, my problem is this. I do not know how much amount will be sanctioned in the Seventh Plan. On the supposition that a certain amount will be sanctioned, we propose to have about 64 low powered transmitters and about 10 high powered transmitters. On the basis of what we expect, we will get the money. If we get more, possibly it can be increased. But at this stage it will not be possible for me to say that we will have LPT at place X and HPT at place Y, because today I say it and subsequently no money is available, then it will be misleading the House. Therefore, I cannot say anything at this stage. But I would like to point out that West Bengal is probably the luckiest State which has the highest percentage of population covered by TV even today.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that some TV relay centres of West Bengal like Murshidabad, Behrampur, Asansol and Bolpur can only relay the programmes broadcast by the Delhi centre, but they cannot broadcast the programmes from the Calcutta centre itself. In this regard I want to know from the hon. Minister what steps he is going to take so that all the TV centres of West Bengal can relay the programmes from the Calcutta TV centre.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Sir, as I have stated on an earlier occasion in this House, programmes, say, from Calcutta to all over Bengal, or from Bangalore to all over Karnataka, or from Bombay to all over Maharashtra, like this, can be telecast only if we have one of the two alternatives, what is in technical language called additional transpounder in the next satellite, or microwave link between those respective stations. What we are proposing is that in the Seventh Plan, in some States we should have microwave link and some States will be covered by the additional transpounders. Now, whether we will be able to do it again depends upon how much will be available for the Telecommunication Ministry. If they are in a position to provide microwave links at places — for example, now there is a microwave link from Calcutta to Lucknow to Delhi, and from Bombay to Delhi. But in respect of other places, Madras-Kodaikanal is sanctioned, it is under installation. So, all this will depend on either or both alternatives that are available to us.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know whether a T.V. centre will even be set up at Jhunjhunu in Rajasthan?

MR. SPEAKER : Will a T.V. centre be ever set up at *Hars Ka pahar* or not ?(*Interruptions.*)

MR. SPEAKER : At least say, 'Yes, for assurance sake.

[*English*]

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : The answer

would be subject to availability of resources and availability equipment, "Yes".

National Urban Sanitation Funding Corporation

***295. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether at the Conference of State Ministers held in 1984, there was a proposal to set up a National Urban Sanitation Funding Corporation similar to HUDCO;

(b) whether his Ministry has set up such an agency; and

(c) if so, allocations proposed for it in the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) No separate financing institution for urban sanitation was recommended by the Conference of State Ministers in-charge of Water Supply & Sanitation held in New Delhi on 20th July, 1984. The Conference, however, recommended the setting up of a financing organisation on the pattern of HUDCO for water supply and sanitation.

(b) and (c) No such agency has been set up so far. However, the question of setting up a financing institution for Urban infrastructure development, including water supply and sanitation services, is at a preliminary stage of examination. Hence provision for this purpose to be made in the VII Plan has not yet been firmed up.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Sir, unfortunately, the concerned hon. Minister is not present. May I now request the Works & Housing Minister once again to check up the fact with the bureaucracy because I am personally aware that on the 20th July, 1984, three proposals were made ; One was to have a separate Budget head for water supply and another separate Budget head for sanitation. It is because, at present the money is given for both supply and sanitation and all the money is absorbed and swept away on the supply side and no

money is left for the sanitation. So, you cannot have any sewerage programme. Therefore, a proposal was made and a decision was taken on the 20th July, meeting that a separate Budget head would be made for sanitation different from that of water supply.

Secondly, a proposal was also made for setting up of such a corporation, as I suggested. The reply came earlier that such a Corporation would be set up. Now, the reply here is that no such proposal is made.

Thirdly, a suggestion was made to give some subsidies to individual municipalities for funding their sewerage programmes for which, of course, the reply came that there is no fund available.

But for the other two things, commitments were made. I think, the reply is wishy-washy. They said, for water supply and sanitation, there was a proposal for setting up of a financing organisation. But it cannot be for both supply and sanitation. It has to be one or the other. So, if for sanitation, a corporation has to be created, why has no proposal been made to set up a corporation in the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Sir, of course, the hon. Member has suggested to me to check up the position again with the bureaucracy. I have checked up this position this morning. He need not hesitate in putting questions to me because I am not new to the subject. Of course, it is by chance, I am answering this Question because Mr. Ghafoor is away. He can put any question and I will give all the possible information with me. I have dealt with this subject in the Ministry of Works & Housing as the Minister of Works & Housing.

I wish to tell him that this resolution which was passed by the Ministers' Conference is with me and it did say this. I have got the exact language of the resolution. But when the matter went to the Planning Commission, the Planning Commission said that the Ministry should have the corporation not

dealing with exclusively water supply and sanitation but it should have a corporation of urban development which should give some kind of help on assistance. Certain proposals were made by the study group. Even the money required was suggested and the study group said that this should be done. The Ministry of Works & Housing supported it. But the Planning Commission has said that they should have a corporation on urban development which would include sanitation and other things. So, a suggestion by the Ministers' conference was there. The Ministry of Works and Housing supported it. The Study Group went into it. But the Planning Commission so far has, in principle agreed, to setting an urban development corporation which will also include infrastructural provisions and facilities for water supply and sanitation. To that extent, my answer is correct. It is not yet found out what amount should be given. That is why I said that the discussions are going on in the Planning Commission.

As far as urban water supply and sanitation is concerned, I do not say that they are adequate. There is no Corporation. But there are six or seven other sources.

If the hon. Member wants to know from which provision this is made, I can give him the details. I have got all the details and figures with me.

[English]

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Effect of Insecticides on Human Health

*287. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
SHRI AMARSINH PATHAWA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any efforts to find out the effect of excessive use of insecticides on the human health while using it for agriculture purposes ;

(b) if so, what are the findings ; and

(c) what provision has been made to educate the farmers to take precautions before using such insecticides ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) There is no excessive use of insecticides in agriculture in India. The consumption of insecticides in the country, at present, is very low as compared to many other countries. The table below gives the available figures of consumption in some of the countries :

Country	Level of consumption (Kg/ha) in 1982.
India	0.295
Indonesia	0.575
Japan	9.180
Rebulic of Korea	6.559
Hungary	12.573
Italy	13.335
U.S A.	0.615

2. Various organisations in the Central Government like the National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad under the Indian Council of Medical Research, the Industrial Toxicologic Research Centre, Lucknow, under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, have conducted studies on various toxicological aspects of insecticides which, *inter alia* include their effects on human-beings. Studies on the effects on human beings are made under normal use pattern of insecticides and not under excessive use.

3. It is an admitted fact that though all pesticides are poisonous in nature, but they do not produce any harmful effect if used judiciously and as per the elaborate instruction prescribed. While registering the insecticides, due care is taken by the Statutory Registration Committee to ensure that adequate safety precautions

are laid down and further that the level of residues are within the prescribed tolerance limit. The dosages of insecticides to be used in agriculture, the mode of use, the precautions to be taken are all clearly prescribed. These requirements form part of the instructions contained in the labels and leaflets supplied with the containers of insecticides. With the awareness created among the farmers regarding the proper and judicious use of insecticides, it has been observed that, by and large, their use has been in accordance with well laid down instructions.

4. The Registration Committee constituted under the Insecticides Act insists on generation and submission by the registrants, of health monitoring data on workers who are engaged in spraying operations under normal agriculture practices. This data requirement is very exacting and is closely screened by the Registration Committee. There have been many instances when the Registration Committee was not satisfied with the data presented and asked for further trials to be made for more reliable data. The data, so required, relates to various parameters under different agro-climatic conditions in India through Agricultural Universities, ICAR and other Government/reputed institutions. If a particular insecticide is found to be phytotoxic (poisonous to the plant), or non effective against the target pests or diseases or unsafe to human beings or animals, the Registration Committee denies registration of such an insecticide. Also, if, based on national and international studies, any insecticide is found to have undesirable effects on human beings, animals or on any other component of the environment, the Registration Committee may decide to ban or restrict the use of or phase out the particular insecticide. So far, the Registration Committee has refused or postponed registration of 18 insecticides, phased out two; refused import of another two and allowed only restricted use of two other insecticides.

(c) The following precautionary and educational steps have been taken :—

(i) Under the provisions of Insecticides Rules, 1971 it is manda-

tory on the part of manufacturers of insecticides to provide leaflets and leaflets containing the prescribed safety precautions symptoms of poisoning, instructions for first aid and emergency treatment etc. These are printed in Hindi, English and also in one of the regional languages to help the farmers to follow the instructions. The leaflets contain the recommended doses and methods of application to avoid any possible health hazard due to wrong usage of insecticides.

- (ii) It is also provided under the said Rules that the persons handling insecticides during their manufacture, formulation, transport, distribution or application shall be adequately protected with appropriate clothing with respiratory devices, etc.
- (iii) Apart from the above, the labels also display a prominent code triangle in different colours viz., red, yellow, blue and green indicating the degree of toxicity. It makes even the uneducated farmer understand the potential hazards of a particular insecticide and the safety requirements to be followed by him.
- (iv) The Central Plant Protection Training Institute at Hyderabad is imparting training to the functionaries from States/UTs in the field of plant protection. These trainees in turn, disseminate the information to the farmers. Training courses lay adequate emphasis on safe use of insecticides.
- (v) Special training programmes are also organised for the agricultural aviation pilots to educate them in the safe handling of insecticides, their hazards to the human beings, cattle and environment etc.
- (vi) The Central Directorate of Extension, through its various pro-

grammes, educate the farmers about the safe handling of insecticides.

(vii) The State Departments of agriculture organise 'Krishi Melas' and 'Shivirs' before each principal cropping season. The safe use of insecticides forms an essential feature. Besides, some States also organise regular training programmes for the farmers.

(viii) For popularising the concept of integrated Pest Management, the Central Surveillance Stations of the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage have adopted a number of villages in various parts of the country. Under this programme, the farmers are specifically apprised about the safe and effective use of insecticides.

(ix) Moreover, other national institutions like the National Institute of Occupational Health are also imparting training for safe use of insecticides to farmers as well as to manufacturers.

Allocation of land to Jawaharlal Nehru Group Housing Society

*289. SHRI PRYANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jawaharlal Nehru Group Housing Cooperative Society of M.P.'s and ex-M.P.'s has made any appeal formally for allotment of land for the society;

(b) if so, when;

(c) the position regarding allotment of land and location thereof; and

(d) if land is not being allotted, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir. The society was registered with the

Registrar of Cooperative Societies on 22nd December, 1983 and it later approached the Government for considering allotment of land in West or South Delhi.

(c) and (d) The matter is receiving attention of the Government.

Unemployment Allowance

290. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the number of unemployed graduate youths is increasing day by day;

(b) if so, whether keeping in view the critical unemployment problem in the country, Government now propose to provide unemployment allowance to unemployed persons; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The Central Government has no proposal to provide Unemployment Allowance to unemployed persons.

(c) payment of Unemployment Allowance to the unemployed would have large financial implications. The Central Government feels that the resources at its command should be utilised on schemes which generate productive and enduring employment opportunities rather than on schemes such as providing unemployment allowance.

[Translation]

Legislation for Agricultural Labour

*292. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to enact legislation for agricultural labourers at an all India level;

(b) if so, whether of late demand for

such legislation has further gained momentum; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) The matter regarding enactment of Central Legislation for agricultural workers was considered in various forums and it was decided that suitable legislation to regulate the working conditions and to provide for welfare of agricultural workers may be enacted by the State Governments themselves. State Governments have been advised accordingly. The matter may again be discussed in the Indian Labour Conference due to be convened later this year.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*English*]

Expansion in the TV network

***293. SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been able to exploit fully the recent expansion in the TV network for achievement of social and economic objectives; and

(b) the ratio of T.V. sets to people in rural areas and the steps taken by Government to ensure maximum availability of TV sets in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) Within the existing constraints on availability of resources, the TV network in the country is being adequately utilised to educate, inform and entertain the people.

(b) The information in the format is not maintained. However the Central Government have embarked on a scheme to provide a limited number of TV sets for community viewing in selected villages,

Besides, a number of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have also extended similar facilities within their own resources.

Diversion of Sugar-cane to produce Khandsari

***296. HANNAN MOLLAH:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in Uttar Pradesh maximum sugar-cane is diverted to produce jaggery and khandsari because of the high prices they yield; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto taking into account considerable fall in sugar production?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Some complaints about diversion of sugarcane to gur and khandsari manufacture were received from the State of Uttar Pradesh in the sugar season 1984-85.

(b) The Central Government is fully alive to the tendency towards diversion of sugarcane when sugarcane production is not high. To check this tendency, the Central Government had advised the State Governments, before the commencement of the current season, on certain measures to curb this tendency. These measures include demarcation of reserved areas of sugar factories keeping in view their requirements, proper distribution of sugarcane between sugar mills and other sweetening agents so as to avoid unhealthy competition non-issue of fresh licences to crushers within reserved areas, banning operation of all unauthorised crushers within reserved areas, ensuring timely payment of cane price etc. The implementation of these steps, however, lies with the State Governments who have the requisite powers and field organisations to enforce the same. Gur and Khandsari are in the unorganised sector and have been considered as cottage industries. Regulation of these sectors is thus not fully feasible and the responsibility of exercising some supervision and control rests solely with the concerned State Government.

Changes in Integrated Rural Development Programme

***297 SHRI B.V. DESAI :**
SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme would require drastic changes to help those weaker sections which are still untouched by it;

(b) if so, the changes that are likely to be made;

(c) the time by which these changes will be made; and

(d) whether these changes will take effect from the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDUL CHANDRAKAR) (a) to (d) A statement is given below.

Statement

A recent report on the Integrated Rural Development Programme by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has shown that the IRDP has had a positive impact on the income and living standards of the beneficiary households surveyed.

One of the more important findings of the Evaluation Report is that out of the 868 sample beneficiary households initially having an annual income of less than Rs. 3,500, 49.42% were able to achieve an annual income level of Rs. 3,500 and above after their coverage under IRDP. It has also shown that the general awareness of the programme was high among the people. Nearly 90% of the selected sample beneficiaries felt that they had benefited from the programme. A little over 88% of the beneficiaries reported that their income had increased as a result of their coverage under IRDP and almost 90% of them expressed the view that the programme had led

to an increase in their family employment. Again, about 77% of the selected sample households stated their consumption level had increased, and 64% felt that their overall social status in the village had been elevated as a result of their coverage under the programme. Another significant finding of the Evaluation Study is that 40% of the sample beneficiary families belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Keeping in view the conditions of poverty existing in the rural areas of India, these achievements are substantial even though poverty still remains a major problem to be tackled.

The report has also revealed certain deficiencies. These deficiencies mainly relate to administrative and organisational set up like frequent transfer of staff and lack of inter-sectoral linkages, low level of per capita investment, non-preparation of perspective plans and wrong identification of some beneficiaries, etc.

Following steps have been taken to improve the implementation of IRD Programme in the VII Plan :

- (i) a higher investment per family including package of assistance to enable a proper return on investment;
- (ii) a supplemental dose of assistance to these families assisted during the VI Plan who have not been able to cross the poverty line, for no fault of their own;
- (iii) the approach of uniformity, for physical and financial achievements, has been changed to one of selectivity;
- (iv) the identification of beneficiaries must be ratified by the village assemblies, as per the guidelines;
- (v) efforts to improve the linkages through identifying bodies at district-levels for this purpose or through the establishment of District Supply and Marketing Centres;

(vi) a High Level Committee has been appointed to review the existing administrative arrangements for rural development and poverty alleviation programmes; and

(vii) a new system of concurrent evaluation of current and two year old beneficiaries is being introduced.

The State Governments have also been addressed in this regard to look into and remedy the deficiencies pointed out in the report. The implementation is, thus, being streamlined and procedures being reviewed to obviate these deficiencies.

Storage Capacity

*298. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

- (a) the present storage capacity in the country;
- (b) the country's total requirement of storage capacity;
- (c) the extent of damage caused due to shortage of storage capacity per year; and
- (d) steps being taken to increase the storage capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) As on 1.7.1985, the covered storage capacity with the Food Corporation of India and State agencies for foodgrains is estimated at about 23.8 million tonnes. On the basis of the existing foodgrain stock of 29.17 million tonnes, the total requirement of storage capacity for foodgrains works out to about 34.00 million tonnes.

Certain quantities of foodgrains do get damaged for want of covered storage space. However, separate figures for damage caused to foodgrains due to shortage of storage capacity are not available.

Following steps have been/are being taken to increase the availability of covered storage capacity—

- (a) construction of additional storage capacity has already been taken up through the Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Warehousing Corporation. It is expected that the three agencies taken together would be able to construct an additional storage capacity of 2.28 million tonnes for foodgrains during 1985-86;
- (ii) the Food Corporation of India is also making efforts to hire additional storage capacity from various sources;
- (iii) efforts are also on to step up the utilisation of the available storage capacity by increasing stack height, reducing alleyways, etc.

Publicity to Legal Aid Scheme on T.V. and AIR

*299. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that although the Government of Maharashtra have enforced the legal aid scheme for the poor, women and the backward classes, the scheme is not fully utilised by the needy, as many are not aware of it both in the urban and rural areas;
- (b) whether Government propose to give wide publicity to the scheme both on TV and AIR; and
- (c) if so, the details of the scheme drawn up in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) to (c) The media are broadcasting and telecasting several programmes conveying information and details on the scheme of

free legal aid to the needy and the poor. In order to make a larger number of people become aware of this scheme and derive benefit, AIR and Doordarshan have been requested to amount suitable additional programmes in different formats like talks interviews, discussions etc.

Implementation of Crop Insurance Scheme

***300. SHRIMATI GEEA MUKHERJEE :**
SHRI M. HAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Crop Insurance Scheme announced in the last budget has been implemented;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the name of States/Union Territories where the scheme is being implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Comprehensive Scheme of Crop Insurance has been worked out for implementation with effect from Kharif 1985.

(b) The details of the scheme are given below :

- (i) The scheme is operated by the General Insurance Corporation of India in collaboration with the State Governments. This scheme covers :
 - (a) Rice, wheat and millets; and
 - (b) Pulses and oilseeds.
- (ii) All farmers availing of crop loans from Cooperative Credit Institutions, commercial banks and regional rural banks for raising the aforesaid crops, are covered under the scheme.

- (iii) Insurance coverage is built in as a part of the crop loan for raising crops in areas to which the scheme is extended. Insurance service charge (premium) is 2% of the insured for cereal crops and 1% of the sum insured for pulses and oilseeds.
- (iv) The sum insured per farmer is 15% of the crop loan disbursed to him for growing the aforesaid crops.
- (v) The insurance service charge (premium) payable by small and marginal farmers is subsidised to the extent of 50%, equally shared by the Central and the State Governments.
- (vi) The General Insurance Corporation of India is the leading insurer and the State Governments act as co-insurers sharing premium income and losses in the ratio of 2 : 1.
- (vii) In each State, a State Crop Insurance Fund with a corpus of Rs. 1 to 2 crore (amount to be determined according to scale of agricultural operations) to be contributed equally by the State Governments and the Central Government would be set up for operating the scheme in the state.

The Main functions of the State Fund are :—

- (a) to administer the inflow of fund by way of premium income and outflow by way of claims;
- (b) to send yield data for each crop to GIC; and
- (c) to ensure proper and adequate number of crop cutting experiments in respect of various crops taken up under the Crop Insurance Scheme etc.
- (viii) The scheme covers all risks except war and nuclear risks.
- (ix) The scheme is area based and if

the actual average yield per hectare of the insured crops for the 'defined area' determined on the basis of the crop cutting experiments in the insured season, falls short of the guaranteed yield, all the insured farmers growing that crop in that area, would be deemed to have suffered short-fall in yield and would be compensated.

(c) The States/Union Territories which are implementing the scheme from Kharif 1985 are as under :—

STATES	UNION TERRITORIES
1. Assam	1. Arunachal Pradesh
2. Andhra Pradesh	2. Goa, Daman & Diu
3. Bihar	3. Pondicherry
4. Haryana	
5. Himachal Pradesh	
6. Gujarat	
7. Jammu & Kashmir	
8. Karnataka	
9. Kerala	
10. Madhya Pradesh	
11. Maharashtra	
12. Orissa	
13. Tamil Nadu	
14. Uttar Pradesh	
15. Tripura	
16. West Bengal	

[*Translation*]

Increase in Rate of Vanaspati Oil

*301. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the rates of Vanaspati have been increased by Re. 1 per Kg. recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether this increase is justified; and

(c) the difference between the rates of mustard oil and vanaspati oil at present ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Consequent on an increase in the excise duty from 5% to 10% ad valorem from 17th March, 1985, the maximum retail prices of vanaspati had to be increased by around 70 paise per kg

(c) Mustard oil is presently available at about Rs. 13-14/- per kg. whereas vanaspati, when sold in loose, is priced at Rs. 17.20 per kg including local taxes in Delhi. However, it is actually being sold at a lower price.

[*English*]

Release of Foodgrains To States

*302. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have released foodgrains to States ;

(b) whether Government will be releasing foodgrains to tribal areas with priority ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the names of the States which have been given foodgrains for the year 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (c) Yes, Sir ; allocat-

lions of wheat and rice are made from the Central Pool to all the States and Union Territories.

(b) The allocations are made by the Government of India for State/Union Territory as a whole, and the distribution within the State/Union Territory, including its coverage and quantum of issues to the consumers, is decided by the concerned State Government/Administration.

Loss Suffered Due To Coconut And Pepper Crops

***303. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total annual loss suffered on account of various diseases to the coconut and pepper crops ;

(b) whether any effective remedy has been found so far ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) annual expenditure incurred to find remedy for the disease ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) The information on the total annual loss due to various diseases of Coconut and Pepper crops is not available. However, the loss of nuts due to a single disease namely root wilt of coconut which is widespread in Kerala was estimated to be 901 million nuts in 1984.

(b) and (c) A statement is given below.

(d) The annual expenditure incurred on research to find a remedy for the Coconut and Pepper diseases in all the concerned centres is not available. However, the annual expenditure incurred for this purpose by Central Plantation Crops Research Institute is around Rs. 51.04 lakhs.

Statement

The key diseases of Coconut and Pepper and their remedial measures are :

A. COCONUT

1. Root wilt disease

Considered to be due to *Mycoplasma*.

The remedial measures suggested are :

(i) The eradication of affected palms on the border areas to prevent their spread to healthy areas.

(ii) Rehabilitation of diseased gardens by replacement of diseased palms with healthy seedlings of hybrids.

(iii) Use of management practices such as fertilizer application, summer irrigation mulching etc.

2. Leaf Rot

—

caused by a fungus *Bipolaris halodes*

3. Bud rot

—

caused by *Phytophthora* sp. The remedial measures is application of 1 per cent Bord-

eaux mixture for bud rot as well as for leaf rot.

4. Thanjavur
wilt

Caused by a fungus *Ganoderma* sp.

The remedial measures are :

1. Adoption of Phytosanitary measures,
2. Application of neem cake @ 5 Kg per palm per Year,
3. addition of organion matter and provision of irrigation through individual channels.

5. Stem
bleeding

Causal agent, a fungus *Ceratostomella paradoxa*. The damage can be checked by removing affected tissues and dressing with hot coal tar or Bordeaux paste.

B. PEPPER

1. Quick wilt disease caused by *Phytophthora* sp. The remedial measures suggested :

Prophylactic premonsoon spray and drenching basin with 1 per cent Bordeaux mixture and application of Bordeaux paste to the collar region, followed by the second round of application during August.

2. Slow wilt : caused by the nematodes namely : *Redopholus Similis*, *Meloidogyne incognita* *Trophycylenchulus Piperis* Remedial measures : Application of Phorate (Thime) to the base of Pepper vine at 3 g/vine.

Enforcement of Domestic Electrical Appliances Order

enforcement of Domestic Electrical Appliances Order ; and

(b) if so, details thereof and action taken on the suggestions made ?

2971. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn by Consumer Protection Organisation towards urgent need for en-

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. A voluntary consumer organisation of Bombay has drawn the attention of Government.

(b) : The suggestion of the Consumer Protection Organisation include (i) use of powers by the consumer protection council to recall hazardous products from the market ; (ii) a scheme whereby it is made mandatory to have the approval of the appropriate authority for the design and construction of any electrical appliance proposed to be made ; and (iii) collect data regarding accidents caused by consumer products. The suggestions of the voluntary consumer organisation will be placed for consideration of the Advisory Consumer's Protection Council set up by the Government in its meeting to be held shortly.

Bills on Protection of Consumer Interests from M.P. and Delhi Pending assent

2972 DR. A.K. PATEL :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Bills to provide protection of consumers interests passed by the Madhya Pradesh Assembly and the Delhi Metropolitan Council have not been cleared by the Central Government and if so, when were these Bills passed ; and

(b) whether the reason for withholding these Bills is that the Government are themselves contemplating to enact a comprehensive legislation in this regard and if not, the reasons for withholding the assent to these Bills ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Madhya Pradesh Law Commission framed a Bill viz. Madhya Pradesh Consumer Protection Bill. The Bill was introduced in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly on 23 April, 1985 and was referred to a Select Committee for submitting a Report. According to the present information, the Select Committee has submitted its Report.

The Metropolitan Council of Delhi framed a bill viz. The Delhi Consumers (Purchase) Disputes Council Bill. The Bill

at present is under the consideration of the Delhi Administration in the light of the observations made by the Central Government.

Implementation of Rural Development Schemes

2973. SHRI BANWARI LAL BALRWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how much amount has been sanctioned for Rural Development for the current financial year ;

(b) what is the extent of loans and subsidies given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;

(c) whether it is a fact that weaker sections of the society have not received full benefits from the rural development schemes and the benefits have largely gone to the well-to-do persons ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) An amount of Rs. 1032.00 crores has been provided in the current year's budget of the Department of Rural Development for various Plan Schemes.

(b) Under the Intergrated Rural Development Programme, productive assets are provided to the identified families below the poverty line through sanction of government subsidies and loans from financial institutions. The extent of loan depends upon the cost of the scheme submitted by the beneficiary. Subsidy is provided at the rate of 25% of the loan to small farmers and 33-1/3% to marginal farmers, landless labourers and rural artisans, including those belonging to Scheduled Castes, subject to a limit of Rs. 3000/- in non-drought prone areas and Rs. 4000/- in drought prone areas. A scheduled tribe beneficiary gets subsidy at the rate of 50% of the loan

sanctioned subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5000/- Members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are also eligible for Differential Rate of Interest on loans if they satisfy the conditions of DRI Scheme.

(c) and (d) All the evaluation studies indicate that the bulk of the benefits of the Integrated Rural Development Programme has gone to the rural poor. The coverage of SC/ST beneficiaries under IRDP in the 6th Plan was about 39% as against the target of 30%.

Eradication of Unemployment During Sixth Plan

2974. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the achievement of Sixth Plan with regard to eradication of unemployment in the country ; and

(b) the total number of unemployed registered in 1980 and in 1984 and the percentage of increase ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) According to the Sixth Five Year Plan, 32.44 million Standard Persons Years of employment were to be generated during 1980—85. The actual number of beneficiaries were to be much more since not every member of the labour force may be full time worker during the entire year. The Approach Paper to the 7th Five Year Plan states that the growth of employment during the Sixth Plan has generally been in consonance with assumptions made in the Sixth Plan.

(b) The total number of persons registered with Employment Exchanges (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) increased from 162.0 lakhs in 1980 to 235.5 lakhs in 1984 by 45.4%.

[Translation]

Financial Self-sufficiency of F.C.I.

2975. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme to make the Food Corporation of India self-sufficient from financial point of view ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Supply of Polythene Bags for Dumping Garbage in Delhi

2976. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to supply polythene bags to the citizen of Delhi for dumping garbage and collecting weekly, as is done in the city Corporation of Bangalore, to make the city neat and clean ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) MCD is exploring the possibility of introducing the system of removal of garbage through polythene bags through colony associations.

Study Groups on Cadre Review of Administrative Staff of A.I.R. and Doordarshan

2977. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had appointed a Study Group on Cadre Review of Administrative Staff of All India Radio and Doordarshan in June, 1981 ;

(b) the date by which the Study Group was required to submit the report and the date on which the report was actually submitted alongwith the reasons for delay ; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the recommendations made in the report ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Study Group was required to submit its report by 30th September, 1981 but it submitted the report on 10th December, 1982. The Group could not submit its report in time in view of the volume of data required to be collected from Stations/Doordarshan Kendras from all over the country and also the large number of categories of staff required to be studied.

(c) Of the 28 recommendations made by the Group, seven have already been implemented. On five recommendations relating to amendments to the Recruitment Rules, the necessary processes are going on. Action on the remaining recommendations relate to upgrading, rationalisation of structure, revision of Pay Scales etc. Because these are matters in which the Fourth Pay Commission will be submitting recommendations, no action as yet has been possible on these recommendations.

Financial Assistance for Housing Programmes to House Building Agencies

2978. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any house building agencies like HUDCO have been given substantial aid by Government for launching of urban/rural housing programmes during the past three years ;

(b) whether any stock has been taken of the amount spent by them and the exact adoption to housing units made by them during the past three years, state-wise ;

(c) if so, the amount released to each one of these agencies, State-wise, during the past three years ; and

(d) whether the amount of assistance is proposed to be increased substantially during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the nature and size of the increase contemplated ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) HUDCO is not a house building agency. It is a techno-financing agency. During the last 3 years Government has sanctioned to HUDCO an amount of Rs. 47.75 crores—Rs.32.00 crores as investment in its equity capital and Rs. 15.75 crores as subsidy.

(b) and (c) A statement containing the State-wise amount of loan released and number of dwelling units sanctioned by HUDCO during the last 3 years is given below.

(d) The Seventh Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UT	1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
		Amount of loan released (Rs. in Cr)	No. of dwellings sanctioned	Amount of loan released (Rs. in crores)	No. of dwellings sanctioned	Amount of loan released (Rs. in crores)	No. of dwellings sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.84	61358	13.99	62093	33.62	37176
2.	Assam	0.19	—	0.27	293	0.38	48
3.	Bihar	3.95	15240	0.70	2192	1.77	1442
4.	Gujarat	15.59	54241	14.88	32277	21.92	60618
5.	Haryana	4.46	1702	6.15	6320	10.02	3842
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.99	210	0.90	598	0.60	626
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.19	54	0.27	48	—	—
8.	Karnataka	4.32	34610	12.00	48191	9.98	32994
9.	Kerala	4.33	15144	5.97	31310	11.82	27630
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4.37	9953	2.98	18739	6.36	1588
11.	Maharashtra	10.99	14828	20.14	32238	23.21	36073
12.	Manipur	—	144	0.29	—	0.25	—
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	115
14.	Orissa	3.09	4235	7.44	2629	5.00	10594
15.	Punjab	7.33	5871	8.65	3646	7.60	2108
16.	Rajasthan	17.85	36269	19.77	32119	19.78	22270
17.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	76
18.	Tamil Nadu	10.17	11806	16.08	23218	23.22	33389
19.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	290
20.	Uttar Pradesh	10.51	17288	14.96	17791	18.82	21679
21.	West Bengal	2.69	196	1.28	823	1.42	443
22.	Andaman Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	15	—	—
23.	Chandigarh	3.83	1730	2.12	1296	2.79	1141
24.	Delhi	—	—	1.12	333	1.16	24615
25.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	80
26.	Pondicherry	0.43	—	0.21	180	0.09	—
TOTAL		130.72*	284879	150.17*	316349	199.81	318837

*Includes an adjustment of Rs. 1.06 crores Pending Audit Adjustment.

Decontrol of Sugar

2979. SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are planning to decontrol sugar with a view to bring down the prices ;

(b) whether Government are aware that levy price of sugar is about Rs. 400/- a quintal while the price in the free market ranges between about Rs. 600/- to Rs. 950/- a quintal ;

(c) whether Government have examined as to whether in the event of decontrol the consumers will be all the more at the mercy of the traders; and

(d) if so, steps proposed by Government to bring down prices ?

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

(b) The all India average ex-factory price of levy sugar is Rs. 351.21 per quintal. The wholesale prices of free sale sugar of common grade in various important markets as on 7th August, 1985 were ranging from Rs. 740/- to Rs. 765/- per quintal.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Setting up of Free Trade Zone in Agriculture Sector

2980. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received any proposal that Free Trade Zones should be set up in the agricultural sector to supplement the export efforts of the industrial sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Central Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) There is no specific proposal for the setting up of Free Trade Zones in the agricultural sector.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Rules Re : Supply and use of Stationery in Government Departments

2981. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rules regarding supply and use of stationery in Government departments were under scrutiny of his Ministry ;

(b) whether the rules have been finalised and if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table of the House ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The rules have been finalised. As they are in the nature of administrative instructions for office use and not statutory rules framed under any Act of Parliament, they are not being laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Scarcity of Sugar in U.P.

2982. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the month-wise quantity of sugar demanded by the Government of Uttar Pradesh from January to April, 1985;

(b) the quantity of sugar supplied to Uttar Pradesh for each of these months; and

(c) in case the demanded quantity of sugar was supplied, the reasons for scarcity of sugar in various districts of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :
 (a) and (b) The Statewise monthly levy quotas of sugar are not based on the requirement or demand of the State Government. These are allotted on the basis of certain uniform norms out of the total available levy sugar for allocation to all the State Governments. Uttar Pradesh Govt. was allotted a levy sugar quota of 50,466 tonnes for each of the months of January to April, 1985 for distribution through the public distribution system.

(c) The responsibility of obtaining supplies against the monthly levy sugar quota allocation is that Uttar Pradesh Govt. since the State Govt. are themselves arranging the lifting of allotted levy sugar from the factories and the distribution thereof through the public distribution system.

[English]

Rural youths benefited under TRYSEM in Rajasthan

2983. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
 Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of rural youths from Rajasthan State who were benefited under TRYSEM in the Sixth Five Year Plan and amount of money spent on them; and

(b) the number of youths belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who were benefited under TRYSEM during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Number of Rural Youth benefited under TRYSEM during Sixth Plan :

(i) Number of Rural Youth trained

(ii) Number of trained youth who are employed

(iii) Amount of money spent on the Rural Youth during Sixth Plan

— for training : Rs. 7.40 crores

— for subsidy : Rs. 2.58 crores

Total : Rs. 9.98 crores

(b) Number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes benefited during Sixth Plan

(iv) Trained youth

— Scheduled Castes : 28,743

— Scheduled Tribes : 11,934

(v) Employment of trained youth

— Scheduled Castes : 18,089

— Scheduled Tribes : 6,750

Construction of houses on plots

2984. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :
 Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority has handed over possession of thousands of plots to the allottees in Rohini;

(b) whether the plot holder has to construct house on plot within a period of two years from the date of taking over possession;

(c) whether Government employees cannot start construction work for want of money which they can borrow from Government only on production of duly executed lease deed;

(d) whether Government contemplate to instruct the DDA to expedite the work of executing lease deeds so that Government employees are able to borrow loan and undertake construction work within the stipulated period of two years; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Borrowing from Government is one of the sources which can be availed of by a Government servant.

(d) and (e) Necessary instruction to expedite lease deeds have issued.

[Translation]

Allotment of land to SC/ST Landless Families

2985. SHRI LALA RAM KEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines issued by Government to State Governments for allotment of land to landless families belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) whether actual possession of the land allotted in Rajasthan under the guidelines has not been given so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) The National Guidelines for distribution of ceiling surplus land stipulate that while distributing surplus land, priority should be given to the landless agricultural workers, particularly those

belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. According to report from Rajasthan Government, under the pre-revised laws, a total of 3,89,978 acres of land have been distributed to 71,169 beneficiaries which number includes 26,274 Scheduled Castes and 10,155 Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries.

[English]

Development of high Yielding varieties of Sugarcane

2986. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether research efforts have been made to develop high-yielding short duration varieties of sugarcane which can mature in eight months against the usual crop duration of 12 to 18 months; and

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

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

(b) Six varieties of sugarcane namely 'COC. 671', 'COJ 64/Co 6907', 'CoA 7701', 'Co 7219' and 'Co 7704' which can mature in 8 to 10 months with very high sugar content and juice purity have been identified. Most of these varieties have already been released for cultivation and have become very popular in some of the sugarcane growing States and regions. As a result of their cultivation, the average sugar recovery of the sugar factories have gone up by 2 to 3 units. Besides the plant crop, some of them can ratoon well.

Salient features of some of these varieties are as follows:

Name of the variety	Yield tonnes/ha)	Commercial cane Sugar (Tonnes/ha)	Region
CoC	671	90	Tamilnadu
CoJ	64	85	Punjab
Co	6907	115	Andhra Pradesh
CoA	7701	94	-do-
Co	7219	159	Maharashtra
Co	7704	92	Tamilnadu

Assistance for housing schemes by International Agencies

2987. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of assistance, both financial and technical, rendered by international agencies to India for providing housing schemes during each of the Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) what has been the institutional arrangement for utilising such assistance during that period;

(c) the present arrangement for utilising international assistance for providing houses to the people; and

(d) the share of urban housing and rural housing in such assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (d) No financial and technical assistance from International Agencies has been received during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. During the Sixth Five Year Plan financial assistance received from International Agencies was passed on to HUDCO who in turn gave loan assistance to State Housing Boards, Development Authorities and other such eligible agencies of the State/Union Territory Governments. The details of the assistance received from such agencies are as under :

(I) ASSISTANCE FROM UNITED KINGDOM (RTA) FOR EWS HOUSING SCHEMES IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS : The project, known as the RTA Project, is in two phases. Government of the UK has provided financial grant amounting to £14.75 million and 24 million under Phase-I and II respectively. These funds are meant for EWS housing schemes both in rural and urban areas and more than 50% of this assistance is utilised for housing the rural poor.

II. WORLD BANK ASSISTED PROJECTS :

(a) **Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Project**

The World Bank has approved a loan of US \$ 24.1 million for an integrated urban development project in Madhya Pradesh, which is being co-financed by HUDCO. This project will provide improved services and shelter to nearly 3.5 lakh of urban poor in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) **Calcutta Urban Development Project-II**

The total cost of the project is Rs. 288 crores and is intended to cover provision of water supply, drainage, sanitation, shelter and area development etc.

(c) **Madras Urban Development Project-II**

The total cost of the project is US \$ 42.00 million and it provides for develop-

ment of sites and services, and other facilities including shelter loan to about 15,000 low income households, slum improvement, solid waste management etc.

(d) Kanpur Urban Development project :

The total cost of the project is Rs. 20.77 crores. The project provides for development of 14800 residential plots under sites and services, slum upgradation of 2000 households.

(e) Bombay Urban Development Project.

The total project cost is \$ 105 million and it covers development of sites and services (85000) cities) and slum upgradation (1,00,000 households)

III. SHELTER DESIGN AND ANALYSIS PROJECT OF US AID :

US AID authorities have contributed an amount of US \$ 2.5 lakhs for a research project for shelter design and analysis. Under this project, computer based model have been developed for design and analysis of shelter projects, financial planning, appraisal etc. HUDCO has also received a mini-computer under this project and the research already done in HUDCO is being adapted on this machine.

ICAR's units for R&D

2988. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) details of ICAR Units functioning in different States for different types of research;

(b) names of those places where these units were conducting research programme ;

(c) nature of research conducted by these units;

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up such more research units; and

(e) if so, when and the names of those places where these would be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is involved directly in agricultural research through its Central Institutes, Project Directorates, National Bureau and National Research Centres. The information with regard to the Units functioning in different States is indicated in the Statement enclosed (Annexure I). The names of the places where these units are functioning have been indicated in columns 3 & 5 Statement I below. ICAR Research Institutes and their regional and sub-stations carry out fundamental and applied research of both national and regional nature on the crop/ animal/discipline for which these have the mandate. The mandate of each institute is indicated by its name.

(d) Yes, Sir. During the 7th Plan the Council proposes to set up new Institutes, National Research Centres & Project Directorates. Their names have been indicated in the statement II below.

(e) The date of start and the location of these Institutes has not been decided as yet.

Statement I**Statement Showing ICAR Institutes/National Bureau/Project Directorates/National Research Centres Functioning in Different States/Union Territories**

State/ Union Terri- tories	Name of Institutes/ National Research Centres	Location	Regional Station/Sub- Station of the ICAR Institutes located in the respective States	Location
1	2	3	4	5

Agriculture

Andhra Pradesh	1. Central Tobacco Research Institute	Rajahmundry	1. Indian Agricultural Research Institute	Hyderabad
	2. Rice Project Directorate	Hyderabad	2. Central Tobacco Research Institute	Guntur
			3. Central Tobacco Research Instt.	Kandukur
	3. Oilseeds Project Directorate	Hyderabad	4. Central Tobacco Research Institute	Devara- palli
			5. Central Tobacco Research Institute	Chinthapalli
			6. Cotton Technological Research Laboratory	Guntur

Fisheries

4. *Dryland Agriculture Project Directorate	Hyderabad	1. Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute	Kakinada
		2. Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute	Tadepallin- gudam
5. National Academy for Agricultural Research Management	Hyderabad	3. Central Indian Fisheries Research Institute	Nagarjuna- sagar Dam
		4. Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute	Waltair

*The Project Directorate has been remained and inaugurated as the Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture and would be a full-fledged ICAR Institute in the VII Plan.

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5. Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute	Kakinada
6. Central Institute of Fisheries Education	Hyderabad
7. Central Institute of Fisheries Technology	Kakinada

Assam

1. Jute Agricultural Research Institute	Sorbhog
2. Central Plantation Crops Research Institute	Kabikuchi
3. National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning	Jorhat
4. Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute	Gauhati

Agriculture

Bihar	Indian Lac Research Institute	Ranchi	1. Indian Agricultural Research Institute	Pusa
			2. Indian Institute of Horticultural Research	Ranchi
			3. Central Potato Research Institute	Patna
			4. Central Rice Research Institute	Hazaribagh
			5. Cotton Technological Research Institute	Pusa

Fisheries

1. Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute	Bhagalpur
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2. Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute Buxar

3. Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute Muzaffarpur

Agriculture

Gujarat	National Research Centre for Groundnut	Junagadh	1. Indian Institute of Horticultural Research	Godhra
			2. National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning	Baroda
			3. Central Soil and Water Conservation Research & Training Institute	Vasad
			4. Central Arid Zone Research Institute	Bhuj

Fisheries

1. Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute Veraval

2. Central Institute of Fisheries Technology Veraval

Agriculture

Haryana	Central Soil Salinity Research Institute	Karnal	1. Indian Agricultural Research Institute	Sirsa
			2. Indian Agricultural Research Institute	Karnal
	National Dairy Research Institute	Karnal	3. Sugarcane Breeding Institute	Karnal
			4. Cotton Technological Research Laboratory	Hissar
			5. Central Institute of Cotton Research	Sirsa

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Fisheries

Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes Hissar

National Research Centre for Equines Hissar

1. Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute

Karnal

Himachal Pradesh Central Potato Research Institute Shimla

1. Indian Agricultural Research Institute

Shimla

National Research Centre on Mushroom Solan

2. Indian Agricultural Research Institute

Shimla

National Research Centre on Mushroom Solan

3. Indian Agricultural Research Institute

Kulu

4. Indian Agricultural Research Institute

Shimla

5. Central Potato Research Institute

Kufri

6. National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources

Shimla

Animal Science

1. Indian Veterinary Research Institute

Palampur

2. Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute

Kulu

Fisheries

1. Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute

Bilaspur

Jammu and Kashmir

Agriculture

1. Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute

Mansabai

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Animal Science

1. Indian Veterinary Research Institute

Srinagar

Fisheries

1. Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute

Srinagar

Agriculture

Karnataka Indian Instt. of Horticultural Research

Bangalore

1. Indian Agricultural Research Institute

Hebbal

National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources and Institute of Animal Genetics

Bangalore

3. Indian Institute of Horticultural Research

Genicappal

Advance Centre for Research on Black Cotton Soils of Karnataka

Dharwad

4. Central Plantation Crops Research Institute

Appangala

5. Central Plantation Crops Research Institute

Kidunettana

6. Central Plantation Crops Research Institute

Hirehalli

7. Central Plantation Crops Research Institute

Vittal

8. Central Plantation Crops Research Institute

Shantigodu

9. Central Tobacco Research Institute

Hunsur

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10. Cotton Technological Research Laboratory Dharwad

11. National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning Bangalore

12. Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Planning Institute Bellary

Animal Sciences

1. National Dairy Research Institute Bangalore

2. Indian Veterinary Research Institute Bangalore

Fisheries

1. Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute Bangalore

2. Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute Bangalore

3. Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute Karwar

Agriculture

Kerala	Central Plantation Crops Research Institute	Kasargod	1. Central Plantation Crops Research Institute	Calicut
	Central Tuber Crops Research Institute.	Trivendrum	2. Central Plantation Crops Research Institute	Kayangulam
			3. Central Plantation Crops Research Institute	Palode
			4. Central Plantation Crops Research Institute	Cannara
			5. Central Plantation Crops Research Institute	Trichur

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Central Insti-
tute of
Fisheries
Technology

Cochin

6. Sugarcane Breeding Inst-
itute

Cannanore

7. National Bureau of Plant
Genetic Resources

Trichur

Fisheries

Central Marine
Fisheries
Research
Institute

Cochin

1. Central Marine Fisheries
Research Institute

Ernakulam

2. Central Marine Fisheries
Reserach Institute

Cochin

3. Central Marine Fisheries
Research Institute

Narakkal

4. Central Marine Fisheries
Research Institute

Calicut

5. Central Marine Fisheries
Research Institute

Vizbinjam

6. Central Institute of Fish-
eries Technology

Calicut

Madhy

Central Insti-

Bhopal

Agriculture

Pradesh

tute of Agricultural

1. Indian Agricultural Res-
earch Institute

Indore

Engineering

2. Central Potato Research
Institute

Gwalior

3. Cotton Technological Res-
earch Laboratory

Indore

4. Indian Lac Research Inst-
itute

Dharamja-
igarh

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Animal Science

1. Indian Veterinary Research Bhopal Institute

Fisheries

1. Central Institute of Fisheries Education Hoshingabad

Agriculture

Mahara- shtra	Central Insti- tute for Cotton Research	Nagpur	1. Indian Agricultural Research Institute	Pune
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			2. National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources	Akola
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Cotton Tech- nological Research Laboratory	Bombay	3. Central Potato Research Institute	Rajgurnagar
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National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning	Nagpur	4. Cotton Technological Research Laboratory	Rahuri
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		5. Cotton Technological Resea- rch Laboratory	Nagpur
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Central Institute of Fisheries Education	Bombay	6. Cotton Techonological Research Laboratory	Nanded
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		7. National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning	Nagpur
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Animal Science

1. National Dairy Research Institute Bombay

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Fisheries

1. Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute Pune
2. Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute Bombay
3. Central Institute of Fisheries Technology Colaba

Manipur

ICAR Research Complex for Imphal NEH Region

**Meghalaya ICAR Research
Complex for
NEH Region.**

Shillong

1. National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources Shillong
2. Central Potato Research Institute Shillong

Nagaland National Research Centre for Mithun (Nagaland) Purba (Nagaland)

ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region

Origins

Central Rice Research Institute

Agriculture

1. Jute Agricultural Research Institute	Bambra
2. Central Tuber Crops Research Institute	Bhubane- shwar

Fisheries

1. Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute	Kausalyaganj
2. Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute	Puri
3. Central Institute of Fisheries Technology	Sambalpur

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4. Central Institute of
Fisheries Technology

Baurla

*Agriculture***Punjab**

1. Central Potato Research
Institute

Jullundur

2. Cotton Technological
Research Laboratory

Ludhiana

3. Central Institute for
Research on Buffaloes

Nabha

Agriculture

Rajasthan Central Arid Zone
Research Institute

Jodhpur

1. Central Arid Zone
Research Institute

Bikaner

Central Sheep & Wool Avikanagar
Research Institute

2. Central Arid Zone Research Jaisalmer
Institute

3. Central Arid Zone
Research Institute

Pali

National Research
Centre for Camel

Bikaner

4. National Bureau of Plant
Genetic Resources

Jodhpur

5. Central Soil & Water Conser- Kota
vation Research & Training
Institute

6. Cotton Technological
Research Laboratory

Sriganga-
nagar

*Animal Science***Sikkim**

1. Central Sheep & Wool
Research Institute

Bikaner

ICAR Research Complex for Gangtok
NEH Region

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Agriculture

Tamil Nadu	Sugarcane Breeding Research Instt.	Coimbatore	1. Indian Agriculture Research Institute 2. Central Rice Research Institute 3. Central Institute of Cotton Research 4. Central Potato Research Institute 5. Central Potato Research Institute 6. Central Tobacco Resesrch Institute 7. Central Soil & Water Conservation Research & Training Institute 8. Cotton Technological Research Laboratory	Wellington Aduthurai Coimbatore Kodaikanal Ootaca-mund Badnasundur Ootaca-mund Coimbatore
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Animal Science

1. Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute

Fisheries

1. Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute
2. Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute
3. Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute

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4. Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute Tuticorin

5. Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute Mandapam

6. Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute Madras

Agriculture

Tripura

1. ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region Lombuchera (Agartala)

Uttar Pradesh

Indian Grassland & Fodder Research Institute Jhansi 1. Vivekanand Parvatiya Krishi Anusandhan Shala Nainital

2. Indian Agricultural Research Institute Kanpur

Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research Lucknow 3. Central Potato Research Institute Modipuram

*Central Institute for Horticulture for Northern Plains Lucknow 4. Jute Agricultural Research Pratapgarh Institute

5. Central Potato Research Institute Mukteswar

Vivekananda Parvatiya Krishi Anusandhan Shala Almora 6. Central Potato Research Institute Daurala

Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute Dehradun 7. Central Soil and Water Conservation Research & Training Institute Agra

*This Institute has already been inaugurated in the VI Plan and is operating as a full-fledged Institute in the VII Plan.

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Animal Science

Indian Veterinary Research Institute	Izat-	1. Indian Veterinary Research	Mukteswar
Central Avian	nagar	Institute	
Research Institute	Izatnagar		

Fisheries

Central Institute for Research on Goat	Mukhdom	1. Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute	Rihand	
National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources	Allaha- bad	2. Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute	Allahabad	
Pulses Projects Directorate	Kanpur	3. Central Institute of Fisheries Education	Agra	
West Bengal	Jute Agriculture Research Institute	Barrack- pore	1. Indian Agricultural Research Institute	Darjeeling
			2. Jute Agricultural Research Institute	Burdwan
Jute Technological Research Laboratory	Calcutta	3. Central Plantation Crops Research Instt.	Mohitnagar	
Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute	Barrack- pore	4. Central Potato Research Institute	Darjeeling	
		5. Central Rice Research Institute	Pansukra	
		6. Central Soil Salinity Research Institute	Canning Town	
		7. National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning	Calcutta	
		8. Central Tobacco Research Institute	Dinhatta	

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Animal Science

1. National Dairy Research Institute Haringhatta

2. Indian Veterinary Research Institute Calcutta

Fisheries

1. Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute Kakdwip

2. Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute Kalyani

3. Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute Rahra

4. Central Institute of Fisheries Education Barrackpore

Agriculture

Andaman and Nicobar Islands Central Agricultural Research Institute for Andaman and Nicobar Groups of Islands

Port-Blair

1. Central Plantation Crops Research Institute Port-Blair

Arunachal Pradesh National Research Centre for Yak

Nikma-dong

1. ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region Basar

Chandigarh

Agriculture

1. Central Soil & Water Conservation Research & Training Education Chandigarh

Delhi Indian Agriculture Research Institute

New Delhi

1. National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning New Delhi

Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute

New Delhi

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**National Bureau of
Plant Genetic
Resources**

**Wheat Project
Directorate**

**Goa,
Daman
and Diu**

**Lakshad-
weep and
Minicoy
Islands**

Mizoram

**New
Delhi**

**New
Delhi**

Agriculture

**1. Central Plantation Crop
Research Institute** **Ella**

Fisheries

**1. Central Institute of
Fisheries Technology** **Panaji**

Agriculture

Central Plantation Crops **Lakshadweep**
Research Institute

Fisheries

Central Marine Fisheries **Minicoy**
Research Institute

ICAR Research Complex **Kolasib**
for NEH Region

Statement II

**I.C.A.R. Institute/National Research Centres/Project Directorates proposed to be
setup during the 7th Plan period.**

I. INSTITUTES

(i) *Agriculture*

- 1. Central Institute for Temperate Horticultures**
- 2. Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering & Technology.**

(ii) *Animal Science and Fisheries*

- 1. National Institute of Animal Genetics**
- 2. Brackish Water Fish Culture Institute.**

(iii) *Publication and Information*

1. Institute of Communication for Agriculture Sciences

II. NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTERS(i) *Agriculture*

1. National Biotechnology Centre for Crop Sciences
2. National Research Centre for Sorghum.
3. National Research Centre for Allied Fibres
4. National Research Centre for Soybean
5. National Research Centre for Banana
6. National Research Centre for Citrus
7. National Research Centre for Arid Horticulture
8. National Research Centre for Medicinal and Aromatic Plant.
9. National Research Centre for Spices
10. National Research Centre for Onion & Garlic
11. National Research Centre for Cashew
12. National Research Centre for Orchids
13. National Research Centre for Weed Control
14. Water Technology Centre for Eastern Region
15. National Research Centre for Agro-forestry

(ii) *Animal Sciences—Fisheries*

1. National Research Centre on Meat and Meat Products Technology
2. National Research Centre on Cold Water Fishery
3. National Biotechnology Centre on Animal Health
4. National Biotechnology Centre on Animal Production

III. *PROJECT DIRECTORATE

1. Project Directorate Vegetables
2. Project Directorate Agronomic Research
3. Project Directorate Water Management
4. Project Directorate Cattle
5. Project Directorate Poultry

Retrenchments in Wagon Industry

2989. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum on the retrenchments in wagon industry which caused serious difficulties in West Bengal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAPOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b) The Labour Minister received a memorandum from a delegation of trade unions on the situation arising out of the retrenchment of workers in the Burnpur Works of Burn Standard Company Limited, Calcutta due to cut in orders for wagons by the Railway Board. According to the Railway Board, with whom the matter was taken up, the reduction in the railway's procurement of wagons during 1985-86 has been due to severe resource constraint. Efforts are, however, being made to find additional funds for procurement of wagons within the outlay that would be made available under the Seventh Plan the details of which are yet to be finalised.

Watersheds in West Bengal

2990. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment was made of the watersheds in the catchments areas of flood prone rivers of Gangetic Basin during the Sixth Five Year Plan particularly with reference to the State of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the number of watersheds identified in West Bengal;

(c) the capital outlay for development thereof;

(d) whether this scheme will continue during the Seventh Plan also; and

(e) if so, the anticipated capital outlay therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF KURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) A Centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchments of Flood Prone Rivers of Gangetic Basin initiated in 8 Catchments during the Sixth Five Year Plan. This scheme includes two catchments namely Ajoy and Rupnarain in the State of West Bengal. Integrated soil and water conservation measures have been taken up in 4 watersheds of Ajoy and 23 watersheds of Rupnarain catchments.

(c) An amount of Rs. 242.49 lakhs was released to the State of West Bengal during the Sixth Five Year Plan for integrated watershed management measures in Ajoy and Rupnarain catchments.

(d) and (e) The proposal for continuing the Centrally sponsored scheme during the Seventh Five Year Plan and outlays for the same are yet to be approved by the Planning Commission. However, during 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 100 lakhs has been allocated to the State of West Bengal for executing the programme in Ajoy and Rupnarain catchments.

Extension of ESI Scheme to Retired Personnel

2991. SHRI NARSINGHRAO SURYAVANSI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for covering of the retired employees under Employees State Insurance scheme.

(b) whether ESI Corporation has worked out any scheme in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, when the scheme is expected to be finalized ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (d) There is no proposal

to cover the retired employees under the ESI Scheme. It has, however, been represented on behalf of workers that ESIC should continue to provide medical benefits after retirement. The matter would require examination but there is no scheme under consideration at present.

P.F., Family Pension and Deposit Linked Insurance for the Employees in Plantation

2992. SHRI PIYUSH TIRAKY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 provides for Provident Fund, Family Pension and Deposit Linked Insurance for the employees in Plantations;

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to ascertain that the employers in Tea gardens comply with the law; and

(c) how many defaulters have so far been punished for violation of the law ?

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

(b) and (c) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Vegetable Stores Godown of NDDB

2993. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Dairy Development Board have drawn up a massive programme to set up vegetable storage godowns and distribution centres in different parts of the capital; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRA-KAR) : (a) The National Dairy Development Board has drawn up a programme for

setting up a Central Distribution Facility and retail outlets for marketing of fruits and vegetables in the Capital.

(b) It is proposed to establish a Central Distribution Facility where the produce could be received, graded and stored. The Produce would be distributed to the consumers through about 200 retail outlets proposed to be established in various parts of Delhi. So far only 11 retail outlets have been set up and more outlets would be opened with the establishment of the Central Distribution Facility.

ICAR Research Centre in Bihar

2994. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research has proposal to set up research centres in Bihar for paddy and sugarcane;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when such centres are proposed to be set up and the proposed locations thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up research centre on dryland farming in Bihar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRA-KAR) : (a) and (b) The Council have proposal to set up a regional centre of the Sugarcane Breeding Institute (Coimbatore) in Bihar during the Seventh Plan subject to the availability of plan resources approval by Planning Commission and Finance. Apart from this, a Regional Research Centre at Agawanpur in Saharsa District with sub-stations at Jalalgadh (Purnea) and at Katihar are proposed to be established under the Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa (Bihar) to work on major crops of the region including paddy and sugarcane.

(c) and (d) A Coordinating Centre of the All India Coordinated Project on Dry-

land Agriculture is proposed to be set up under the Rajindra Agricultural University during the Seventh Plan, subject to the availability of funds and clearance by Planning Commission/Finance.

[*Translation*]

Handing Over of Flats (SFS III) in Vijay Mandal Enclave by DDA

2995. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 885 on 25 March, 1985 regarding handing over the flats (SFS III) in Vijay Mandal Enclave by DDA and state :

(a) whether 196 houses in question had been allotted by July, 1985, if not, the reasons therefor and also the reasons for delay in this regard;

(b) the number of applicants on the waiting list under the said scheme; and

(c) the time by which houses will be allotted after completion to them ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*English*]

Violation of Safety Rules in Collieries in Asansol and Raniganj Area

2996. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK :
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the gross violation of safety rules in most of the collieries in Asansol and Raniganj area; and

(b) if so, steps taken against the mines officials responsible for negligence and violation of safety rules ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the Director General of Mines Safety, 93 out of 121 coal mines in Asansol and Raniganj areas were inspected by the officers of the Directorate General of Mines Safety during the period from 1st January to 31st July, 1985. Consequent on the inspections, the following action has been taken by the Directorate :

- (1) Orders prohibiting employment served on 8 mine managements.
- (2) Permission to extract coal was withdrawn in one case.
- (3) Notices under section 22(1) and 22A(1) of the Mines Act, 1952 issued in 3 cases; and
- (4) Warning letters issued to the managements of 13 other mines.

Central Assistance for Updating Industrial Training Institutes

2297. Dr. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether some State Governments demanded adequate Central assistance for updating of the Industrial Training Institutes at the last Conference of Labour Ministers held in Delhi;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) steps so far taken by Government for updating the Industrial Training Institutes ?

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

(b) The Conference expressed concern at the outdated equipment available in most Government Industrial Training Institutes in the country and stressed that there was an immediate need for replacing and

modernising equipment in these Industrial Training Institutes. This could be achieved only if adequate funds are made available through a centrally sponsored scheme. The Conference was of the view that the Planning Commission should give priority to the proposal of the Ministry of Labour on these lines.

(c) Government of India has agreed in principle.

(d) A Centrally sponsored scheme with an outlay of about Rs. 1700.00 lakhs is being formulated as a matching contribution from Government of India for the replacement of old and obsolete equipment and machinery in the State Government Industrial Training Institutes. The scheme would be examined after it is formulated in necessary detail.

Misuse Charges Claimed from the Bhartiya Kala Kendra

2998. SHRI D.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2990 on 15 April, 1985 regarding misuse charges claimed from the Bhartiya Kala Kendra and state :

(a) whether Bhartiya Kala Kendra has rented out a part of its premises to Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation;

(b) whether any misuse charges have been demanded from the Bhartiya Kala Kendra and if so, the basis on which the misuse charges have been calculated;

(c) whether permission will be granted to other cultural institutions in new Delhi who may wish to rent out a part of their building to other Government Undertakings; and

(d) whether they will also be extended the same facilities as given to the Bhartiya Kala Kendra ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The misuse charges are calculated according to the prescribed

formula and are based on the area under misuse and prevailing land value;

(c) The institutional properties can not be allowed to be used for purposes other than those given in the terms of Lease. Temporary regularisation of the breaches is, however, made on payment of misuse charges with a clear undertaking from the lease for removing the breaches by a specified date.

(d) In view of the reply to Part (c), this does not arise.

Allocation of Rice to Andhra Pradesh

2999. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government had requested for enhancement of mill levy rice from 50 per cent to 75 per cent and higher allocation to Andhra Pradesh for its social welfare programme and if so, Government's decision therein ;

(b) whether Andhra Pradesh Government have also requested for declaring Andhra Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation as a notified agency for procurement of rice under Central Pool and suitable guarantee for the purpose and if so, the reasons for not agreeing to this proposal ; and

(c) whether higher procurement during the last three years has not adversely affected export of rice to neighbouring States ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The request of the Andhra Pradesh Government to enhance the present 50% mill levy to 75% was not agreed to, as enhancement of the levy rate would adversely affect open market availability of rice, and other undesirable consequences. A special additional allocation of 75,000 tonnes of rice was made to the State Government against their request for an additional allocation of 2 lakh tonnes.

(b) The State Government's request was not agreed to as it is the policy of the Government that there shou'd not be simultaneous procurement for both State and Central Pools in the same State as otherwise, there would be a clash of interests, difficulties in apportionment of areas, etc.

(c) The quantity of rice exported to other States from Andhra Pradesh has not been estimated.

Agricultural Production in West Bengal during Sixth Plan

3000. SHRI BIROLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the targets and actual agricultural achievements under the Twenty Point Programme in West Bengal as compared to the targets and actual agricultural achievements in other States/Union Territories during the Sixth Plan period ; and

(b) what was the rank of West Bengal among the States/Union Territories in the

matter of achieving the agricultural targets under the Twenty Point Programme during the Sixth Plan Period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The New 20-Point Programme was announced on 14th January, 1982 and its implementation was taken up in 1982-83. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is concerned with dryland agriculture and production of Pulses and Vegetable Oilseeds. Three statements giving State-wise targets and achievements of Dryland Farming (Watershed Development) Programme and production of Pulses and Vegetable Oilseeds for the year 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 are enclosed. For 1984-85, State-wise information regarding production of pulses and oilseeds has not been given in the below statements I to III as the final estimates of these crops are not yet available.

(b) The ranking of the performance of States regarding implementation of the New Twenty Point Programme is based on the progress under 17 items and not only items relating to agriculture.

Statement I

Micro-watersheds Identified for intensive Development

State	(In Nos.)					
	1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
	Target	Achiev- ment	Target	Achiev- ment	Target	Achieve- ment
1. Andhra Pradesh	250	250	250	250	250	250
2. Assam	125	125	125	125	125	125
3. Bihar	300	350	350	65	215	215
4. Gujarat	200	200	200	200	200	200
5. Haryana	87	134	134	56	134	94
6. Himachal Pradesh	50	50	50	50	50	50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	75	79	79	79	79	79
8.	Karnataka	150	175	175	174	175	379
9.	Kerala	140	198	198	198	198	198
10.	Madhya Pradesh	420	620	620	603	620	603
11.	Maharashtra	296	296	296	469	469	523
12.	Manipur	26	5	5	25	25	25
13.	Meghalaya	24	35	35	—	35	—
14.	Nagaland	21	2	2	—	2	—
15.	Orissa	280	370	370	232	370	341
16.	Punjab	60	16	16	13	16	16
17.	Rajasthan	200	200	200	200	200	46
18.	Sikkim	3	—	—	—	3	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	200	212	212	212	212	212
20.	Tripura	17	17	17	17	17	17
21.	Uttar Pradesh	600	600	600	898	898	898
22.	West Bengal	200	298	298	100	298	117
23.	Union	100	14	14	1	18	—
Total		3824	4246	4246	3967	4609	4392

Statement II*Production of Pulses*

(In thousand tonnes)

States	1982-83		1983-84		1984-85
	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment	Target
1. Andhra Pradesh	430	585	460	533	476
2. Assam	68	53	71	51	72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Bihar	730	702	853	702	850
4.	Gujarat	313	473	367	559	318
5.	Haryana	1124	315	704	363	520
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	9	—	13	13
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	30	—	31	33
8.	Karnataka	650	519	770	594	801
9.	Kerala	—	21	25	21	12
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2190	2608	2700	2685	2441
11.	Maharashtra	1028	963	1048	1258	1064
12.	Orissa	1004	922	898	1050	935
13.	Punjab	307	122	215	137	190
14.	Rajasthan	1890	1570	2053	1659	2099
15.	Tamil Nadu	421	210	283	255	319
16.	Uttar Pradesh	2940	2542	3000	2482	2608
17.	West Bengal	365	198	278	245	198
18.	Union Territories and others.	80	15	109	20	51
Total		13540	11857	13834	13655	13000
			(13000— 13500)	(13000)		(13000)

Note :—Figures in brackets indicate the all-India targets fixed by the Planning Commission.

Statement III

Production of Oilseeds

(In thousand tonnes)

State	1982-83		1983-84		1984-85
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target
1. Andhra Pradesh	1342	1256	1550	1815	1400
2. Assam	86	135	115	153	130
3. Bihar	144	144	150	121	143
4. Gujarat	2745	1785	2930	2473	2840
5. Haryana	90	117	170	164	160
6. Himachal Pradesh	—	6	10	7	10
7. Jammu and Kashmir	40	51	70	54	65
8. Karnataka	933	784	850	1023	1035
9. Kerala	24	12	28	12	21
10. Madhya Pradesh	1201	876	1200	1155	1355
11. Maharashtra	1040	1060	1250	1458	1322
12. Orissa	383	590	600	687	669
13. Punjab	166	133	200	115	150
14. Rajasthan	495	626	650	952	724
15. Tamil Nadu	1274	914	1425	1157	1135
16. Uttar Pradesh	1915	1336	2100	1244	1730
17. West Bengal	105	170	170	194	105
18. Union Territories and others	55	30	70	30	6
Total :	12038	9995	13538	12814	1300

(11800—12000) (12500) (13000)

Note :—Figures in brackets indicate the All India Targets fixed by Planning Commission.

**Aralam State farm at Cannanore
(Kerala)**

3001. SHRI M. RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of aid obtained from U.S.S.R. to set up the Aralam State farm at Cannanore in Kerala;

(b) whether it is a fact that one of the main causes for loss and poor output of the farm is the frequent changes in management personnel and their varied ideas about plantations/cultivation; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up of an Advisory Committee consisting of people's representatives, experts in agriculture, trade union members etc. for efficient functioning of the farm ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Gift Agricultural Machinery and Spare parts worth Rs. 23.99 lakhs (CIF Value) was received from the Government of USSR for Central State Farm, Aralam, District : Cannanore (Kerala).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) State Farms Corporation of India has already set up an Advisory Committees based on certain uniform policy and pattern for all the Farms, including Cannanore. The Advisory Committees consist of Agriculture Production Commissioner of the State, Director of Agriculture, Chief Engineer, Labour Commissioner, representative from Electricity Board, Scientists from Research Institutes like Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Central Tuber Crop Institute, Rubber Board, Coconut Board, Directorate of Cashewnut Development etc. All policy matters and progress of the farms are discussed at the Advisory Committee meetings.

Besides, a Farm Development Council is functioning at Cannanore Farm in which trade unions are also represented. No other Advisory Committee is proposed to be set up in the circumstances.

Working of Censor Board

3002. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the working of the Censor Board is far from satisfactory and films of poor quality get by ;

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to exhibit films in Hindi and foreign languages over Doordarshan having 'A' Certificate ; and

(d) if so, details thereof and from when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. All films are examined by the Central Board of Film Certification in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and the guidelines issued thereunder. A copy of the guidelines is laid on the Table of the House (*Placed in Library see No LT 1348 185*). The members of the Board and its advisory panels and examining officers are directed time and again to strictly adhere to the guidelines while examining films. Whenever any violation of the guidelines in certified films comes to the notice of the Government, necessary corrective action is taken.

(c) and (d) It has been decided to telecast feature films with 'A' certificate in all languages over Doordarshan only after removing those portions which are not suitable for family viewing.

Unhygienic Conditions of Government Quarters at Aram Bagh

3003. SHRI OWAIS : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that residents of type C quarters at Aram Bagh are feeling insecure for the last two years due

to prevailing unhygienic conditions, constant seepage of water, stagnation of drainage water and cracks appearing in the flats because of the sub-standard material used in the construction and that requests to the Director General (Works) proved futile ;

(b) if so, the reasons for failure to remove the grievances after such a long time of allotment ; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) is in negative, what steps Government propose to take to remove the grievances and by when ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) There is neither any report nor any cause for feeling of insecurity by the residents. There is also no report of cracks in the building due to use of sub-standard material. Presently, construction activity is going on allround this area and the final drainage arrangements of the area is being done.

Director General (Works), CPWD is aware of some inconveniences to the occupants due to construction activities going on in the area. Some stop-gap arrangements for drainage and filling of depressions on the road have considerably improved the position.

The area is under-development and the works of development of entire complex, like road levelling of the area, development of parks etc. are still in progress. The activities over the entire complex is likely to be completed within one year.

Day-to-day complaints of the residents are being attended to.

Proposal to Construct FCI Godown in Ettumanoor (Kerala)

3004. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct Food Corporation of India God-

own in Ettumanoor, Kottayam District, Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the time by which the construction work would start ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Black-Market of Fertilizers in Manipur

3005. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some of the fertilisers are so much in demand in Manipur that they are sold in black market ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not supplying fertilisers in sufficient quantities to meet the full demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) There are no reports of any black marketing of fertilisers in Manipur.

(b) There are adequate levels of stocks of all varieties of fertiliser in the region to meet the demand of fertilisers of Manipur. The supplies are made against the demands made by the State Government as they are the sole distributing agency in the State.

[Translation]

Construction of Houses on Hire Purchase Basis

3006. KUMARI D.K. THARA DEVI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme to provide houses to lower and

middle income group people on hire-purchase basis ;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) :

(a) to (c) Housing is a State subject. State Governments/UTs are free to formulate and implement various Social Housing Scheme in accordance with their needs and plan priorities.

However, with the re-classification of Social Housing Schemes in July 1982, which was based on the income criteria, the States/UTs have been advised to ensure that the Schemes are invariably related to EWS, LIG and MIG for which persons having house-hold income upto Rs. 350/-, Rs. 351/- to 600/- and Rs. 601 to 1500/- per month respectively, are eligible.

[English]

Women Workers in Tobacco Companies in Andhra Pradesh

3007. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of women workers working in Tobacco companies registered in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) whether these women workers are being paid minimum wages by the private management ; and

(c) if not, the measures taken to implement the Minimum Wages Act for women working in Tobacco companies effectively ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T.

ANJIAH) : (a) to (c) Figures relating to the total number of women workers in tobacco companies registered in Andhra Pradesh would be available with the State Government of Andhra Pradesh. Fixation and payment of minimum wages in the tobacco industry falls within the jurisdiction of the State Government.

Storage Capacity of Foodgrains in Karnataka

3008. SHRI H.G. RAMULU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the present storage capacity of foodgrains available in Karnataka ;

(b) the new storage construction programmes in Karnataka :

(c) the details of storage capacities available in different places and new places where godowns are proposed to be built with capacities thereof ; and

(d) whether the procurement is highest in Raichur District of Karnataka, if so, the proportionate storage capacity there ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) As on 1.7.1985, the covered storage capacity for foodgrains with Food Corporation of India in Karnataka was 2.88 lakh tonnes.

(b) The Food Corporation of India is expected to construct additional storage capacity of 0.61 lakh tonnes for food grains in Karnataka during 1985-86.

(c) A statement is given below.

(d) The procurement in Raichur District is the highest in Karnataka. The storage capacity with Food Corporation of India for foodgrains at Raichur is 8,900 tonnes.

Statement

Covered Storage Capacity with the Food Corporation of India in Karnataka as on 1.7.1985.

Sl. No.	Name of the Centre	Storage capacity (in thousand tonnes)
1	2	3
1.	Krishna Raja Puram (Bangalore)	104.07
2.	Krishna Raja Nagar	5.00
3.	Kolar Gold Fields	5.50
4.	Maddur	83.00
5.	Nanjungud	8.34
6.	Hongasandra	13.00
7.	Mysore	2.10
8.	Mandya	1.00
9.	Bangarpet	10.28
10.	Tumkur	3.94
11.	Belgaum	8.00
12.	Amargol	10.00
13.	Gadag	13.00
14.	Gulbarga	4.70
15.	Hubli	11.00
16.	Hospet	0.50
17.	Kaveri	1.00
18.	Raichur	8.90
19.	Bailhongal	1.00
20.	Koppa	2.50
21.	Gangauthi	4.00
22.	Bellary	1.00
23.	Sindhanpur	2.00
24.	Siruguppa	1.50

1	2	3
25.	Akkialpur	1.00
26.	Bhadrawati	5.00
27.	V.R.M.G. (Bangalore)	5.00
28.	E.R.G. (Bangalore)	15.00
29.	Mangalore	8.25
30.	Shikaripur	2.00
31.	Davangere	7.70
32.	Panembur	3.50
33.	Honali	2.00
34.	Godikoppa	11.35
35.	Holenarasipur	0.30
36.	Arsikere	0.20
37.	Hasan	0.20
38.	Malebennur	0.50
39.	Harihar	0.50

Storage Capacity Expected to be constructed by Food Corporation of India in Karnataka in 1985-86

Sl. No.	Centre	Capacity (in thousand tonnes)
1.	Whitefield	50.00
2.	Hubli	1.67
3.	K.R.Puram	1.28
4.	Maddur	1.22
5.	Bhadrawati	0.64
6.	K.R. Nagar	6.19

61.00

Reduction of Quota of Rice for Maharashtra

3009. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reduced the monthly allotment of rice from 75,000 M.T's to 25,000 M.T's per month to Maharashtra ;

(b) if so, the reasons for this cut in rice allotment ;

(c) whether Government are considering to increase the allocation of rice to the State Government ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) There has been no recent reduction in the monthly allocations of rice to Maharashtra. However, in the year 1982, in the context of the need to strictly regulate the stock releases from the Central Pool, the allocations of rice to various States were rationalised and, in case of Maharashtra, the allocation, which was at 75,000 tonnes for April, 1982 and 60,000 tonnes in May, 1982, was fixed at 25,000 tonnes in June, 1982.

(c) Additional allocations of 5,000 tonnes of rice have been made to Maharashtra each month for June, July and August, 1985, raising their monthly allocation to 30,000 tonnes. This is being further raised to 35,000 tonnes for September, 1985. In addition a special one-time allocation of 20,000 tonnes of rice was also made to the State Government in July, 1985.

(d) Does not arise.

News Captioned "CBI Probes Fail to Have Impact"

3010. DR. G.S. RAJHANS :
SHRI G. BHOOPATHY :
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN :
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item captioned "CBI probes fail to have impact" appearing in Indian Express dated 12 June, 1985 ;

(b) whether CBI has complained that its recommendations in the registered cases and investigated against various officers of the DDA have been treated very lightly ;

(c) the details of the cases and recommendations made by the CBI against the officers of DDA and action taken by Ministry in this regard;

(d) whether Government propose to hand over these cases to the Central Vigilance Commissioner ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It had been made out that punishment meted out to the party charged was not commensurate with the lapses.

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

Improving lot of Tribals and Backward Classes

3011. SHRI V. SOBHNADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether tribals and backward classes depend on agriculture alone for their sustenance and livelihood ;

(b) whether it is a fact that despite their dependance on agriculture there is no machinery to channelise their produce to get them good and reasonable returns or even to distribute better seeds or to make them aware of benefits of mechanised farming ;

(c) if so, steps being taken by Government to better the lot of the tribals and backward classes in remote areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDUL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Though the tribals and backward class depend on agriculture to a great extent but in addition to agriculture they are also dependent on animal husbandry, fisheries, cottage industries and minor forest produce for their sustenance and livelihood.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The State Governments have set up Large seized Multipurpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPS) in Tribal areas to provide at one contact point all types of credit required for production investment, purchase of consumer requisities, etc., procurement of forest produce and also assist them in marketing of their agricultural produce and product of their subsidiary occupations. Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations/Federations are functioning as apex organisations at the State level in some States to help the primary level societies in marketing of procured agricultural and minor produce.

Effective arrangements exist for supply of agricultural inputs to the farmers. In order to make aware of benefits of mechanised farming, under the centrally sponsored scheme, improved agricultural implements are being demonstrated to the farmers and subsidised improved implements are also being made available in selected areas.

[Translation]

Procurement of Milk from Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation

3012. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy takemilk from Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation (RCDF) ;

(b) the price of milk per litre paid to the (RCDF) ;

(c) the price of milk per litre paid to the milk producers by the RCDF ;

(d) whether the price per litre paid by DMS/Mother Dairy was increased by the Government, if so the date when such increase had been made; and

(e) whether the increased amount is being received by the milk producers from the same date or there has been some delay and whether the price received by them is lesser or they will be receiving the same price ?

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

(b) As per the agreements effective from 1.11.84 to 31.10.85 entered into by the Mother Dairy and Delhi Milk Scheme with Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation (RCDF), the prices paid/payable to RCDF for supply of milk excluding transport charges are as follows :

Rs./kg

(i) Mixed Milk

(a) Flush Season (Nov. & Dec. 84; Jan & Feb 85) 3.95

(b) Transitory Season (March, August to Oct. 85) 4.15

(c) Lean Season 4.45

(April to July, 85)

(ii) Cow Milk

All Seasons 3.49

(c) As per the information furnished by the RCDF, the following price has been paid/payable by it to the milk producers, per litre of milk :

	(Rs./litre)	
	Mixed Milk	Cow Milk
(i) Flush season	3.10	2.40
(ii) Transitory Season		
(a) March 1985	3.10	2.40
(b) Aug— Oct. 1985	3.30	2.60
(iii) Lean Season	3.30	2.60

(d) Delhi Milk Scheme/Mother Dairy increased the purchase price of milk procured from RCDF at the time of renewing their annual agreement effective from 1st November 1984. The purchase price of Mixed Milk was increased by 54 paise per kg. for the period from 1.11.84 to 31.3.85 and from 1.8.85 to 31.10.85, and by 50 paise per kg. for the period from 1.4.85 to 31.7.85. In the case of Cow Milk the purchase price has been increased by 45 paise per kg. uniformly for the entire contract period.

(e) RCDF has to pay commission to societies, local transport and union overheads in addition to the payment made to producers. Prices paid/payable to producers during different seasons of the period of current agreement are mentioned in the reply to part (c) of the question.

[English]

Supply of fertilizers to farmers in Orissa

3013. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have encouraged the farmers to use the fertilizers which is made available by Government to the states;

(b) if so, the quantity of fertilizers made available to Orissa during the current Kharif season to the farmers; and

(c) the quantity supplied during the last year to the State of Orissa ?

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

(b) availability of fertilizers in the State from 1st April to 15th July, 1985 during the current Kharif, 1985 season was about 55.6 thousand tonnes of nutrients, against the estimated consumption of 75 thousand tonnes for the period 1st April to 30th September, 1985.

(c) A quantity of about 1.36 lakh tonnes of fertilizers nutrients was made available to the State of Orissa in 1984-85.

Implementation of land Reforms in Madhya Pradesh

3014. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister during his tour to Madhya Pradesh expressed his dis-satisfaction with the implementation of land reforms; and

(b) if so, what steps are contemplated to speed up the process of land reforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Seminar on Urban Transport held in Delhi in 1985

3015. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a seminar on urban transport held in Delhi on July 13-14, 1985 has suggested that transport policy should be formulated before the land use pattern is decided upon; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) The International Seminar on Integrated Urban Transport organised in New Delhi on July 13-14, 1985 by the Ministry of Works and Housing in association with the Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd. and the London Transport International Services Ltd., discussed a broad range of topics pertaining to transportation policy including integra-

tion of land use-cum-transportation planning.

Jute Mills Defaulting in payment of Provident fund Contributions

3016. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the jute mills are the biggest defaulters in depositing Provident Fund contribution;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The jute mills in West Bengal, particularly the exempted ones, are among the worst defaulters in depositing the provident fund contributions;

(b) and (c) A statement showing the names of the defaulting jute mills, the amount outstanding against them, period of default and the action taken by the Provident Fund authorities to realise the outstanding dues is given below.

AUGUST 12, 1985

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the establishment	Amount of arrears (Rs. in lakhs)	Period of default	Action taken
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	M/s Kelvin Jute Co. Ltd.	209.32	6/74 to 2/85	Prosecution under section 14 (2A) of the EPF and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and action under section 406/409 IPC has been initiated upto 11/81. The establishment has however, obtained stay order—from the High Court of Calcutta.
2.	M/s Khardah Co. Ltd.	33.32	3/74 to 5/74 11/80 to 12/80	Prosecution case has been filed upto 3/75. A claim has also been preferred before the Commissioner of payments.
3.	M/s Megna Mills Ltd.	403.75	9/74 to 3/76 5/79 to 7/80 8/81 to 6/82 9/82 to 2/85	Civil Rule has been obtained by the establishment restraining the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner from taking any action for realisation of outstanding dues. (Lock out from 15.4.85)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4.	M/s Shree Ambica Jute Co. Ltd.	184.00	5/77 to 2/85	The establishment has obtained Civil Rule restraining action. Exemption has been cancelled but the establishment has obtained stay against the enforcement of the provisions of the scheme as an unexempted establishment (Gone into liquidation from 27.3.85)
5.	M/s Anglo India Jute Mills Ltd.	52.77	1/83 to 7/83	Prosecution cases have been filed upto 7/83. Meanwhile, the establishment has been allowed to clear the arrears in instalments.
6.	M/s Dalhousia Jute Co. Ltd.	75.25	10/80 to 1/81 8/82 to 2/85	Civil Rule has been vacated on 9.4.85 R.P.F.C. is being asked to revive legal action.
7.	M/s Eastern Mfg. Co. Ltd.	35.18	2/77 to 8/79 8/82 to 5/85	Stay order has been obtained by the establishment restraining cancellation of exemption (under closure from 7.3.85).
8.	M/s North Brook Jute Mills Ltd.	115.02	1/77 to 8/78 8/80 to 11/80 11/81 to 1/82	Injunction has been obtained by the establishment from the Calcutta High Court. The establishment is lying closed from 1/82.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
9.	M/s Empire Jute Co. Ltd.	201.77	7/77, 9/77 to 12/79 2/80 to 3/80 8/80 to 10/80 12/80 to 1/85	Action under Section 14 (2A) of the Employees' Provident Funds and Misc. Provisions Act and under section 406/ 409 IPC has been initiated. Exemption has been cancelled w.e.f. 30.4.85.
10.	M/s Shree Gouri Shankar Jute Mills Ltd.	76.00	9/77 to 11/78 11/79 to 5/80 4/81 to 3/82	The establishment has obtained a Civil Rule restraining further action. The Mill has been lying closed from 12/81.
11.	M/s Bird Jute & Exports Ltd.	12.97	1/79 to 2/85	Action under section of the Employees' Provident Funds and Misc. Provisions Act and under section 406/409 IPC has been initiated.
12.	M/s Shree Hanuman Jute Mills Ltd.	32.00	12/83 to 2/85	The Regional Provident Fund Commis- sioner is taking necessary action for recovery of dues. The Court has ordered the establishment to pay the outstanding dues in 85 instalment of Rs. 1.25 lakhs.
13.	M/s Gouripore Co. Ltd.	290.00	1/82 to 2/85	A Civil Rule has been obtained by the establishment restraining action.
14.	M/s Budge Jute Co. Ltd.	87.15	2/81, 4/81 to 8/81 10/81 to 12/81 2/82 to 5/82 7/82 to 2/85	—do—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
15.	M/s Barangar Jute Mills Ltd.	150.00	11/81 to 2/85	The establishment had obtained injunction from the High Court of Calcutta restraining action which has since been vacated Legal action is therefore, being revived.
16.	M/s Howrah Mills Ltd.	159.78	9/81 to 10/82 12/82 to 2/85 (except 4/85)	Civil Rule obtained by the establishment restraining action has since been vacated and the legal action is being revived.
17.	M/s Naffar Chandra Jute Mills Ltd.	27.99	4/83 to 5/84	Civil Rule obtained.
18.	M/s Kankinarrah Co. Ltd.	120.00	7/81 to 2/85	Civil Rule has been vacated and legal action is being revived.
19.	M/s Naihai Jute Co. Ltd.	595.52	1/82 to 9/82 1/84 to 11/84 and 2/85	Civil Rule has been obtained.
20.	M/s New Central Jute Mills	473.00	2/82 to 8/82 12/82 to 2/85	—do—
21.	M/s Agarpara Co.	40.63	1/83 to 12/83	The establishment is clearing the arrears in installments.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
22.	M/s Titagarh Jute Mills Ltd.	273.83	9/82 to 12/83 and 2/85	Civil Rule has been obtained restraining action.
23.	M/s Victoria Jute Co. Ltd.	89.80	8/82 to 2/85	—do—
24.	M/s The Angue Co. Ltd.	210.81	8/82 to 4/84	—do—
25.	M/s Shyamnagar Jute Fly Co. Ltd.	261.50	8/82 to 2/85	—do—
26.	M/s Nuddea Mills Ltd.	280.00	5/83 to 2/85	—do—
27.	M/s Ganges Mfg. Ltd.	36.00	3/81 to 4/84	—do—
28.	M/s Nas Pari Jute Mills	36.25		
29.	M/s Delta Jute & Industries Ltd.	97.57	5/83 to 11/84	Action under Section 14 (2) (A) has been taken initiated upto 1/84. The establish- ment has obtained stay order.
30.	M/s National Jute Mfg. Corporation Unit R.B.H.M.	74.56	3/73 to 12/80	Action under section 8 and 14 has been initiated upto 12/76. Action under section 406/409 IPC has also been ini- tiated. Meanwhile the Commissioner of payment has admitted claim for Rs. 43.85 lakhs.
31.	M/s Bharat Jute Mills, Howrah	103.00	5/73, 5/74 7/75 to 4/76	Prosecution cases under the Employees' Provident Funds and Misc. Provision;

1	2	3	4	5
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		7/81 to 2/83 4/83 to 2/85	Act filed. Action under section 406/ 409 IPC has been initiated. Demand notice has been issued upto 9/83.	
32.	M/s Nellimaria Jute Mills	7.37	11/82 to 4/83	The Employer has obtained stay from the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh against prosecution under sec- tion 14. Meanwhile, they have remitted 16 instalments at the rate of 57.458 per month.
33.	M/s Kadithar Jute Mills	62.20	10/71 to 12/76 11/77 to 6/82	Stay has been obtained from the High Court restraining action. The establish- ment is lying closed w.e.f. 6.7.82.
34.	M/s India Jute Co. Ltd.	91.45		Civil Rule has been obtained from the High Court restraining action. Paying instalments
35.	M/s Wellington Jute Co. Ltd.	91.36	4/84 to 10/84	Civil Rule has been obtained by the establishment. Paying instalments.
36.	M/s Caledonian Jute Mills Ltd.	47.20	7/84 to 12/84	Prosecution cases have been launched. Proposal for grant of instalment facility is under examination.

Decline in paddy production in Kerala

3017. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of paddy in Kerala is declining due to the high cost of cultivation;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide special assistance to Kerala ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c) The production of paddy in Kerala has not shown perceptible increase due primarily to diversion of area to plantation crops. The cost of cultivation of paddy in Kerala does not appear to have had any appreciable impact on paddy production in the State.

For increasing the production and productivity of rice in Kerala, a Central Sector Scheme on Mini-kit cum Community Nurseries of rice including propagation of new technology is already under implementation in the State. There is no proposal to take up any further scheme in the State during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

[Translation]

Setting up of warehouses in U.P. by F.C.I.

3018. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether sites have been selected for the warehouses of five thousand ton storage capacity to be set up by Food Corporation of India at Almora and Pithoragarh in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the time by which the process of acquisition of land is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Corporation is in the process of selecting suitable sites at Pithoragarh and Almora for construction of godowns. Land acquisition proceedings would be initiated after the sites are selected.

[English]

Fall in growth rate in agriculture

3019. SHRI AMITABH BACHCHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the growth rate in agriculture has fallen to per cent, which is for the first time lower than the rate of increase in population;

(b) if so, the reasons for this phenomenon; and

(c) the strategy proposed to be adopted to reverse this trend ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) Agricultural production during 1984-85 was affected due to adverse weather conditions faced by many States. Such year to year variations in agriculture are quite frequent in the country. However, the long-term production growth rate in agriculture is higher than the growth rate in population.

(c) The strategy proposed to be adopted for increasing the production and productivity of various agricultural crops during the Seventh Plan include :

(i) Maximisation of productivity in irrigated areas.

(ii) Timely, easy and adequate supply of agricultural inputs like technology, seeds, fertiliser, implements, plant protection chemicals, credit, etc.

- (iii) Increase in area under high-yielding varieties.
- (iv) Production of certified, foundation and breeders seed in sufficient amount to achieve replacement rate of 20% in self-pollinated crops and 100% in hybrids.
- (v) Adoption of integrated plant protection measures.
- (vi) Increasing the intensity of cropping through double multiple and inter-cropping.
- (vii) Intensification of research and extension efforts so as to extend the benefits of new technology to more farmers.
- (viii) Improving the efficiency of agricultural operations through promotion of community approach.
- (ix) Land development and water harvesting mainly through a watershed approach.
- (x) Development and dissemination of dryland farming technology.
- (xi) Adequate risk cover through crop insurance.
- (xii) Adoption of an appropriate pricing policy for Agricultural crops etc.

Official Secret Act

3020. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :
 Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6321 on 13 May, 1985 regarding Official Secret Act and State :

- (a) the recommendations made by the Second Press Commission which are under consideration;
- (b) whether any final decision has been arrived at; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) All the recommendations made by the Second Press Commission including those relating to the changes in Official Secrets Act are under the consideration of the Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Wheat requirements of roller flour Mills in Maharashtra

3021. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK :
 Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the roller flour mills in Maharashtra are finding it difficult to obtain their wheat requirements in spite of the record procurement of wheat by the Government agencies during the current marketing season; and

(b) whether Government will meet the increased demand of Maharashtra before the ensuing festivals ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :
 (a) and (b) The Government of Maharashtra is being allotted wheat for the roller flour mills upto their full licensed capacity. There have been some complaints about non-supply of full quotas of wheat to some of the mills by the Food Corporation of India due to various operational reasons and in such cases, necessary extensions for lifting of wheat have been granted.

Involvement of private builders in Construction Project by DDA

3022. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :
SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority is considering a proposal to involve private builders in some of its housing construction projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and
 (c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to monitor all these construction projects?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) :
 (a) to (c) The scheme is yet to be finalised.

Feature films shown on Doordarshan

3023. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some feature films have been repeatedly shown on Doordarshan;
 (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for their repetition;
 (c) whether there is considerable delay extending to even six months or more in making payments for the feature films shown on the Doordarshan;
 (d) if so, steps taken to avoid such delay;
 (e) whether Government have received any complaints regarding irregularities and malpractices in selection of feature films exhibition on Doordarshan;
 (f) if so, steps taken by Government in the matter; and
 (g) steps taken by Government to obtain better feature films for Doordarshan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :
 (a) and (b) Repeat telecast of the feature films within 3 years is normally avoided. However, in the case of certain films of very high quality, exceptions have been made. During the period of three years from 1982 to 1984, only 35 films out of 1894 were telecast more than once.

(c) and (d) Normally, payment of the fee for telecast of the feature films is released immediately after its telecast

except in cases where there are legal disputes or court cases.

(e) No specific complaint has been received. However, we have taken note of the criticims in the matter of selection of the feature films which appeared in some newspaper.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) Doordarshan have to select feature films from out of those which are offered to them by producers/TV right holder of the films. Normally, films are offered to Doordarshan after they have been fully exploited on the commercial circuit. However, in an effort to obtain better films for Doordarshan the rates for telecast of Hindi feature films (in colour) on National Network have been revised upwards with effect from 1.4.1985. A scheme of premier telecast of films (at double the rate of 'A' category films) and scheme of tele films, specially made for Doordarshan, have been announced.

Development of Temperate Fruits in India

3024. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have entered into an agreement with Government of Italy for a scheme for the development of temperate climate fruits in India;
 (b) if so, the details of assistance to be provided by the Government of Italy for the purpose ;
 (c) the names of the States which have been selected for the purpose and varieties of fruits to be developed;
 (d) whether State of Andhra Pradesh has also been selected for the purpose; and
 (e) if not, reasons therefor and if so, the varieties of fruits to be developed there ?

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

(b) The total estimated Italian assistance under the project is about 4327.6 million Lira. The Italian assistance will be in the form of agricultural machinery, implements and tools, irrigation equipment, vehicles, planting material, fertilizer, chemicals and training to Indian personnel.

(c) The Project is being implemented in the selected areas in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh. Important fruits to be developed are olive, almonds, walnut, hazel nut, etc.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. The Project areas have been selected considering the agro-climatic requirements of the above mentioned temperate fruits.

Land earmarked for Factories in Delhi

3025. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report appearing in the Hindustan Times, dated 7 June, 1985 that 800 acres of land has been earmarked for industries in the Capital;

(b) whether on the one hand Government are thinking of shifting some offices to Ghaziabad etc, to relieve congestion in Delhi and on the other hand more industries are being planned for the Capital; and

(c) the reaction of Government in the content of relieving congestion in the Capital and the reasons why the factories cannot be set up in areas included in the National Capital Region ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The scheme for National Cap-

ital Region has been drawn up with the objectives to keep the Delhi population within manageable limits and the intention is to re-locate the economic activities away from the core area of Delhi in the Ring towns to be developed as self-contained growth centres. Steps in this direction would help in decongesting Delhi.

Shifting of some offices of the Central Government outside Delhi is one of the steps under consideration.

While so doing, the natural growth of Delhi has, however, to be catered to and better environment and infrastructural facilities provided for the existing industrial units by developing some industrial estates.

Fruit-Juice Plant in Kerala

3026. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a fruit-juice plant under the Modern Food Industries Ltd. in Kerala; and

(b) if not, whether Government will consider such a proposal ?

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

(b) A view on the setting up of such a unit can be taken only after a project proposal is received and its techno-economic feasibility appraised.

Telecast of Medical Video Films

3027. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether medical video films are at present telecast on T.V.;

(b) if not, whether Government will ensure that some medical video films are also shown on Television;

(c) whether it will educate people

about medical treatment available for curing diseases etc.; and

(d) if not, steps taken to popularise medical video films?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Multi Storey Flats for Ministers and M.Ps.

3028. SHRI P.R. KUMARMANGALAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to set up multi-storey flats for housing both Minister and Member of Parliament, since there is shortage of housing; and

(b) if not, what other plans the Ministry have to increase the accommodation for Members of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b) There is a proposal to construct 40 flats in multi-storey for Members of Parliament in the area between Baba Kharak Singh Marg and Dr. Bishambhar Das Marg, New Delhi.

[*Translation*]

Non-Payment of Gratuity to Employees of NTC Units, Rajasthan

3029. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had amended the Gratuity Act;

(b) if so, whether there was provision in the Gratuity Act that full benefit of gratuity will be given to the employees who had worked for 240 days;

(c) whether Government have received any memorandum from the employees of the NTC units in Rajasthan regarding non-payment of gratuity to them?

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in this case so far; and

(e) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Payment of Gratuity Act was last amended in 1984.

(b) According to Section 2A(2) of the Payment of Gratuity (Second Amendment) Act 1984, and employee who is not in continuous service for any period of one year, shall be deemed to be in continuous service under the employer for the said period of one year for the purpose of payment of gratuity, if the employee during the period of 12 calendar months had actually worked under the employer for not less than 240 days.

(c) The Central Government do not seem to have received specific memorandum on the subject.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

HUDCO Housing Scheme for Jhunjhunu District, Rajasthan

3030. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Will the the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether HUDCO have formulated any housing scheme for homeless people in district Jhunjhunu (Rajasthan); and

(b) if so, the time by which it would be implemented and if not, whether any such scheme would be formulated?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b) As housing a State subject, it is for the Government of Rajasthan to formulate housing schemes for the homeless and get financial assistance from HUDCO, if necessary.

[*English*]

Comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill

3031. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Trade Union organisations have been demanding for a long time a Comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill to be framed in consultation with them; and

(b) if so, steps taken so far to evolve such a comprehensive Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJAH) : (a) and (b) There has been no specific demand recently from the Central Trade Union Organisations for a Comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill.

Procurement of Rice and Paddy by FCI in Andhra Pradesh

3032. SHR S.M. BHITTAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice and paddy procured from Andhra Pradesh by Food Corporation of India during the Kharif season and Rabi season in 1984-85;

(b) the quantities procured the previous two years;

(c) the quantities made available to the State Government for supply to the eligible poor through fair price shops during the current and previous two years; and

(d) the quantities required by the Andhra Pradesh Government for the purposes during those years?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) A statement is given below.

(c) and (d) Demand, allotment and offtake of rice from the Central Pool for

Andhra Pradesh for the Public Distribution System during the past three years have been as under:—

(In Lakh Tonnes)			
Calendar Year	Demand	Allotment	Off-take
1983	16.66	11.28	10.92
1984	18.10	10.10	9.91
1985	8.3	6.1	4.40
		(Upto August '85)	Reported till June, 1984)

In addition, a special one-time allocation of 75,000 tonnes of rice to Andhra Pradesh has also been made during July, 1985.

Statement

Procurement of Paddy/Rice in Andhra Pradesh by FCI

(In '000 Tonnes)

Marketing Season	Rice	Paddy
1982-83		
Kharif	1032	5
Rabi	594	Neg.
Total	1626	5
1283-84 (P)		
Kharif	927	Neg.
Rabi	547	1
Total	1474	1

1984-85 (£)

Kharif	1161	39
Rabi	534	76
Total	1695	115

Neg. — Below 500 tonnes.

(P) — Provisional

(£) — Position as on 28.7.1985:

Criteria for Release of Free Sale and Levy Sugar

3033. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for release of free sale and levy sugar for the consumption of the consumers through normal trade channel:

(b) whether it is a fact that criteria for release of sugar is the main factor affecting the sugar price in the market; and

(c) if so, to what extent and if not, the reasons for rise in the price of sugar in the open market ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The quantum of monthly quota of free sale sugar comprising indigenous and imported sugar for internal consumption is decided having regard to production, total availability of sugar requirement, availability of other sweeteners like gur and khandsari, etc. The quantum of indigenous free sale portion meant for distribution through normal trade channels is decided having regard to total availability of free sale sugar with the factories and the balance imported sugar portion is being distributed through the State Governments at fixed price besides being sold by the Food Corporation against tender/auction.

As regards the allocation of levy sugar to the States, the monthly quota continues to remain at 3.13 lakh tonnes out of which Statewise quotas have been fixed on the basis of 425 grams of per capita availability for the projected population as on 1.10.1983.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The main reason for rise in the price of sugar in open market is the significant fall in sugar production in 1983-84 and 1984-85 seasons from the record level of production achieved during 1981-82 and 1982-83 seasons coupled with constant rise in internal consumption from 1981-82 season onwards, resulting in limited availability of indigenous sugar. To make up the gap between supply and demand, 10 lakh tonnes of sugar is being imported and with the streamlining of the distribution arrangements by the State Governments and larger supplies of imported sugar in the market, the prices which have shown a fall recently are expected to come down to reasonable levels.

Decline in Employment in Private Sector

3034. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that employment in private sector decreased by 1.2 per cent while it increased by as such as 2.6 per cent in public sector during 1983-84; and

(b) if so, whether the decline in employment in private sector has been enquired into and has been pointed out to the private sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) According to the latest published information under the Employment Market Information Programme of DGET, Employment in the organised Private Sector declined by 1.6 per cent, whereas, it increased by 2.5 per cent in the public sector during 1983-84.

(b) The Quarterly Employment Review brought out by the Directorate General of Employment & Training which contains the above information is circulated, inter-alia, to employers' organisations.

Housing Accommodation for Staff of AIR, Leh,

3035. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the staff of the A.I.R., Leh, are facing great hardship for non-availability of housing accommodation;

(b) whether funds and site plans for construction of housing accommodation were sanctioned long ago and no action has so far been taken; and

(c) if so, the time by which the construction work will be taken in hand and also the reasons for delay ?

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

(b) and (c) In the 6th Plan, provision was made for construction of 40 residential quarters in addition to the existing 38 units. Site for construction of the Staff quarters was also acquired at Leh on 5.7.82. It was thought that the quarters could be got constructed through the local P.W.D. This did not materialise. The quarters are proposed to be constructed by AIR's Civil Construction Wing. Estimates for building work for 38 quarters are now under process and the quarters are expected to be ready by 1986-87. With the addition of these quarters, the accommodation problem at Leh will ease considerably.

[Translation]

Telecast of Film 'Gandhi'

3036. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether film 'Gandhi' has not been telecast so far on National network;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to telecast the film on Doordarshan on 15

August, 1985 and 2 October, 1985; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Film 'Gandhi' has not been offered to Doordarshan by its producers/TV right holders. Its telecast can be considered, in case it is offered to Doordarshan.

(d) Does not arise,

[English]

Fish Farmers Development Agencies

3037. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Fish Farmers Development Agencies so far established in the country, State-wise;

(b) the contribution of these Agencies in increasing the yield of fish; and

(c) the number of persons trained so far through these agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The State-wise number of Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDAs) so far established under Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the country is as given below :

State	No. of FFDAs
1. Andhra Pradesh	5
2. Assam	6
3. Bihar	24
4. Gujarat	5
5. Haryana	6
6. Himachal Pradesh	1

7. Jammu & Kashmir	2
8. Karnataka	6
9. Kerala	3
10. Madhya Pradesh	9
11. Maharashtra	5
12. Manipur	2
13. Nagaland	1
14. Orissa	11
15. Punjab	5
16. Rajasthan	6
17. Tamil Nadu	7
18. Tripura	3
19. Uttar Pradesh	26
20. West Bengal	14

(b) FFDAs have helped in raising the productivity per unit water area brought under scientific aquaculture to 681 kgs/ha on an all India basis as reported by the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad (1982-83). However some States are reported to be far ahead of this national average : in Orissa 1579 kgs/ha ; West Bengal 1340 kgs/ha ; Uttar Pradesh 1028 kgs/ha and in Tamil Nadu 1008 kgs/ha.

(c) Through these Fish Farmers Development Agencies so far 90159 fish farmers have been trained in the country.

Infrastructural Development Facilities in Idukki District (Kerala)

3038. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Idukki district produces the maximum quantity of spices which earn foreign exchange ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the development of spice trade has been hampered due to the inadequate infrastructural facilities in this district ? and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to develop infrastructural facilities in this district ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Idukki district is one of the major spices producing districts of Kerala. Pepper and cardamom which are the main spice crops in this area are mostly exported.

(b) and (c) No specific report has been received from the State Government in this regard.

Intensive Rice Cultivation Scheme in Eastern Region

3039. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have launched a scheme for intensive rice cultivation in the Eastern region :

(b) if so, the details of assistance provided to the States under this scheme ;

(c) how many districts of Orissa have been covered under this programme and what assistance has been provided for this purpose ; and

(d) when all the Blocks of Orissa are expected to be covered under this programme ?

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

(b) and (c) Under this Centrally Sponsored Scheme allocation made by the Central Government for the year 1985-86 is Rs. 135.00 lakh for Assam, Rs. 348.10 lakh for Bihar, Rs. 200.00 lakh for Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 315.00 lakh for Orissa, Rs. 420.60 lakh for Uttar Pradesh and Rs. 335.00 lakh for West Bengal depending on the number of Project Blocks in each State. In Orissa, 63 blocks in 13 districts have been covered under this scheme.

(d) During the Seventh Plan period

this scheme is proposed to be continued in Orissa in 63 blocks.

Kerosene dealers selling Oil at Higher Prices

3040. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MO-HANTY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases have been booked against the kerosene dealers for selling oil at higher prices than the fixed price during the post budget of this year, State and Union Territory-wise ; and

(b) how many licences have been suspended for such profiteering activities and details of any other action taken ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) (a) and (b) The required information is being collected from States/Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Allocation of Funds to States Under the NREP and RLEGP

3041. SHRI BIRINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise funds allotted to the States under National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme during the year 1985-86 comparatively and separately ; and

(b) whether Government propose to make these programmes permanent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRA-KAR): (a) A statement indicating statewise funds allocated under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)/Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) is given below.

(b) Both National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme are likely to continue in the Seventh Plan.

Statement

Statement indicating the state-wise funds allocated under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) during the year 1985-86

(Figures Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	NREP	RLEGP
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2270.00	4832.00
2.	Assam	498.00	1064.00
3.	Bihar	3274.00	6980.00
4.	Gujarat	740.00	1591.00
5.	Haryana	196.00	428.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	138.00	295.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	170.00	358.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
8.	Karnataka	1080.00	2301.00
9.	Kerala	1060.00	2256.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1676.00	3588.00
11.	Maharashtra	1826.00	3877.00
12.	Manipur	25.00	54.00
13.	Meghalaya	34.00	70.00
14.	Nagaland	24.00	50.00
15.	Orissa	1036.00	2186.00
16.	Punjab	316.00	692.00
17.	Rajasthan	550.00 *	1169.00
18.	Sikkim	18.00	40.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	2050.00	4344.00
20.	Tripura	76.00	161.00
21	Uttar Pradesh	3922.00	8311.00
22.	West Bengal	1774.00	3780.00
UNION TERRITORIES			
23.	A&N Islands	36.00	40.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.00	40.00
25.	Chandigarh	10.00	10.00
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	18.00	20.00
27.	Delhi	16.00	20.00
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	42.00	53.00
29.	Lakshadweep	10.00	10.00
30.	Mizoram	36.00	40.00
31.	Pondicherry	36.00	40.00
	Expenditure on establishment & contingencies etc. etc.	7.00	—
	Experimental Rural Housing, Research Dev.	—	100.00
Total		23000.00	48800.00

Closure of Hindi Daily Janayug From Delhi

3042. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether 'Janayug' a Hindi daily from Delhi has been closed ;

(b) when it was started and its yearly circulation year-wise ;

(c) particulars of the shareholders of the newspaper ;

(d) the reasons for its closure ;

(e) the steps being taken to help its workers, and

(f) the steps proposed to help small newspapers in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) As reported by Delhi Administration the publication of 'Janayug' has ceased with effect from 12.5.85.

(b) According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration it started its publication in September 1973 and its circulation during the last four years was as below :

1981-82	52,53,584
1982-83	47,08,545
1983-84	38,93,610
1984-85	42,95,090

(c) This newspaper is owned by Peoples' Publishing House, which is a private limited Company. No separate particulars for shareholders for Janayug are available.

(d) Continuous losses.

(e) The management was asked not to suspend the publication of the paper and close the establishments without seeking permission from the Labour Department, Delhi Administration. On 11th May 1985 the management informed that the employees would remain on their rolls and would be paid

wages till all the formalities were completed. The management applied for permission on 14.5.85 to retrench 28 employees of Janayug due to continuous losses, which the management could not substantiate. The application of the Management was rejected on 12.7.85.

(f) A statement indicating the facilities extended to 'Small' and 'Medium' newspapers is given below.

Statement

(A) Facilities Extended by Press Registrar :

The Newsprint Allocation Policy for the year 1985-86 is yet to be formulated. However, under the Policy of 1984-85, the following facilities were available to them :

- (i) Newsprint is supplied in sheets to the newspapers which are printed on sheetfed manhines. In case, where sheets are not available, an additional 5% of their entitlement is given to them for conversion of reels into sheets;
- (ii) The newspapers with entitlement less than 300 M.T. were given the option to obtain imported or indigenous newsprint either in part or in full;
- (iii) The validity period of authorisation for newspapers where entitlement was upto 50 tonnes was six months as against three months in the case of others. This concession enables a large majority of small newspapers to draw newsprint in a convenient and phased manner;
- (iv) Small newspapers with a circulation upto 2,000 copies are not required to give chartered accountant's certificate while applying for allotment of newsprint;
- (v) Small newspapers with a circulation upto 5,000 copies were given allowance of 10 to 20% of copies

distributed free, returned, unsold or printed but neither sold or distributed free, while calculating their entitlement of newsprint, and 10 to 15 per cent for newspapers with circulation between 5,000 copies and 10,000 copies. In the case of others, the percentage is 5 to 10 only:

(vi) The government was charging customs duty at the rate of Rs. 825/- per metric tonnes of imported variety of newsprint. Whereas small newspapers were totally exempted from payment of customs duty, medium newspapers were required to pay the customs duty at the rate of Rs. 275/- per metric tonne only. However, as a result of an interim decision of the Supreme Court, the big newspapers are at present being charged customs duty at the rate of Rs. 550/- per metric tonne on a provisional basis.

(B) Facilities Extended by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity :

Under the existing Advertising Policy of Government of India, the following facilities have been extended to language newspapers etc. in general and 'small' and 'medium' newspapers in particular :

(i) the general eligibility requirement of paid circulation is 1,000 copies per issue. Relaxation is, however, permissible in the case of the following :

(a) Specialised/scientific/technical journals with a paid circulation of 500 copies per issue;

(b) Sanskrit newspapers/journals and newspapers/journals published in backward, border or remote areas or in tribal languages or primarily meant for tribal readers, with a minimum paid circulation of 500 copies per issue.

(ii) In the matter of print areas also relaxation is permissible to newspapers/journals published in tribal languages or primarily meant for tribal readership.

(iii) newspapers/journals with paid circulation upto 2,000 copies are exempted from the requirement of submitting certificate of circulation from a chartered accountant etc.

(iv) there is parity of rates in the matter of fixing advertisement rates i.e. no discrimination is made between the English newspapers and language newspapers. However, language papers/periodicals upto a circulation of 10,000 copies enjoy a higher basic rate than their counterparts in English. A large number of small papers/periodicals borne on DAVP Media List fall in this category.

(C) Facilities Extended by Press Information Bureau :

Press Information Bureau extends from time to time a number of services to release of news, photos etc. apart from giving special representation to 'small' and 'medium' newspapers in the conducted tours organised by them with a view to have these newspapers first-hand knowledge of developmental activities in different parts of the country. Accreditation Rules have also been liberalised to extend greater facilities to 'small' and 'medium' newspapers.

Increase in Unemployment Problem Due to Industrial Sickness, Lockouts Etc.

3044. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that as a result of the increasing incidence of industrial sickness, lockouts and closures, the unemployment problem has aggravated; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action Government propose to take to

reduce the unemployment problem in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) Labour Bureau collects information on closures due to reasons other than industrial disputes such as financial stringency, shortage of power, shortage of raw material, machinery break-down and lack of demand etc. According to available information while the number of industrial closures declined from 226 in 1983 to 188 in 1984, the number of workers affected increased from 43,234 in 1983 to 71,937 in 1984. There can be no unemployment due to lockouts of industrial establishments.

(b) Government have laid down policy guidelines to combat industrial sickness in the country according to which the banks and financial institutions are required to monitor sickness and take corrective action to revive sick units. The Central and State Governments also provide various concessions and reliefs as part of rehabilitation packages formulated by banks and financial institutions to nurse sick industrial units back to health.

Rates for Commercial Advertisements

3045. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the rates fixed for Commercial Advertisements in various Television and A.I.R. Stations are uniform;
- (b) whether there are any administrative institutions issued or rules prescribed in respect of Commercial Advertisement;
- (c) the total revenue collected through advertisement for the quarter ending 31 March 1985; and
- (d) whether there are proposals to enhance the present advertisement rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) No, Sir. The Commercial advertisement rates fixed for Doordarshan Kendras and those for AIR stations are not uniform.

The Doordarshan Kendras and AIR stations have been grouped for fixing the rate of advertisement based on several factors like, population covered, strength of transmitter, operational cost, consumer market, etc.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Revenues earned for the quarter ending 31.3.1985 were:

- (i) Doordarshan — Rs. 9.70 crores,
- (ii) All India Radio — Rs. 4.39 crores.

(d) First an assessment is made with reference to market force, demand, time available etc. AIR and Doordarshan have undertaken such an assessment.

Master Plan for Expansion of TV and Radio Network for Seventh Plan

3046. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes and programmes taken up by the his Ministry for Tribal areas during Sixth Plan period State-wise;

(b) the Master Plan prepared for Seventh Plan for expansion of TV and Radio network extension of different programmes of the concerning Divisions of his Ministry in Tribal areas;

(c) whether funds had been earmarked for these schemes during Sixth Plan for Tribal Sub-plan areas; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a), (c) and (d) Both in formulating the 6th Plan schemes of AIR and Doordarshan and their implementation, due importance had been given to cater to the needs of the tribal areas in the country and funds were made available in the Annual Plans.

Action is on hand to set up Low Power TV Transmitters in the following tribal dis-

tricts of Assam, Orissa and Madhya Pra-
desh during 1985-86 :

State	District	Centre
1. Assam	Sebsagar	Nezira
2. Orissa	Kalahandi	Bhawani Patna
3. Madhya Pradesh	(i) Bastar	(i) Jagdal- pur
	(ii) East Nimar	(ii) Khan- dwa

Details of AIR projects, which are on
hand and expected to be completed dur-
ing 1985-86, are given in the statement
below.

(b) In their draft 7th Plan proposals,
AIR and Doordarshan have included a
number of schemes for catering to the re-
quirements of the tribal areas in the country.
Implementation of the schemes will depend
upon the final shape of the 7th Plan.

Statement

AIR Projects Expected to be Ready During 1985-86 Providing Additional Coverage to Tribal Areas

1. ARUNACHAL PRADESH

(i) Itanagar

— Radio Station of 100 KW with interim set up.
Interim set up has already been established.

2. ASSAM

(i) Dibrugarh

— Upgradation of the power of existing medium-
wave transmitter from 100 KW to 300 KW.

(ii) Guwahati

— Upgradation of power of existing regional
short-wave transmitter from 10 KW to
50 KW.

3. ANDHRA PRADESH :

(i) Adilabad

— Local Radio Station with 1 KW MW trans-
mitter, studios and staff quarters.

4. BIHAR :

(i) Ranchi

— Upgradation of power of existing medium-wave
transmitter from 10 KW to 100 KW.

5. MEGHALAYA :

(i) Shillong

— Upgradation of power of existing medium-wave
transmitter from 1 KW to 100 KW. Receiving
Centre and staff quarters. The transmitter
has since installed.

(ii) Shillong

— Setting up of 50 KW SW transmitter with
studies facilities for new integrated service for
N.E. Region.

6. Orissa :

(i) Keonjhar

— New Radio Station with 20 KW MW trans-
mitter, studies receiving facilities and staff quar-
ters. An interim set up has already been com-
missioned.

— Local Radio Station with 1 KW MW trans-
mitter, studios and staff quarters.

**Withdrawal of Imported Edible Oils
from Public Distribution System**

3047. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Vanaspati Producers Association have urged the Government to withdraw imported edible oils from the public distribution system in the country;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) how much rape-seed oil was imported during the year 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) A suggestion was received in this regard by the Government but it has not been found acceptable.

(c) A quantity of 2,57,713 MT approx. of crude rapeseed oil was imported during the financial year 1984-85.

Conciliation Report About Paradeep Port Workers

3048. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) held several conciliation meetings to settle the claims of the Casual workmen under Paradeep Port Trust for permanency of service ;

(b) whether the port authorities repeatedly failed to turn up at the conciliation meetings ;

(c) if so, whether the conciliation proceedings failed and failure report has been received by the Ministry ; and

(d) whether the dispute will be referred to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication and if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) (a) to (d) : The Paradip Bandar Shramik Union and Paradip Port Shramik Sangh had separately raised identical industrial disputes regarding absorption of 639 Casual Workmen. The Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) held conciliation proceedings with the unions and Paradip Port Trust authorities. The Port Trust authorities could not attend some of the conciliation meetings, though they had submitted their views in writing to the Conciliation Officer. Reports of Failure of Conciliation have been received by Government and they are under process in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

Production of New Variety of Fertilisers

3049. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether more irrigation is required for the fields where fertilizer is used, whereas water preservation capacity of those fields is more where green manure, compost and cowdung manures are used ;

(b) if so, whether, keeping in view the increasing utility of fertilizers, Government will produce some fertilizers by the use of which water preserving capacity of fields is increased and more irrigation is not required ; and

(c) if so, the time by which such fertilizers will be produced in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes Sir, availability of moisture, either through irrigation or rains, is a prerequisite for mobility and uptake of nutrients applied through fertilisers. Application of organic manure, including compost and green manuring, improves the physical property of the soil resulting in increase in its water holding capacity and the improvement in soil fertility.

(b) and (c) There are no plans for production of any other kind of chemical

fertilizer at present, other than the conventional ones like Urea, Dia-Ammonium tPhosphate, Nitro Phosphate and N.P.K. fertilizers.

[*Translation*]

Installation of High Power Transmitters in Rajasthan

3050. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the districts in Rajasthan where Government propose to provide Television facility during 1986-87 ;

(b) whether government propose to instal high power transmitters in Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the places where these will be installed ; and

(d) whether there is any scheme to link Chittorgarh city with the National T.V. Network programmes, and if so, the time by which it will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (d) The Schemes for future expansion of TV network in the country during the 7th Five Year Plan have not as yet been finalized as the shape and size of the plan is yet to be determined.

Shortage of Sugar in Bihar

3051. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of sugar in Bihar for some months ;

(b) whether he had received any memorandum and letters in this regard in May, 1985 and if so, the action taken thereon ;

(c) the procedure adopted to allocate levy sugar to the Bihar Government by

the sugar mills in the State and the time taken to release this sugar to the State Government ; and

(d) the name of warehouses of Food Corporation of India in Bihar having stock of sugar alongwith the quantity of sugar in each of them and the period for which this quota of sugar will serve the needs of the State ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Food Corporation of India is arranging delivery of levy sugar to the nominees of the Bihar Government and they have been maintaining adequate stocks in their godowns in Bihar.

(b) A reference from the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies, Govt. of Bihar was received in May, 1985, intimating inadequate supply of sugar in Bihar. Copies of the said letter were also received through several Members of Parliament including the Hon'ble Member. FCI was advised to rush adequate stocks to Bihar. The Railway Board was also moved for providing adequate number of rakes for movement of sugar to various destinations in Bihar. As a result of action initiated by the Government sugar was moved on priority basis to Bihar and during the months of June and July, a total quantity of 40,306 and 44,194 tonnes respectively was moved.

(c) The share of each factory in a monthly levy release is worked out on the basis of uniform percentage of production upto a particular date prior to release and accordingly, the due levy-share of the Bihar factories is allotted each month. The total production of Bihar factories during the current 1984-85 season aggregate to 1.46 lakh tonnes and the levy entitlement out of the same is 0.72 lakh tonnes which is just sufficient to meet the requirement of Bihar for only 2½ months and hence bulk of the monthly levy requirements of Bihar has to be met from the surplus State like Maharashtra.

(d) Food Corporation of India is maintaining a stock of 36,747.5 tonnes of sugar in their various godowns in Bihar as

on 22nd of July 1985. With the planned arrivals of levy sugar in Bihar, adequate quantity is available for issue to the State Government against the monthly quota of 31,573 tonnes. Districtwise/Depotwise availability of stocks of levy sugar as on 22nd July, 1985 in Bihar region are given in the Statement below.

Statement

(Figures in tonnes)

Depot	Quantity
PATNADISTT.	
Dighaghāt	771.8
Masaurhi	75.0
Phulwārīsharif	5349.7
Bihta	3.4
Barth	7.3
Mokameh	2153.6
Attrah	1447.3
Buxar	1636.6
Bihar-sharif	457.7

Total	11902.4

DARBHANGA DISTT.	
Jainagar	272.6
Pāndaul	37.6
Darbhanga	124.0
Samastipur	181.0
Dalsingharai	76.3
Begusarai Road	76.7

Total	768.2

MUZZAFFARPUR DISTT.	
Muzzaffarpur	6.4
Maripur	173.8

Kalibari Road	11.0
Sitamarhi	47.0
Hazipur	128.2
Chanpatia	97.5
Omakia	11.9
Chapra	80
Gopalganj	14.8
Punaura	42.0
Lalganj	1.2
Kanti	102.0

Depot	Quantity
PURNEA DISTT.	
Gulabbagh I	247.9
Gulabbagh II	42.1
Gorbesganj	302.9
Kishanganj	1418.7
Belauri	2.3
Saharsa	72.5
Madhepura	418.8
Katihar/CWC	68.7
Kursella	0.5
Cosycolony	0.4

Total	2574.8

BHAGALPUR DISTT.

Bhagalpur	1120.8
Banka	69.9
Monghyr	714.2

Jamui	417.2
Lakhi Sarai	51.1
Jasidih	0.5
Sahebganj	331.0
Total	2704.7

GAYA DISTT.

Gaya	5441.5
Warisaliganj	489.3
Sasaram	86.5
Dalitonganj	1980.4
Koderma	377.8
Suriya	43.5
Total	8419.0

RANCHI DISTT.

Ranchi	2627.2*
Tatisilwai	0.5
Hatia	20.4
Chakradharpur	484.5
Jamshedpur	2956.1*
Dhanbad	3645.9
Total	9734.6

Grand total : 36747.5 tonnes.

[English]

Telecast of Calcutta Programme by Relay Centre at Berhampore

3052. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

*Including imported sugar.

(a) whether Calcutta programme can also be viewed from the relay centre at Berhampore in Murshidabad district of West Bengal ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the above can be possible only after the INSAT-IC goes into the orbit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BRGADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) No, Sir. There is at present no linkage facility available between the two Centres.

(b) No, Sir.

Pending Applications for new Sugar Factories in Maharashtra

3053. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications pending before Government for setting up new co-operative sugar factories in the State of Maharashtra ;

(b) the names of the applicant sugar co-operatives and their proposed locations; and

(c) applications which are under active consideration of Government?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) There is one application pending before Government for setting up a new cooperative sugar factory in the State of Maharashtra .

(b) and (c) A cooperative sugar factory is being proposed to be established at Pedhambe in Taluka Chiplun, District Ratnagiri. This application is under consideration of the Government.

Apple Scab Disease in Apple Orchards

3054. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state ;

(a) places where apple orchards exist in the country ;

(b) whether this year there has been a poor crop in Himalayan region where the disease known as 'apple scab' has badly affected the crop ; and

(c) the likely output of apple in Himachal Pradesh and from other places this year as compared to last year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Large scale apple cultivation has been taken up in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. However, apple is grown to a small extent in the States of Sikkim, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh.

(b) Apple scab disease has not affected the crop badly during this year.

(c) The data on production of apple are not being collected as it is not forecast crop. However, production during 1983-84 and 1984-85 are roughly estimated as under:—

Apple production ('000 tonnes)		
	1983-84	1984-85
Himachal Pradesh	257.91	170.63
All India	985.90	1005.56

The crop in 1985-86 is being harvested and there is no rough estimate of production.

[Translation]

Rise in prices of Vegetables, Fruits and Rice

3055. SHRI BAPULAL MALVIYA : will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that prices of vegetables, fruits, and rice etc. are increasing constantly ;

(b) if so, whether one of the reasons behind the price rise is their export;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to stop export of these commodities; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) There has been some rise in the prices of vegetables, fruits and rice during the past few months mainly due to the seasonality factor. Exports do not seem to have had any significant role in the recent price rise since the quantity exported forms only a very small proportion of the total production of these commodities in the country. Further, in the case of rice only basmati rice is allowed to be exported. The export of onions is regulated. There is at present no proposal under the consideration of the Government to ban the exports of fruits and vegetables and basmati rice.

[English]

Sugar Demand For Festival Season

3056. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that demand for sugar is increasing day by day but production is declining; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to meet the public demand for the coming festival season?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) There has been progressive increase in internal consumption of sugar from 1981-82 season whereas sugar production in 1983-84 and 1984-85 seasons has declined from the record level of production achieved during 1981-82 and 1982-83 seasons.

(b) To meet the gap between demand and supply of sugar, it has already been decided, to import about 10 lakh tonnes

of sugar. This imported sugar together with the indigenous available sugar stocks are quite adequate to meet the requirement of internal consumption. Further, to increase the production of sugarcane and sugar, payment of remunerative cane prices by the factories to the growers is being ensured.

The liberal releases of levy and free-sale sugar being given would be continued during the festival season also. With the increased availability of sugar together with the regulatory measures being enforced on the sugar factories and licensed dealers, the supply of sugar during festival season is expected to be quite adequate for meeting the requirement of the consumers.

Compensation For Land Acquired by DDA

3057. SHRI T. BALAGOUD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large area of agricultural land has been acquired by the Delhi Development Authority from the surrounding villages of Delhi.

(b) if so, the area so acquired and the amount of compensation paid;

(c) whether there was any proposal to give alternate residential/industrial plots or built-in shops in the various Commercial centres developed by DDA; if so, how many people have so far been given such benefits during the past two years, particularly in South Delhi areas;

(d) whether there is any plan to give built-up houses if sufficient number of developed residential plots are not available; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c) The Delhi Administration have acquired 43,113 acres of agricultural land from 1960 to 31st July

1975 from the surrounding areas of Delhi. The total amount of compensation awarded in respect of the above mentioned land acquired by Delhi Administration comes to Rs. 44,50,83,786.73 Paise.

Under the Scheme of large scale acquisition development and disposal of land in Delhi, residential/industrial plots are being allotted by DDA at pre-determined rates on the recommendations of Delhi Administration to the persons/applicants whose land has been acquired for the "Planned Development of Delhi" who are eligible for such allotments of alternative plots under the Scheme. 646 plots were recommended to DDA by Delhi Administration for allotment to this category of persons during the period from 1.1.83 to 31.12.84. 162 plots out of these have been recommended for allotment in South Delhi area.

(d) There is no such proposal.

(e) Does not arise.

Accumulation of Employees Provident Fund With The Central Board

3058. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) total accumulation of Employees Provident Fund with the Central Board till 31 March, 1985;

(b) number of subscribers and the number of establishments deducting provident fund;

(c) the number of employees working in the Employees Provident Fund Board; and

(d) whether there are only complaints that in matters like recruitment of class III and IV staff, Government officials are interfering in the working of the autonomous Board?

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

information as on 31.3.1985 was as given below :

- (i) Total Provident Fund accumulations : Rs. 5260.586 crores
- (ii) Number of establishments covered (unexempted) : 1,51,969
- (iii) Number of subscribers 88,69,837 (unexempted).
- (c) 12,743 officers and staff were employed in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation;
- (d) The Government have not received any specific complaint regarding interference in the recruitment to class III and IV posts.

Allotment of Money to West Bengal For Rural Development Programme in 1984-85

3059. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the amount of money allotted to West Bengal for Rural Development Programme in 1984-85; and
- (b) the amount spent by Government of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) A statement is given below.

Statement

Funds allotted to and spent by Government of West Bengal for major rural development programmes of this Ministry during 1984-85.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Total allocation (Centre and State share)	Amount spent (provisional)
Integrated Rural Develop- ment Programme	2680.00	2392.33

National Rural Employment Programme	3548.00	2285.61
Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Prog.	3850.00	1238.00
Drought Prone Areas Programme	435.00	372.88

**Schemes For Development of Pulses
In Madhya Pradesh**

3060. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Central Sponsored Schemes have been launched in the country for the development of pulses;
- (b) if so, details of the schemes launched in Madhya Pradesh for the development of pulses during the Sixth Plan;
- (c) the areas in Madhya Pradesh where such centrally sponsored schemes have been launched during that Plan period; and
- (d) the Central assistance given to Madhya Pradesh and the details of total hectares of land brought under pulses cultivation in the above plan period?

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

(b) The following Centrally Sponsored Schemes were in operation during the Sixth Plan :—

- (i) Subsidies on certified/truthfully labelled seed, rhizobium culture, plant protection chemicals, equipment and operational charges, laying out demonstrations, and production of breeder/foundation seed.

(ii) Subsidy on irrigation charges and publicity for production of pulses during summer.

(iii) Distribution of minikits of pulses alongwith fertiliser free of cost to the farmers under the scheme of assistance to small farmers and marginal farmers for increasing Agricultural production.

(c) The districts selected under the Scheme on Development of Pulses were Narsinghpur, Bhind, Morena, Raisen, Chhindwara, Khargone, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Raipur, Bilaspur, Sagar, Durg, Mandsaur, Guna, Vidisha and Ujjain and under the Scheme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production, the entire State was covered.

(d) The Central assistance given to Madhya Pradesh under Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Pulses Development is Rs. 224.844 and a portion of the amount released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers For Increasing Agricultural Production was used for distribution of minikits of pulses.

(ii) The land brought under pulses cultivation in the State during 6th Plan period is as under :—

Year	Lakh hectares
1980-81	45.8
1981-82	48.6
1982-83	51.3
1983-84	50.3
1984-85	47.9 (Provisional)

Survey Regarding Popularity of Hindi Language TV Serials in Southern States

3061. SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any study or survey has been made regarding the popularity or otherwise of Hindi language TV serials among the viewers in the non-Hindi speaking States, particularly the four Southern States; and

(b) if so, the results of the study or survey?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Audience Research Survey was conducted in March, 1985 in ten medium sized towns taking two from each zone. In South Zone, Pondicherry and Chingalpattu were covered.

(b) The Survey findings indicate fair amount of popularity for the Hindi TV serials. The percentage of viewers from Pondicherry and Chingalpattu viewing Hindi TV serials is given in the statement below.

Statement

Viewing of Hindi TV Serials in Two Towns of South Zone

Serial	Figures are in percentages	
	Pondicherry	Chingalpattu
Aparadhi Kaun	51	32
*Hum Log	85	60
Khandaan	45	64
Ados Pados	31	52
Yeh Jo Hai Zindagi	42	64

Note : *Pooled average for episode on Tuesdays and Saturdays

[Translation]

Construction of Houses in Himachal Pradesh During Sixth Plan

3062. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI :
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the provision made in the Sixth Five Year Plan for construction of houses in Himachal Pradesh ; and

(b) the details in this regard and the number of houses constructed with that amount?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Rs. 1,148.00 lakhs.

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

[*English*]

Self-Financing Flats in Janakpuri Pocket 'B'

3063. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2015 on 8th April, 1985 regarding Self Financing Flats in Janakpuri Pocket 'B' and state :

(a) whether the flats in Janakpuri Pocket 'B' which the DDA expected to hand over to the allottees by June, 1985 have not yet been completed and released for allotment;

(b) if so, reasons for delay in the matter;

(c) the target date now for handing over these flats to the allottees; and

(d) whether Government will conduct an enquiry into the lapses of the DDA in this project and fix responsibility of the persons concerned?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The flats could not be released by the target date primarily due to labour shortage with contractor on account of poor organization of work by him.

(c) All efforts are being made to release the flats for allotment as soon as possible.

(d) Notices under relevant clauses of the contract for taking penal action against the contractor have been issued from time to time and further action will be taken at appropriate time after completion of the work besides taking disciplinary action against the contractor which has already been initiated.

Release of Free Sale Sugar From Factories

3064. SHRI SAHEBRAO PATIL DONGAONKAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the policy in respect of release order of free sale of sugar quota of individual sugar factories, month-wise; and

(b) whether there is any relation with the licensed capacity of a sugar factory and actual production?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SJINGH) : (a) and (b) The share of each factory in the monthly free sale release is worked out on the basis of uniform percentage to free sale entitlement out of the production upto a particular date prior to the release. Therefore, the monthly release of free sale sugar to the factories is related to the actual production and not to the licensed capacity of the factory.

Assistance to Orissa for Development of Cities

3065. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of Government to assist the cities/small cities for development ;

(b) details of assistance given to Orissa city-wise during the last three years ending with 31 March, 1985;

(c) whether the Jaipur City and Cuttak city in Orissa come under the purview of such developmental assistance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the yardstick prescribed for identification of cities for development in every respect?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Under the centrally sponsored scheme for the integrated development of small and medium towns, Central loan assistance is made available to towns having a population of less than one lakh as per the 1971 census. A sum of Rs. 55/- lakhs is available for each town under the scheme.

This amount also includes assistance for low cost sanitation schemes.

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

(c) Jaipur and Cuttak towns can be considered if a request to include these towns under the scheme is made by the State Government.

(d) As per the guidelines of the scheme towns with a population of one lakh and below on the basis of the 1971 census would be considered. In selecting towns, preference will be given to district headquarters towns followed by sub-divisional towns, mandi towns and other important growth centres.

Statement

Central assistance released to Orissa town under IDSMT

Sl. No.	Name of the town	79.82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	Total Release in lakhs of Rs.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
(in lakhs of Rs)						
1. Puri		5.00	10.00	5.00	17.00	37.00
2. Sambalpur		20.50	—	15.00	2.00	37.50
3. Balasore		9.14	9.00	16.63	5.23	40.00
4. Rourkela		14.00	—	21.00	5.00	40.00
5. Jaypore		—	10.00	—	18.00	28.00
6. Dhenkanal		—	12.00	—	18.00	30.00
Total		48.64	41.00	57.63	65.23	212.50

Construction of rural Godowns

3066. SHRI BIMALKANTI GHOSH :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the objectives of the scheme for establishment of National Grid of Rural Godowns and how the cost of construction of rural godowns is met;
- (b) the proposals for construction of rural godowns approved till 30 June, 1985 and the amount of Central subsidy released;
- (c) what success has been achieved in West Bengal in construction of rural godowns and what success has been achieved by the other States/Union Territories till 30 June, 1985;
- (d) whether West Bengal is lagging behind some other States/Union Territories; and
- (e) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The major objectives of the scheme for establishment of a National Grid of Rural Godowns are as under :

- (i) Prevention of distress sale of food-grains and other agricultural produce immediately after harvest at prevailing low prices;
- (ii) reduction of loss in quantity and quality arising at present from storage in sub-standard godowns;
- (iii) reduction in the pressure on existing storage facilities on public agencies, cooperatives, etc., particularly during the post-harvest period of peak demand;
- (iv) reduction in the pressure on transport system in post-harvest period.
- (v) creation of additional opportunities of employment in rural areas;

(vi) bringing the inputs within easy reach of the farmers;

(vii) helping in easy procurement of food-grains by Food Corporation of India and other agencies.

Construction cost of godowns is met 50% by subsidy and 50% by loans. The amount of subsidy is shared equally between the Central and the State Government. The loan component is met by banks.

(b) Till 30th June, 1985, proposals for construction of 3324 rural godowns generating total storage capacity of 16,21,801 metric tonnes have been approved from the inception of the scheme on 1979-80 and for this purpose Central subsidy amounting to Rs. 13,48,10,058 has been released to various States/Union Territories:

(c), (d) & (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Wheat and rice stocks with FCI

3067. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to states :

(a) the quantity of wheat and rice was stored by Food Corporation of India as on 30 June, 1985;

(b) the yardstick for checking the quality of wheat and rice and other food-grains which was stored by F.C.I. upto 30 June, 1985 to ensure that is upto the mark of the standard fixed by F.C.I.; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The quantity of wheat and rice held by Food Corporation of India on Central Pool account as on 30th June, 1985, is as under :

(figures in lakh tonnes)

Wheat	Rice
125.36	69.55

(b) and (c) The foodgrains stored by Food Corporation of India are tested and checked by qualified technical staff at fortnightly intervals, for ascertaining the state of preservation of the stocks and for undertaking timely dis-infestation. The quality of stocks is judged according to the prescribed standards for various grains.

**Setting up of TV transmitter Centres
at Rohra and Rampur in Simla
Distt. (H.P.)**

3068. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some parts of Simla district in Himachal Pradesh are not able to the programmes of Doordarshan due to non-setting of T.V. transmitter ;

(b) whether Government have any intention to set up T.V. transmitter centres at Rohra and Rampur in Simla district in Himachal Pradesh; and

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

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

(b) There is no approved scheme at present to set up TV transmitters at either of the two places.

(c) The extension of TV service to uncovered areas in the country would depend upon future availability of resources.

Operation Flood-II

3069. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made upto the end of March, 1985 and monthly thereafter upto the end of July, 1985 under Operation Flood II, State-wise;

(b) quantity of skimmed milk powder and butter-oil received as gift monthly from March, 1985 upto July, 1985 and State-wise issued and quantity of each committed by European Economic Community (EEC) for 1985-86 and subsequent year; and

(c) Statewise financial allocations during each of the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) A statement-I showing the State-wise progress made for certain key component of Operation Flood II upto March, 1985 is given below. The information for the months from April to July, 1985 has not become available from the programme implementing agencies in the concerned States/Union Territories.

(b) During the months from March, 1985 to June, 1985 a quantity of about 14,646 metric tons of skim milk powder and 500 metric tons of butter oil has been received. However, the information with regard to the quantity of skim milk powder and butter oil received for the month of July, 1985 and the quantity of skim milk powder and butter oil issued by the Indian Dairy Corporation during the months March, 1985 to July 1985 is under compilation. Allocation of gift commodities under food aid programme is approved by the European Economic Community (EEC) on annual basis. So far, no firm commitment has been received from EEC for the year 1985 as also for subsequent years.

(c) The amounts disbursed to various States/Union Territories under Operation Flood II are given in Statement II below.

Statement 1

Indicating State-wise progress of key Components of operation Flood II up to March, 1985 (Provisional)

S. No.	State/Union Territories	Milk Sheds covered	No. of Dairy Coop. Societies Organised	Farmer Members (Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andman & Nicobar Islands	1	20	0.01
2.	Andhra Pradesh	10	2518	2.15
3.	Assam	1	124	0.06
4.	Bihar	4	765	0.16
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1	66	0.06
6.	Gujarat	16	7973	11.50
7.	Haryana	11	2383	1.46
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	78	0.09
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	86	0.04
10.	Karnataka	6	2289	5.74
11.	Kerala	2	468	0.68
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7	1685	0.77
13.	Maharashtra	16	1925	3.83
14.	Orissa	4	285	0.11
15.	Pondicherry	1	53	0.09
16.	Punjab	11	3818	1.84
17.	Rajasthan	6	2060	1.23
18.	Sikkim	1	107	0.05
19.	Tamil Nadu	9	4249	5.72
20.	Tripura	1	61	0.03
21.	Uttar Pradesh	19	2503	1.20
22.	West Bengal	6	978	0.49

Statement II

Indicating the funds released under operation flood II to various States/Union Territories During the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No. State/Union Territory	Provisional		
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	14.18	2.96	8.02
2. Andhra Pradesh	362.80	592.13	375.06
3. Assam	22.07	55.13	55.85
4. Bihar	62.34	222.70	133.75
5. Delhi	132.56	2.13	55.95
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	40.04	6.05	4.65
7. Gujarat	1427.40	562.65	785.60
8. Haryana	105.03	151.44	222.20
9. Himachal Pradesh	—	10.67	41.35
10. Jammu & Kashmir	—	8.56	16.40
11. Karnataka	—	308.00	162.99
12. Kerala	139.20	235.64	307.22
13. Madhya Pradesh	187.17	483.72	951.62
14. Maharashtra	424.24	337.08	356.46
15. Nagaland	1.83	(—)0.83	—
16. Orissa	178.57	195.95	172.93
17. Pondicherry	10.74	12.17	11.82
18. Punjab	353.04	711.22	556.80
19. Rajasthan	87.71	1.10	422.69
20. Sikkim	3.82	18.47	25.00
21. Tamil Nadu	325.62	378.52	453.34
22. Tripura	6.68	2.50	4.36
23. Uttar Pradesh	121.96	158.41	379.23
24. West Bengal	200.65	261.94	176.86

[Translation]

Wheat purchased by FCI lying open in Lucknow

3070. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of wheat purchased by Food Corporation of India which is lying in the open in Lucknow ;

(b) who will be responsible if this wheat gets damaged by rain water ;

(c) whether this wheat is still being stored in the open due to the negligence on the part of managers and higher officers of the department ;

(d) if so, whether any action is being taken against the managers/higher officers and if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :

(a) As on 24.7.1985 about 70,000 MTs of wheat purchased by F.C.I. has been kept in CAP storage in FCI Lucknow district well covered and protected by polythene covers.

(b) In case there is any damage of foodgrains in CAP storage due to any lapses on the part of any official appropriate action will be taken by the Corporation.

(c) No, Sir. Stocks are being stored in CAP due to shortage space.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Pilot Project for Increase of Wheat Production in Orissa

3071. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa have sent a proposal to the Centre to take up a pilot project in some selected blocks of the State to increase the production of wheat ;

(b) whether the above proposal is awaiting the sanction of the Centre ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to sanction the above proposal ?

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

(b) and (c) The working group on crop production for 7th Five Year Plan had suggested taking up of a Central Sector Scheme for increasing Wheat Production in traditional and non-traditional areas. The Scheme has however not been approved for inclusion in the 7th Plan.

Establishment of TV Relay Station at Ramagundam

3072. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a T.V. relay Station at Ramagundam industrial town for the benefit of lakhs of viewers in Karimnagar and Adilabad Districts ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) There is no approved scheme, at present, to establish a TV relay centre at Ramagundam.

(b) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance to Kerala for Buffer Stock of Coconut

3073. SHRI P.A. ANTHONY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Government have approached the Centre for any financial assistance to make a buffer stock of coconut : and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) The Government of Kerala have sent a scheme for price support operations for copra and sought Central assistance for the scheme. Certain clarifications have been called for from the State Government, which are awaited.

[Translation]

Diary Brought out by F.C.I.

3074. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has published a diary for 1985 ;

(b) if so, whether copies of the diary have been supplied to the Members of Parliament ;

(c) whether the diary has been brought out only in English language ; and

(d) if so, whether it does not amount to violation of provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963 ?

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

(d) No, Sir.

[English]

N.B.C.C. Graded as 'B' Class Company

3076. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Buildings

Construction Corporation has been graded as 'B' Class Company w.e.f. 1 April, 1985 and if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) its grade before 1 April, 1985 ;

(c) the reasons for its degrading ;

(d) whether the gradation has been made on the basis of its working and its employees ;

(e) the source from which NBCC obtains loans and how much loan has been obtained by the Corporation till the end of 1984-85 ; and

(f) whether the NBCC is running in losses, if so, the loss incurred by the Corporation during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (d) The National Buildings Construction Corporation has been upgraded from Schedule C to Schedule B category w. e. f. 1st April, 1985 based on many factors e.g. its investment, turnover, profitability, expansion in areas of operation and the complexities and varied nature of the projects now being handled by it.

(e) NBCC obtains loans from Govt. of India. It also obtained loans from Oil Industry Development Board (OIDB), Maruti Udyog Ltd., Nationalised Banks including financial institutions) in India and local banks in the country of operation for local currency borrowings. The corporation has obtained loans (including overdrafts) to the extent of Rs. 107.11 crores till the end of 1984-85.

(f) NBCC has not incurred loss during the last three years.

Participation of T.V. Officials in "Made for Each Other" Contest Arranged by ITC at Madras

3077. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the officials working in T.V. at Madras took part in "made for each other" contest arranged by ITC at Madras during January, 1985 ;

(b) if so, details thereof, and

(c) the prizes awarded ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir. No regular member of the staff of Doordarshan Kendra, Madras had participated in the said contest.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Hoarding of Sugar

3078. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have intensified steps to discourage hoarding of sugar ;

(b) whether adequate imports have been arranged and State Governments have been requested to ensure that sugar is made available to people at reasonable prices through State distribution channels ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the quota released in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. State Governments have already been advised to intensify the dehoarding operations and also to ensure compliance with other statutory requirements relating to stock holding limits, time limit for turn-over of stocks of sugar etc. the licensed dealers. The period for turnover of stocks of sugar by the licensed dealers has been reduced from 10 days to 7 days and the transaction between wholesaler to wholesaler accompanied by physical delivery has been restricted to only one such transaction.

(b) Yes, Sir. It has already been decided to import 10 lakh tonnes of

sugar which is expected to arrive during May to September 1985. Major portion of the imported sugar is being allocated to the State Governments for distribution through controlled channels at fixed prices. The issue price of imported sugar for the consumers has also been reduced from below Rs 6/- per kg. to below Rs. 5.80. per kg.

(c) The quantum of imported sugar allotted to the State Governments for distribution through controlled channels is 75,000 tonnes for June, 1985 and 1,25,000 tonnes for each of the months of July and August, 1985.

Companies Defaulting in Deposit of Provident Fund contributions In States

3079. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) number of companies in different States which are defaulting in depositing Provident Fund contributions ;

(b) State-wise names of those companies ;

(c) amount of dues involved ;

(d) whether there is any proposal to bring forward shortly a legislation to provide for stringent punishment to defaulters ; and

(e) if so, when and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c) As on 31.3.1985, about 8,500 establishments had defaulted in payment of provident fund dues. The particulars of all the defaulting establishments are not readily available. However, the State-wise names of unexempted establishments which were in arrears of provident fund dues of rupees one lakh and above are in the statement laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library see No LT 1349/85]

(d) and (e) Certain proposals to remove the loopholes in the existing legal

and penal provisions of the EPF and Miscellaneous provisions Act, 1952 are presently under consideration of the Government and a suitable amending Bill will be brought forward as soon as these proposals are finalised.

Disease Resistance Varieties of Rice in Orissa

3080. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any disease-resistance varieties of rice have been developed and tried in Orissa particularly in its tribal belt ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) the extent to which these varieties have withstood the dreaded insect and disease pests of rice ?

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

(b) Varieties resistant to major pests in Orissa, developed and released for general cultivation and identified for adaptive trials are :-

Pest	Varieties released
Gallimidge	Shakti, SAMALEI NEELA, SARASA
Brown Plant hopper	DAYA
BLAST	CR 289 — 1208 (released), IET 7564, 7613, 7614, 7261, 7633 (identified)

In tribal areas early maturing varieties like Kalinga III and CR 289-1208 which escape pest attack are preferred.

(c) Varieties Shakti and SAMALEI withstood heavy incidence of Gallimidge even in endemic areas of SAMBALPUR and Bolangir, while variety DAYA withstood Brown plant hopper in Puri and Cuttack districts.

Shifting of TV Centre from Muzaffarpur

3081. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV :
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

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

(a) whether Government have decided to shift the Television centre from Muzaffarpur ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With the augmentation of the power of TV transmitter at Patna to 10 KW, the areas at present covered by the transmitter at Muzaffarpur shall also be covered by the high power transmitter at Patna, rendering the transmitter at Muzaffarpur practically redundant. Similarly Patna will also have a TV centre with production facilities which will make programmes relevant for whole State of Bihar including Muzaffarpur area.

Authorised/Unauthorised Agencies Engaged in Sending the Labour Abroad

3082. SHRI LALA RAM KEN :
PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :
SHRI MUKUL WASNIK :
SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of authorised and un-

authorised agencies separately, engaged in sending the labourers to foreign countries;

(b) whether Government are aware that these agencies are charging from the labourers thousands of rupees per person for sending them abroad;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to set up one agency in the interest of labourers and to stop this practice and start the practice of calling the persons of particular trades required in foreign countries through Employment Exchange; and

(d) if so, the time by which this arrangement will be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Authorised recruiting agents as on 6.8.1985 are 1,005. The number of unauthorised recruiting agents is not available as they operate illegally.

(b) Yes, Sir. Some complaints are received from time to time.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Allotment of Land to Cooperative Societies Registered in 1983

3083. SHRI LALA RAM KEN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which Cooperative Housing Societies registered in 1983 are likely to be allotted land by Delhi Development Authority for constructing houses; and

(b) the place where the land is proposed to be allotted to each society along with the area of land proposed to be allotted in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) In regard to requirements of land for the new cooperative group housing societies registered by the Registrar, Co-

operative Societies in 1983, the Delhi Development Authority is making efforts to identify the land for allotment and this will take some time. At this stage it is not feasible to indicate the specific time which the land could be allotted and the locality for allotment.

The land is allotted to cooperative group housing societies on the scale of 60 dwelling units per acre.

Rice Supplied to West Bengal

3084. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantum of rice supplied to West Bengal during 1981-82 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 for statutory rationing areas;

(b) the varieties and the price at which it was sold to West Bengal Government in those years;

(c) whether any complaint was received from West Bengal Government about the quality and price of rice; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The quantity of rice allotted to West Bengal from the Central Pool is given below :-

Year	Quantity (in lakh tonnes)
1981	20.55
1982	16.40
1983	13.30
1984	13.20
1985	8.80 (Till August, 1985)

Information on Central Pool rice distributed in the statutory rationing areas

of West Bengal is not available with the Central Government.

(b) The three broad varieties of rice

generally issued to the State Governments, including West Bengal, and their issue prices, which are uniform for all the States, are as under :

(Rs/QtL.)

Variety	w.e.f.	w.e.f.	w.e.f.	w.e.f.
	1.1.1981	1.10.1981	1.10.1982	16.1.1984
Comm	165.00	175.00	188.00	208.00
Fine	177.00	187.00	200.00	220.00
Superfine	192.00	202.00	215.00	235.00

(c) and (d) As stated above, the issue price of Central Pool rice is uniform throughout the country. A complaint was received in January, 1985, stating that the quality of the Punjab variety of par-boiled rice despatched from Northern India was not good and mostly unacceptable to the consumers. On investigation it was found that the resistance from the consumers was due to the fact that the rice took much time to cook. In view of this, the despatches of the Punjab variety of par-boiled rice to West Bengal has been discontinued.

Bureau for Coordination Between AIR and Doordarshan Programmes

3085. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a bureau for meaningful co-ordination between AIR and Doordarshan programmes :

(b) if so, when it will take shape ; and

(c) if not the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is complete coordination between the two media units in the exchange and utilisation of important programmes and coverages. Inter-media coordination in respect of common policy matters wherever necessary is achieved at the level of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

HUDCO Loans for Construction of Rural Houses Durings Sixth Plan

3086. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI ; Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loans given by HUDCO for construction of rural houses during the Sixth Five Year Plan period, year-wise ;

(b) the total number of rural dwelling units constructed with HUDCO loans during the same period, year-wise ;

(c) State-wise location and cost of such units ; and

(d) details about area, location, cost, number of dwelling units of rural housing Schemes, that have been sanctioned during 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Amounts of loan sanctioned

by HUDCO for the construction of rural houses during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period are as under :—

Year	Amount of loan sanctioned (Rs. in crores)	Year	Number of dwellings sanctioned
		1980-81	1,56,461
		1981-82	1,57,869
		1982-83	1,74,140
		1983-84	2,01,385
1980-81	23.47	1984-85	1,76,128
1981-82	31.94		—
1982-83	33.14	Total :	8,65,983
1983-84	47.93		—
1984-85	47.10		
Total	183.58		

Out of these, 5,80,373 dwelling units have already been completed and another 1,55,846 are in progress. The construction of the remaining dwelling units is yet to be started.

(b) Year-wise figures of rural dwellings sanctioned by HUDCO during the Sixth Five Year Plan period are as under :—

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

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

Statement I

STATES	Dwellings Sanctioned	Average cost per dwelling unit (Rs.)
1980-81	Andhra Pradesh	1200
	Bihar	10000
	Gujarat	38900
	Haryana	3161
	Karnataka	58200
	Kerala	40000
	Punjab	5000
	Total :	<u>156461</u>

	1	2	3
1981-82	Andhra Pradesh	34700	3144
	Bihar	5000	4000
	Gujarat	20500	3928
	Karnataka	10200	3896
	Madhya Pradesh	3040	3970
	Orissa	30000	3667
	Punjab	9397	3990
	Rajasthan	18180	4000
	Tamil Nadu	17852	4000
	Total :	157869	
1982-83	Andhra Pradesh	53109	4000
	Bihar	15000	4000
	Gujarat	44885	3910
	Karnataka	30000	4000
	Kerala	11600	6000
	Madhya Pradesh	6969	3946
	Punjab	2261	5970
	Rajasthan	10316	4000
	Total :	174140	
1983-84	Andhra Pradesh	49482	5455
	Gujarat	21838	5037
	Karnataka	45540	4022
	Kerala	23800	6000
	Madhya Pradesh	10647	3954
	Rajasthan	20994	5887
	Tamil Nadu	15000	6000
	Maharashtra	14084	2700
	Total :	201385	

Statement II

STATES	Dwellings Sanctioned	Average cost per unit (Rs.)	Districts covered
Andhra Pradesh	20382	6000	Mahaboob Nagar, Ranga Reddy, Anantapur, East Godavari, Cuddapah, Vijayanagaram, Srikakulam, Nellore, Visakhapatnam, Adilabad, Kurnool.
Gujarat	46835	4902	Vododara, Mehsana, Bharaudi, Kheda, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Banaskantha, Valsad, Junagadh, Gandhinagar, Surendra Nagar, Jamnagar, Panchmahal, Ahmedabad, Kutch.
Karnataka	30186	5065	Shimoga, Bangalore, Bidar, Kodagu, Dharwad, Chitredurga, Tumkur, Kolar, Uitara Kamnara, Chickmagalur, Raichur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Mandya, Dakshina Kanada.
Kerala	21500	6000	Palghat, Quilon, Pathanam, Kozhikode, Wynad, Kottayam, Idukki, Alleppy, Cannanore, Trivandrum, Ernakulam, Trichur, Malapura, Kasargode.
Madhya Pradesh	413	3874	Khandwa, Betul, Vidisha.
Maharashtra	19217	2700	Beed, Nasik, Amaravathi, Yavatmal, Buldhana, Nanded, Ahmednagar, Cadohiroli, Ormanabad, Kolhapur, Jalgaon, Solapur, Latur, Bhandara, Jalna, Dhule, Akola, Wardha, Sangli, Aurangabad, Nagpur, Chanrapur, Satara, Raigad, Parbhani, Thana.
Orissa	7000	5671	Cuttack, Puri.
Rajasthan	8212	5979	Churu, Pali, Banswara, Bholpur, Jhun-Jhunu, Kota, Jalore, Nagpur.
Tamil Nadu	22382	5951	Triruchirapalli, Pudukkottai, Salem, Periyar, Thirunelveli, Kanyakumari, Chingleputtu, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, North Arcot, Dharampuri, South Arcot, Thanjavur.
Total		176528	

1	2	3
1984-85		
Andhra Pradesh	20383	6000
Gujarat	46835	4902
Karnataka	30186	5065
Kerala	21500	6000
Madhya Pradesh	413	3874
Maharashtra	19217	2700
Orissa	7000	5671
Rajasthan	8212	5979
Tamil Nadu	22382	5951
Total	176128	

Closure of Labour Intensive Industries

3087. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state what steps have been taken against closure in labour intensive industries like Coir, Cashew and Tobacco in Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : According to information received from the State Governments, there have been no closures reported, of units in Cashew and Coir Industry in Andhra Pradesh and Coir and Tobacco Industry in Kerala. However, in Andhra Pradesh, the State Government have refused permission under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to the management of ITC Ltd. to close down some of the branches of its ILTD Division in the State against which the management has filed a writ petition in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh where the matter is sub-judice. In Karnataka, according to the State Government, there has been a slump in cashew processing due to the African countries establishing their own Cashew Processing Plants. Similarly, with the Tobacco Board taking over the work of procuring and grading of leaf tobacco in the State, the Leaf Division of the ITC Ltd. as well as some other processing factories in the

private sector have closed down their operations. According to the State Government, these closures could not be averted. In the case of the Cashew Industry in Kerala, the State Government have established as an experimental measure the Kerala State Cashew workers Apex Industrial Cooperative Society to prevent closure of Cashew Units.

Setting up of Warehouse in Haldia

3088. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Central Warehousing Corporation has since cleared the West Bengal State Warehousing Corporation's project for setting up of a 5,000 tonne capacity warehouse in Haldia;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and how long will it take to clear it so that construction work could start ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :

(a) The Central Warehousing Corporation has considered the proposal of the West Bengal State Warehousing Corporation for construction of a Warehouse of 5,000

tonnes capacity at Haldia and not approved of it.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Conference on safeguarding of consumer Interest

3089. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

DR. A.K. PATEL.

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

(a) the details of views expressed and the recommendations made at the two day conference held at Vigyan Bhavan by his Ministry on safeguarding the interest of the consumer;

(b) the reaction of the Central Government and of each State Government thereon;

(c) whether Government have studied the laws prevalent in other countries in this regard and whether Government propose to introduce similar laws in India as well; if so, the details of the scheme; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the effective steps taken or proposed to be taken to strengthen the public campaign for safeguarding the consumer interest?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) A Two-Day National Workshop on Consumer Protection was held on 11-12 March, 1985 by the Ministry. It recommended concerted efforts by Government, trade, industry and voluntary organisations to protect the interest of consumers and generate consumers awareness. It also recommended effective implementation of consumer protection laws. The Government is very keen to ensure consumer protection and has welcomed the recommendations.

(c) Government has studied consumers' protection laws in other countries and is considering to set up a statutory consumers' protection Council to protect

the interests of the consumers on matters such as quality, price, weight, etc., through emphasis on development of consumers' awareness and consumers' movement in the country.

(d) In addition to the enforcement of various laws on consumer protection and strengthening the public distribution system, Government is encouraging voluntary consumer organisation for creating awareness amongst consumers and also gives financial assistance to voluntary consumer organisations for their activities to promote the consumer movement.

[*English*]

Members of Central Board of Trustees on Provident Fund

3090. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) names of the members of the Central Board of Trustees, a tripartite body consisting of five representatives of Central Government, fifteen representatives of State Government of West Bengal, six representatives of the organisation of employees of West Bengal and six representatives of organisations of employees of West Bengal who form the administrative Body, to administer the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952; and

(b) the number of meetings held by the Board during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) The Central Board of Trustees of the Employees' Provident Fund constituted under section 5A of Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 consists of a chairman, five representatives of Central Government, 15 representatives of State Governments and six representatives each of Central Organisations of employers and employees. A list of the existing members of the Central Board of

Trustees Employees' Provident Fund is given in the statement below.

(b) The Board had four meetings in 1982-83, three meetings in 1983-84 and five meetings in 1984-85.

Statement

Chairman

1. **Shri T. Anjaiah,**
Minister of State in the
Ministry of Labour
Government of India,
New Delhi.

Members

Shri H.M.S. Bhatnagar,
Secretary,
Ministry of Labour,
Government of India,
New Delhi.

2. **Shri Anil Bordia,**
Additional Secretary,
Ministry of Labour,
Government of India.

3. **Shri M.L. Mojumdar,**
Integrated Financial Adviser
Ministry of Labour,
Government of India,
New Delhi.

4. **Shri V. Balasubramanian**
Director (Budget),
Ministry of Finance,
(Dept. of Economic Affairs)
Government of India,
New Delhi.

5. **Shri B.S. Ramaswami,**
Director General,
Employees' State Insurance
Corporation, New Delhi.

6. **Secretary to the Govt. of**
Andhra Pradesh,
Labour Department,
Hyderabad.

7. **Secretary to the Govt. of Assam,**
Labour Department,
Dispur (Gauhati).

8. **Secretary to the Government**
of Bihar,

Department of Labour and Emp.,
Patna.

9. **Secretary to the Govt.**
of Gujarat,
Labour Department,
Sachivalaya,
Gandhi Nagar,
Ahmedabad.

10. **Commissioner and**
Secretary to the Govt.
of Haryana,
Labour and Employment
Department,
Chandigarh.

11. **Secretary to the Govt.**
of Karnataka,
Social Welfare and
Labour Department,
Bangalore.

12. **Special Secretary to**
the Government of Kerala,
Labour Department,
Trivandrum.

13. **Secretary to the Govt.**
of Madhya Pradesh,
Labour Department,
Bhopal.

14. **Secretary to the**
Govt. of Maharashtra,
Industries, Labour and
Energy Department,
Bombay.

15. **Secretary to the Govt.**
of Orissa,
Labour Department
Bhubaneshwar.

16. **Secretary to the Govt.**
of Punjab,
Labour and Employment
Department,
Chandigarh.

17. **Commissioner and**
Secretary to the Govt.
of Rajasthan,
Labour Department,
Jaipur.

18. Secretary to the Government of Tamil Nadu, Labour & Employment Department, *Madras*.

19. Commissioner & Secretary to the Government of Uttar Pradesh Labour Department, *Lucknow*.

20. Secretary to the Govt. of West Bengal, Labour Department, *Calcutta*.

21. Shri R.C. Dutt, I.C.S. (Retired), Hon. Adviser SCOPE, A/81 Himalaya House, | Since Kasturba Gandhi Marg, | resigned *New Delhi*.

22. Shri Waris R. Kidwai, Secretary, SCOPE, A/81, Himalaya House, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, *New Delhi*.

23. Dr. I.P. Poddar, Managing Director, Calcutta Silk Mfg. Co. Ltd., "Commercial House" 135-A, Biplobi Rashbehari Basu Road, *Calcutta-70001*.

24. Shri B.M. Sethi, Secretary, All India Organisation of Employers, Federation House, *New Delhi-110001*.

25. Shri Pratap Bhogilal, Chairman, Batliboi & Company Ltd. Apeejay House, Dr. V.B. Gandhi Marg, *Bombay 400023*.

26. Mr. M. Ghose, Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce & Industry. 174, Jodhpur Park, *Calcutta-700068*.

27. Shri D. Venkatesh (Ex M.L.A.) General Secretary INTUC, Karnataka State Branch, 1014 A, 4th T. Block 30th Cross Jaya Nagar, *Bangalore-560011*.

28. Shri Samar Chakraborti, Secretary, INTUC, Bengal Branch, 177/B, Acharya Jagdish Bose Road, *Calcutta-700014*.

29. Shri Parduman Singh, Secretary, Punjab State Committee of AITUC, Ekta Bhavan, Putlighar, *Amritsar*.

30. Shri Fatick Ghosh, Secretary, All India Committee, UTUC (LS) 48, Lonin Sarani (1st Floor) *Calcutta-700013*.

31. Shri B.N. Sathey, Organising Secretary, Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh, Samadhan, Ram Nagar, Bombivali East-421201, Thana District, (Maharashtra).

32. Shri Kisan Tulpule, President, Mill Mazdoor Sabha, Bombay, Shramasadhana, Hindu Colony 1st Lane, D.V. Pradhan Road. Dadar, *Bombay-400014*.

Installation of TV Transmitters Near Narmada Dam Project

3091. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state;

(a) Whether T.V. transmitters have been installed in Baroda and Enroach in Gujarat State;

(b) the area covered by these transmitters;

(c) whether Government are aware

that the area around Narmada Dam Project which is equally distant from Baroda and Enroach is not receiving the programme; and

(d) whether Government propose to instal a T.V. transmitter near the Narmada Dam Project to cover this backward area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL):
(a) Yes, Sir. It is presumed that the reference is to Bhroach.

(b) Each of these two transmitters have a service area of about 2000 Sq. Kilometers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The extension of TV service to uncovered areas including the area around Narmada Dam Project would depend upon future availability of resources.

Educational Programmes And Sports Coverage on A.I.R.

3092. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has agreed to give more powers to the AIR Centres for giving educational programmes and sports coverage on All India Radio;

(b) if so, whether any directive has been issued to the AIR and Doordarshan for giving more coverage for educational programmes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by what time the same are likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL):
(a) to. (d) Educational broadcasts on syllabus oriented basis are made from 44 Stations of AIR. Such programmes are relayed by 30 more Stations. In the

matter of these programmes and in the arrangement of coverage of sports in the relevant service areas, AIR Stations have full discretion even now. The Stations provide suitable coverage to the sports items occasionally in their respective service areas. They also relays running commentaries which may be broadcast on International/national level matches.

In its draft Seventh Five Year Plan proposals, AIR has proposed the setting up of educational broadcast units in the remaining Stations in the net-work. The implementation of the scheme will depend upon the final shape of the Seventh Plan.

So far as Doordarshan is concerned educational TV programmes are being telecast for a duration of 45 minutes on all school days in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh; Rajasthan, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. U.G.C. programmes are also being relayed by all LPTs and HPTs in the entire net-work. In addition, curriculum oriented school T.V. programmes are being telecast on regular basis from Delhi and Bombay Kendras. Enrichment oriented educational programmes are also being telecast from Delhi, Srinagar and Madras Kendras.

It will be the endeavour of Doordarshan to telecast subject to funds position and availability of transmission time, additional enrichment educational programmes,

Printing Work from Private Printers

3093. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the printing capacity of Government Presses in the country is much less than the requirement ;

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

(c) whether his Ministry gets much of the printing work done from private printers ;

(d) if so, the nature of work got done from private printing presses during 1984-85 in Delhi and other places ;

(e) the total amount paid to the private printing presses during 1984-85 for the jobs done ;

(f) whether there is any proposal to augment the capacity of Government presses or to establish more presses ; and

(g) if so the details in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT):
(a) and (b) The printing capacity of the Government of India presses is slightly less than the requirement.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, a few printing jobs pertaining to the printing of P&T forms for Calcutta region, Parliamentary debates, reports & periodicals, Agmark labels for the Ministry of Agriculture were got printed through private printers.

(e) Expenditure incurred on outside printing during 1984-85 is Rs. 25,23,710 only. In addition, bills amounting to Rs. 24,98,053.10 were also cleared for direct payment by the Ministry of Agriculture for the manufacture of Agmark labels.

(f) and (g) Worn out and obsolete machinery is being replaced by high yielding machines in a phased manner. Some proposals for expansion of the existing presses and setting up of new presses are also under consideration. The existing Minto Road Press is also being modernised for quick execution of Parliamentary jobs.

Payment to Farmers for Sugarcane Supplied to Sugar Mills in Bihar

3094. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the sugar mills in Bihar have closed down due to their inability to pay large amount to the farmers for the sugarcane supplied by them to the mills ;

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

(c) the measures taken to ensure early

payment of their dues by the sugar mills, particularly in respect of closed sugar mills?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Lauriya, Sugauli, Hathua and Siwan sugar factories in Bihar did not work during 1984-85. Another factory viz., Pachrukhi factory has not been working since 1975-76. The cane price arrears against these factories are as under :

Name of factories the	Arrears for 1983-1984 & earlier season
	Lakh Rs.
Lauriya	341.46
Sugauli	159.08
Hathua	366.81
Siwan	81.09
Pachrukhi	11.82

(c) Ensuring payment of cane price dues is the direct responsibility of the State Governments, who have the necessary field organisations and power to enforce such payments. The Central Government monitors the position, and issues directions to State Governments; from time to time, for expeditious clearance of cane price arrears. The State Government had been advised to keep a watch on cane price payments from the beginning of the season itself.

The Central Government, on its part, has been taking steps aimed at improving the liquidity of the industry to enable it to pay the cane dues. The steps taken over the last 2-3 years include liberalisation of bank credit facilities, reduction in bank margins on credit against sugar stocks, change in the method of valuation of sugar stocks to the benefit of the industry, judicious monthly releases of free-sale sugar for maintaining desired levels of prices, creation of buffer stocks against which the industry was entitled to 100% credit in addition to holding costs, etc. Besides, way and means advances had also

been granted to a few States, including Bihar, in the context of high cane price arrears in those States.

The Bihar Government has been vigorously pursuing the payment of cane price to the growers. As on 15.6.1985, the overall arrears in Bihar for the 1984-85 season stood at 14.7% of the total price as compared to 43.7% on the corresponding date last season.

The Bihar Government has instituted legal proceedings against Lauriya, Hathua and Sugauli factories. Besides the State Government are contemplating take over of Hathua, Siwan and Lauriya mills.

[*Translation*]

Extension of ESI Scheme to Small Powerloom Units in Rajasthan

3095. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : SHRI VISHNU MODI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Employees State Insurance Scheme has not been extended to small scale units of powerlooms anywhere in the country ;

(b) if so, the reasons for extending E.S.I. scheme to small powerloom units in Rajasthan ;

(c) whether Government have received any memorandum in this regard ;

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

(e) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b) The ESI Scheme already covers powerloom units employing 10 or more persons in most of the States/Union Territories. With a view to extending the medical and other benefits under the Scheme to workers in smaller powerloom units, the Government of Rajasthan

had taken the approval of the Central Government in August, 1984 for extension of the ESI Scheme to powerloom units employing one or more persons.

(c) The Central Government have not received any specific representation against extension of the ESI Scheme to smaller powerloom units by the Government of Rajasthan.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[*English*]

Master Plan for Development of Rural Roads in Tribal Areas of Orissa During Seventh Plan

3096. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any master plan for development of rural roads in the tribal areas of Orissa under the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) with 100 percentage linkage during 10 year time-frame to villages with population over 1000 has been prepared ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the funds proposed to be made available in this behalf to the State of Orissa during the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) According to the Sixth Plan, all the villages with population over 1500 and 50% of the villages with population between 1000-1500 are to be linked with roads by 1990 under the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP). In the case of hill, tribal, desert and coastal areas, where the population is sparse, a cluster of villages approach will be followed. States are to prepare a master plan for each district to achieve the above objective.

(c) The Seventh Plan is yet to be finalised.

Cost Reductions in Construction of Houses by NBO, HUDCO Agencies

3097. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Building Organisation or Housing and Urban Development Corporation or any other agency under his Ministry have paid attention to research and planning aiming at devising new technology to effect cost reduction in the construction of houses both urban and rural and improving their durability by making use of the locally available building material and also keeping in view the climatic conditions and geographical terrains ; and

(b) if so, the details of such technology regionwise ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The requisite details are given in the statement below.

Statement

New Experimental Techniques adopted in different climatic zones in the country

I. HOT ARID REGION : TECHNIQUES—

1. 23 com. thick (1 brick thick) load bearing walls in 4-5 storeys.
2. 10 cms thick 1.6 m. wide prestressed concrete hollow core slabs resting on prestressed conc. beems.
3. Pocket connections of precast columns with foundation (Russian Method).
4. Replacement of 15% cement with flyash for precast R.C.C. components.
5. Prestressed Cement Concrete beams.
6. Precast R.C.C. Single flight staircase monolithically cast with landing.
7. R.C.C. frames for doors and windows.

8. Precast R.C.C. columns and beams.
9. Prestressed Concrete frames for doors and windows.
10. Precast Battens and hollow blocks for rafis/floors.
11. Precast Channel Units for floors and roofs.
12. Cellular Concrete blocks and roof slab.
13. Use of plastic stays for windows.
14. Use of cement lime mortar for hydrated lime.
15. Magnesium oxychloride floor.
16. Use of modular bricks.
17. Use of Single Stack System of plumbing.
18. Improved method of brick laying and plastering.
19. Use of PVC pipes for Internal Water Supply.
20. Use of flyash in mortars.
21. Load bearing Concrete Panels.
22. Lime Surkhi mortar for walls.
23. Precast R.C. planks and Joist System of roofing.
24. Use of Secondary Species of timber.
25. 25 mm. thick flooring.
26. Cement lime plaster in cement lime composite mortar.
27. Doubly Curved Shell roof.
28. Precast R.C. thin lintels.
29. Lime Concrete terracing.
30. Polythene D.P.C.
31. Lean Cement Conc. for foundations 1:8:16.
32. Stabilised Soil Cement base for cc floor.
33. Particle board for shutters.

34. Light Weight aggregate concrete partitions.

35. Under-reamed piles.

36. Use of tamping machines for tamping lime concrete on roof.

37. Waffle Shell roofing.

38. 25 mm. thick D.P.C.

39. 19 cm. thick brick walls.

40. Precast stone block masonry.

41. Precast roofing with earthern khullers.

42. Frameless door with coalter drum sheet shutters.

43. 10 cm. thick Z-shaped brick masonry walls.

44. W.C. Seat NEERI design.

45. Use of Cavity walls.

46. R.C. Ribbed slab roofing.

II. TEMPERATE HUMID REGION :

1. Precast R.C. Channel Units for roofing/flooring.
2. Precast R.C. Cored Units for roofing/flooring.
3. D.P.C in cement mortar 1:4.
4. Under-reamed piles foundation.
5. Precast R.C. 'L' Panel units for roofing.
6. Concrete block cavity walls.

III. HOT HUMID REGION :

1. Precast R.C. Columns with brackets erected and fixed in recesses of R.C.C. footings laid in situ.
2. Precast and prestressed beams resting on brackets of the columns.
3. First floor slab consisting of composite precast R.C. battens and hollow cinder blocks.
4. Precast and prestressed folded plate roof.
5. Walls of special hollow cinder block.
6. hollow beams supporting roof to function as rain water gutter also.
7. 25 cm. thick (Single brick thick) loading walls in all 5-floors.
8. Precast ribbed units for floors and roofs.
9. Under reamed piles for foundation in black cotton soil.
10. Use of hyperbolic paraboloid footings in soils having low bearing capacity.
11. Prestressed precast hyperbolic shell in roof using M-400 concrete and steel wires.
12. Use of lean concrete in foundations and under floors replacing 20% of cement by 27.5% flyash.
13. Precast R.C.C. Channel units replacing 20% with 27.5% flyash.
14. Precast cored slabs for roof/floor.
15. Precast solid slabs for roof/floor.
16. Waffle units for roof/floor.
17. External large panels for walls consisting of P.C.C. and burnt clay hollow blocks.
18. Internal large panels for walls consisting of two leaves of R.C.C. and infilled brick work.
19. Precast staircase.
20. Flyash as partial replacement of cement.
21. Flyash bricks for masonry.
22. Precast R.C. Channel unit roof.
23. Precast R.C. lintels and sun shades,
24. Precast R.C. frames for doors, windows.
25. Precast R.C. L-Pan roofing.
26. Flyash block masonry.
27. Precast R.C. inverted ribbed unit roofing.

28. 10 cm. laterite, flyash flooring.
29. Pressed steel frames and shutters for doors & windows.
30. P.V.C. pipes for water supply.
31. P.C. hollow concrete blocks with quartz pebble concrete.
32. Precast partitions with blast furnace slag aggregate.
33. Use of local secondary species of timber for doors/windows.
34. Precast R.C. Cellular units for roofing.

IV. COLD REGION : TECHNIQUES —

1. Use of Deformed bars and design on ultimate load theory.
2. Cellular units supported on partially precast R.C.C. joists.
3. Use of modular bricks.
4. Single brick thick load bearing walls for 4-storeys.
5. Precast R.C. Channel Units.
6. Precast L-Pan roofing.
7. Use of Single stack system of plumbing.
8. Use of PVC pipes.

*Local Materials and Construction Techniques Promoted
by National Buildings
Organisation*

I. COLD REGION :

Walling :

- (i) Sundried brick work in mud mortar.
- (ii) Stone concrete block masonry.
- (iii) Stone masonry in mud mortar.
- (iv) Brick masonry in lime mortar.
- (v) Dhajji Walling.

Roofing :

- (i) Asphaltic sheet roof over wooden frame.
- (ii) Asbestos cement sheets over wooden frame.
- (iii) C.C.I. Sheets over country wood frame.
- (iv) Slate roof.

II. HOT ARID :

Walling :

- (i) Mud walls plastered with mud mortar /water proof mud mortar.
- (ii) Stabilized brick wall in mud mortar /water proof mud mortar.
- (iii) Sundried brick wall in mud mortar /water proofing mud mortar.

- (iv) Brick wall in mud mortar.
- (v) R.R. Stone masonry in mud mortar.
- (vi) R.R. Stone masonry in lime mortar.
- (vii) Precast stone block masonry.

Roofing :

- (i) Thatch roof treated with fire retardent treatment.
- (ii) Tile roof over country wood frame.
- (iii) A.C. Sheets over wooden frame.
- (iv) Brick panels over precast concrete joists;
- (v) Reinforced brick slab roof.
- (vi) Stone slab roof.

III. TEMPERATE HUMIDE :

Walling :

- (i) Clay block masonry in mud mortar
- (ii) Laterite soil brick walls in mud mortar.
- (iii) Brick wall in mud mortar.
- (iv) Stone masonry in mud mortar.

Roofing :

- (i) Thatch roof with water proof/ fire retardent treatment.
- (ii) Mangalore tile roof over wooden frame.
- (iii) Brick panel roof.
- (iv) Stone slab roof.

IV. HOT HUMID :

Walling :

- (i) Mud wall.
- (ii) Filler mud walls with stone pillars.
- (iii) Split bamboo wall fixed in wooden frame.
- (iv) Bamboo reinforced mud wall.
- (v) Brick wall in mud mortar.
- (vi) R.R. Stone wall in mud mortar.
- (vii) Laterite brick wall.

Roofing :

- (i) Tile roof over wooden frame.
- (ii) A.C. Sheet roof.
- (iii) C.G.I. Sheet roof.
- (iv) Coconut Leaf Laid over Wooden Frame.
- (v) Thatch roof over bamboo frame.

DESIGN AND RESEARCH SERIES

- I. Comparative cost studies—Future Expansion for growing house.
- II. Comparative Cost Studies—Building Designs Corridor access vs. staircase.
- III. Comparative Analysis—Individual vs. shared toilets.
- IV. Comparative Analysis—Community toilets vs. individual toilets.
- V. Comparative Cost Analysis—Land utilisation in planning residential layout.
- VI. Optimisation of Housing Elements—Wall length of a room.
- VII. Optimising the Density in Residential settlements—Analysis of physical Parameters.

APPLICATION SERIES :

- I. Prefabricated Brick Panel Roofing.
- II. Lime Based Stone Masonry Blocks.

COMPUTER AIDED PLANNING & DESIGN :

- I. HUDCO MODEL—Computer based Design and Analysis of Affordable Shelter.
- II. HUDCO USER'S HAND BOOK MATRIX—Land Sub-Division, utility Network and Affordability.

Seminar on Rural Centre and Settlements Planning

and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific of the U.N.;

3098. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI :
the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING
3 be pleased to state :

(a) the conclusions arrived at the four seminar on 'Rural Centre and Settlements Planning' sponsored by his Ministry

(b) names of the participating countries ;

(c) whether it was emphasised during the course of the seminar that so far greater attention has been paid to urban housing at the cost of rural areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) The report on the seminar on 'Rural Centre and Settlements Planning' organised by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific, for which host facilities were provided by the Government of India, is to be finalised by the ESCAP. The report has not been received from ESCAP.

(b) Bhutan, Iran, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka participated in the seminar. Officers of the Government of India and some of the State Governments, among others, also participated in the seminar.

(c) In the absence of the report on the proceedings of the seminar, it is not possible to say whether or not it was emphasised that so far greater attention has been paid to urban housing at the cost of rural areas.

(d) Does not arise.

Import of Fertilizers

3099. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the different quantities of fertilizers that Government imported during 1984-85;

(b) the details thereof and amount involved thereon;

(c) whether Government have taken steps to import fertilizers during the 1985-86; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) The quantities of fertilizers imported in 1984-85 are given below:

	(in lakh tonnes)
Urea	36.86
Di-Ammonium Phosphate	16.20
Muriate of Potash	14.25
Ammonium Sulphate	0.51
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	0.42
Sulphate of Potash	0.32
Total	<u>68.56</u>

The value of the Imports which include cost and Ocean freight, is Rs. 1435 crores approximately.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. It would not be in the public interest to disclose details of import of fertilizers planned for 1985-86.

Industrial Relations Machinery

3100. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the Industrial Relations Machinery both the centre and in State has not been able to check strikes, work stoppages etc., despite their best reconciliatory measures;

(b) the number of strikes etc., averted or solved as a result of intervention of Industrial Relations Machinery;

(c) the details of strikes etc., which are continuing for more than a month now; and

(d) the number of mandays lost during the last year ending on 31 March, 1985 and financial loss suffered by Government during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) There has been a steady decline in the number of industrial disputes (strikes and lockouts) from 2,431 in 1983 to 2,061 in 1984. The Industrial Relations Machinery both at the Centre

and in the States continues to make efforts to reduce work stoppages through 'preventive mediation, conciliation, adjudication and arbitration. During 1984, out of 9,184 disputes referred to the Central Industrial Relations Machinery, 7,183 disputes were resolved, 4,011 cases in pre-conciliation proceedings and the remaining through conciliation and reference for adjudication.

(b) During 1985 (January-July), out of 280 strikes reported to the Labour Relations Monitoring Unit in the Ministry of Labour, 216 strikes were resolved following the intervention of the Industrial Relations Machinery.

(c) According to information received in the Labour Relations Monitoring Unit, as on 1.8.1985, 49 strikes in establishments employing more than 100 workers were continuing for more than a month.

(d) According to information received in the Labour Bureau, number of mandays lost during the year ending 31st March, 1985 is 46.65 million. Information on financial loss suffered by Government due to loss of mandays is not maintained.

Import of Fertilizers

3101. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total tonnage of fertilizers imported during the last three years, (year-wise);

(b) whether it is a fact that the price of imported fertilizers has been cheaper than the average retention price of indigenous fertilizers.

(c) whether the average retention price of some of the recently commissioned plants is abnormally high; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to increase the import of fertilizers in view of the above reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The quantity of fertilizers imported during the last three years is given below :

Years	Total Nutrients (lakh tonnes)
1982-83	11.32
1983-84	13.55
1984-85	36.24

(b) The delivered cost of indigenous fertilizers was lower than that the imported fertilizers including their cost of unloading, bagging, transportation and handling, till 1981-82. However, since 1982-83, the delivered cost of indigenous fertilizers has been higher than the imported fertilizers, due to increase in input costs as well as capital cost of the newly commissioned indigenous fertilizer plants.

(c) The average retention price of some of the recently commissioned plants is higher than that of earlier plants mainly because of higher capital costs.

(d) The quantities of fertilizers to be imported in a year shall continue to be governed by the projected demand of fertilizers in the country and trends of its indigenous protection.

Ratio of levy and free sale Sugar

3102. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether at present the ratio fixed between levy and free sale sugar is 60:40;

(b) whether over the years this Ratio has not been adhered to strictly;

(c) if so, the variations during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the impact of these variations on the stock position of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. The present ratio between levy and freesale sugar is 65:35 of the production during the season.

(b) and (c) Under the incentive Scheme, new sugar factories and expansion factories are given the benefit of higher free sale quota thereby increasing the freesale entitlement and reducing the levy entitlement of such factories. Such conversion of levy sugar as free sale is about 4 to 5% of total production, in each of the last 3 seasons.

(d) As a result of higher freesale releases given to the incentive and expansion factories, the freesale availability increased to that extent with corresponding reduction in the levy availability of sugar during the season.

Change in Proportion of Levy Quota of Sugar

3103. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a change in the proportion of levy quota of sugar or to raise the levy price in order to help proper planning for the survival of the sugar industry ;

(b) whether costing of levy price was on the basis of statutory cane prices and this does not reflect the actual costs;

(c) whether nearly two-third of the sugar industry is sick; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) At present no such proposals are under the consideration of the Government.

(b) The ex-factory prices of levy sugar are determined under the statutory provisions of Section 3(3C) of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, which inter-alia stipulates that the minimum statutory

sugarcane price should be taken into account in fixing the levy price. The actual cost of production depends upon the cane price actually paid by each factory.

(c) and (d) The sugar industry, being a seasonal industry which is subjected to fluctuations on a number of factors including agro-climatic factors, parameters for quantifying sickness in the industry concretely have not evolved. However, on a quick survey made by the Government, 107 sugar mills out of a total of 356 factories installed in the country have been found to be technically weak.

Apart from taking over the management of weak sugar units by the concerned State Governments under various Acts, the Sugar Development Fund and the Soft Loan Scheme run by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Development Bank of India is meant for modernisation and rehabilitation of such technically weak mills, to make them viable and strong. The concerned State Governments as well as such technically weak mills, should therefore, take advantage of the assistance available under the Sugar Development Fund and the Soft Loan Scheme.

Transport System in the Country

3104. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are in favour of both International assistance and domestic financing to assist transport system as a whole instead of private and corporate sectors;

(b) whether it is a fact that an International gathering was called to discuss integrated urban transport ;

(c) whether the main thrust of the conference was to identify action to be taken and priority to be fixed in solving transport problem ;

(d) whether Government are considering to get the foreign aid for transport system in the country; and

(e) if so, the other measures Government have taken to solve transport system in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (d) Provision of rapid mass transit system for metropolitan cities, ensuring appropriate intermodel Mix, would involve high capital investments and application of advanced technology. While formulating projects, appropriate for the specific conditions obtaining in a city, various options for financial and technical collaboration, including international assistance, shall have to be considered.

The international seminar on integrated urban transport was held in New Delhi on 13-14 July 1985 in association with the Rail India Technical and Economic Service Ltd., and the London Transport International Service Ltd. The seminar discussed a series of related issues pertaining to transportation policy, integration of transport-cum land use planning, development and maintenance of transport modes and infrastructures etc.

(e) Regional transportation is largely by rail and road and the continuous improvement of these systems are being undertaken by the Ministries/Departments concerned. For urban transportation stress is on transportation-cum-land use planning, particularly in the larger agglomerations. In all situations augmentation of mass transport fleet capacity and their proper operations and maintenance is a priority.

Import of Cows

3105. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu is importing and air lifting 2.6 lakhs cows from West Germany while Rajasthan Government is importing 20 thousand cows from U.K.;

(b) if so, the details of the above regarding price, transport charges and age condition and items being exported in exchange of the above;

(c) the other States in the country have imported cows or other animals during the last two years; the reasons therefor and the cost involved thereon; and

(d) whether there is a project with Centre or other States to encourage cattle growth to avoid dependency upon others for such basic necessity, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There was no import of cows by other States during the last two years. However, the following animals were imported for development work during the last two years.

Species	State	Year	Nos.	Cost (Rs. lakhs)
Sheep	Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, J & K and Haryana	1983-85	1714	168.55
Rabbit	Uttar Pradesh	1984-85	116	0.90
Goats	Rajasthan & Maharashtra	1984-85	22	Gift
Pigs	Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Karnataka, Rajasthan & Arunachal Pradesh	1983-84	237	28.67

(d) There are a number of Central and State Sector Schemes for cattle development in the country to improve their productivity. They are as follows :

(1) Coordinated Cattle Breeding Project (Progeny Testing) (2) Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute, Hesserghata, (3) Cross Breeding of cattle with exotic dairy breeds and upgrading of buffaloes using frozen semen techniques outside operation flood area; (4) Assistance to Goshalas for production of cross-bred heifers; (5) Central Cattle Breeding Farms; (6) Central Herd Registration Scheme; (7) Intensive Cattle Development Project (ICDP); (8) Key Village Blocks; (9) State Cattle Breeding Farms and (10) Operation Flood Project.

Crop Insurance Scheme in Maharashtra

3106. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Crop Insurance Scheme has been introduced in Maharashtra and if so, the crops that have been covered by the Insurance Scheme ;

(b) what has been the response to the Scheme ;

(c) whether the scheme does not include cotton and sugar which are the main cash crops of the State ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to include these two crops since the economy of the State mainly rests on these crops ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme as introduced from Kharif 1985 has been accepted by the Government of Maharashtra for its implementation. The scheme covered cereals namely, wheat, paddy, and millets and dryland crops namely, pulses and oilseeds.

(b) All farmers who have availed themselves of crop loans from co-operative credit institutions, commercial banks and regional rural banks for raising any of the crops referred to in reply to (a) above, during Kharif, 1985 in the 'Defined Areas' in the State are covered in the scheme without any exception.

(c) and (d) The scheme does not cover cotton and sugarcane crops. At present, there is no proposal to include cotton and sugarcane crops in the scheme.

Wages to Workers at Gurada Mines, Keonjhar (Orissa)

3107. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of workers engaged in Gurada mines, Keonjhar district in Orissa which was previously managed by Serajuddin & Company and now managed by the Orissa Mining Corporation ;

(b) whether the workers previously working under Serajuddin & Company have not been getting wages and other amenities at par with other workers ;

(c) if so, the reasons of the discrimination in the payment of wages ; and

(d) steps taken to bring their wages at par with the wages of other workers of Orissa Mining Corporation operated mines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) The number of workers engaged in Gurada mines, Keonjhar District in Orissa is reported to be 758.

(b) While 741 workers engaged in the mines are getting the prescribed minimum wages, 17 clerical and field staff are not getting the wages and other amenities at par with other workers of the Orissa Mining Corporation.

(c) The working of the mine is simply being managed by Orissa Mining Corpora-

on Ltd. and the lease of the mine is held in the name of M/s Serajuddin and Co. and as such the Corporation has not yet treated them at par with their own workers.

(d) The concerned 17 clerical and field staff raised industrial dispute before the Assistance Labour Commissioner (Central), Rourkela which ended in failure. The dispute has been referred to Industrial Tribunal for adjudication.

Withdrawal of Programme 'Safarnama' by Doordarshan

3108. **SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways programme on 'Safarnama' was withdrawn by the Doordarshan in July, 1985 ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether Doordarshan has ascertained public response to this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE COUNTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADHIA) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The serial has been discontinued use of its unsatisfactory quality.

(c) No, Madam.

Death of Children in DDA's Vikaspuri Park

09. **SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :**
DR. G.S. RAJHANS :
SHRI SRIHARI RAO :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HABITAT be pleased to state :

whether two children died at a park in West Delhi on July 17, due to drowning in a depression in it ;

(b) if so, whether this was due to DDA's negligence to fill the pond ;

(c) if so, the action taken against the defaulting officials ; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent such a tragedy in other DDA colonies ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) DDA have reported that the pond in question is actually a 'Johad' which has been in existence for many years even before the development of Vikaspuri. The land earmarked for development of park which included the Johad, the scene of the present incident, had been enclosed on all the four sides by a boundary wall with grill fencing. The park has yet to be developed. The area was not supposed to be used by general public for any purpose. However, on the requests of the residents received by the Engineering Wing, the 'Johad' was earmarked for being filled with rubbish/malba available in large quantity in the nearby housing pocket under construction. The filling has since been undertaken & is expected to be completed soon.

(c) Chief Engineer (Q.C.) has been appointed as enquiry officer to enquire into the incidents.

(d) Necessary preventive measures are being taken either by providing fencing around such ponds and also displaying sign boards in Hindi indicating the area as 'OUT OF BOUNDS'.

Assistance to Slum Dwellers

3110. **SHRI BANWARI LAL PURHOTI :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have issued any guidelines and directions for improvement of slums to the State Governments ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what further efforts are being made by Government.

ment to provide sufficient assistance to those who are living in slums ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) The Central Government have provided necessary guidelines to the State Governments for environmental improvement of urban slums.

(b) The emphasis of the Government policy is on environmental improvement of slums on site rather than their massive relocation. Under the State sector scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums, the guidelines for which have been provided by the Central Government, basic amenities like drinking water supply, sewers and storm water drains, paving of pathways, street lighting and community baths and latrines etc. are provided in identified slums. The per capita cost of improvement was raised from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 with effect from 1.4.1984.

Since the progress of implementation of the scheme was not very satisfactory during the first three years of the Sixth Plan, Central incentive grants were provided to States during the last two years of the Plan for additional coverage of slum dwellers. The modalities of implementation of the Scheme during 7th Five Year Plan have not been finalised.

Relaxation in forward Trading in Agricultural Produce

3111. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of agricultural commodities in which forward trading restrictions have been relaxed during the last five years ;

(b) the reasons for not giving the same relaxation to forward trading in cotton ; and

(c) the time by which the appeals made by the trade in this regard will be considered.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Futures trading has been resumed in gur with effect from 5.4.1982. Trading in the non-transferable specific delivery contracts in groundnut and groundnut oil has been permitted with effect from 26.11.1983. Ban on futures trading in castorseed has been lifted with effect from 16.4.1985. Futures trading in potatoes has been allowed with effect from 15.5.85.

(b) and (c) Facility for trading in the non-transferable specific delivery contracts in Cotton is available through 10 associations situated at Bombay, Bhatinda, Ujjain, Indore, Ahmedabad, Surat, Broach, Surendranagar, Coimbatore and Guntur since April 1973.

Remunerative Prices for Sugar-cane to Farmers

3112. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the sugar production in the country will continue to decline unless the farmers are given remunerative prices for sugarcane ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are considering to ensure remunerative prices to growers ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Sugarcane availability is the major factor having a bearing on sugar production and the prices received by the growers is one of the factors affecting availability. Consequently, in the fixation of the statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories, under the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, due regard is given to the following :

- (i) the cost of production of sugar-cane ;
- (ii) the return to the grower from alternative crops and the general

trered of prices of agricultural commodities ;

- (iii) the availability of sugar to the consumer at a fair price ;
- (iv) the price at which sugar produced from sugarcane is sold by producers of sugar ; and
- (v) the recovery of sugar from sugarcane.

In actual practice, however, the growers have generally been getting prices much higher than the statutory minimum, under the advice of the State Governments or as a result of the operation of the Bhargava Sharing Formula enshrined in the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966.

Wage Boards for Newspaper and Sugar Industries

3113. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI AMAR ROY PRA-DHAN :
SHRIMATI USHA CHOU-DHARI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government announced the appointment of statutory wage boards for employees of Newspaper industry and for sugar industry ;

(b) if so, whether Government are in favour of the Wage Board approach to settle emoluments of employees in all industries ;

(c) the time by which the two Boards are likely to submit their reports ; and

(d) by what time Government are likely to implement their recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Two Statutory Wage Boards: one for working journalists and the other for non-journalist employees of newspaper industry have been set up on 17th July,

1985. A third Wage Board, which is non-statutory, has been set up on 17th July, 1985, for the workers of Sugar Industry.

(b) Government are of the view that collective bargaining should continue to govern industrial relations, but wherever necessary wage boards would be established for protection of workers' interests and maintenance of industrial peace.

(c) and (d) The term of all the three Wage Boards is one year. Government will take necessary decisions upon receipt of the award of the Boards.

Request from Maharashtra for Revision of Incentive Scheme to new Sugar Mills

3115. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the incentives to be given to new sugar mills recommended by the Samprth Committee have become ineffective because of difference between the free sale price and levy price as also difference in their excise duty ;

(b) whether the finalising of the levy free quota is often delayed causing difficulty to the beneficiaries ;

(c) whether Government of Maharashtra have requested the Central Government to revise the incentive scheme to get over the above difficulties ; and

(d) when this request was received and the time by which a decision will be taken ?

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

(b) No, Sir. Immediately after receipt of incentive claims, froms new sugar factories, in the prescribed proforma containing full relevant data, provisional assessment of entitlement is made and incentive benefits allowed on provisional basis which are slightly lower than the

entitlement. Full entitled benefits are allowed after spot verification and finalisation of the incentive claims.

(c) Government of Maharashtra has requested the Central Government to revise the incentive scheme suitably so that high cost factories are able to meet their obligations to financial institutions.

(d) The request was received by the Government on 13th July, 1984. The matter is under consideration of Government.

Production of Ginger in North-Eastern Region

3116. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether special efforts have been made by Government to increase the production of ginger in the North-Eastern region particularly Manipur where the soil and climate suit the production of this crop ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to explore the possibilities in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) At present, there is no Central or Centrally sponsored Scheme for increasing production of ginger in the North-Eastern Region.

(c) The State Government of Manipur is examining the possibility of starting ginger dehydration plant through Manipur Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd. With the establishment of improved marketing facilities, necessary measures for extension of area under ginger will be taken up.

Allocation of Funds For Development of State Capitals

3117. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the amounts allocated and released by Government to the States for the development/construction of their state capitals;

(b) whether Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura will be considered on a special footing in this regard; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) There is a proposal for a new Secretarial Complex in Nagaland. The Government of Manipur has also approached this Ministry for improvements to be carried out in the existing capital project in Imphal. No amounts have been released so far.

Proposals for Meghalaya and Tripura will be considered if and when received from the concerned State Governments.

Allocation For Development of Imphal

3118. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any allocation for the development of Imphal city;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government have received any proposal from the State Government of Manipur for the development of the State capital, Imphal; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, Manipur Government requested that a special team of officers from the Central Govt. might visit Manipur to make a detailed study of the development problems. The State Govt. also sought financial assistance from the Central Govt. or through the World Bank for the development of the State. The State Govt. desired that the development of the Capital should be planned properly in accordance with the Master Plan and a Project Report be prepared by the Ministry for this purpose.

**Extension of Manipuri Programme
Broadcast by Akashwani, Silchar**

3119. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the extension of the Manipuri Programme broadcast by the Akashwani, Silchar station from 30 minutes to one hour in view of the demands made in this behalf;

(b) if so, from when; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The 30 minute Manipuri programme now being broadcast from AIR, Silchar is composite Programme of talks, music, farming, news etc. covering all aspects of cultural and other requirements of the Manipuri speaking population. At present the duration of the programme is considered adequate.

Import And Distribution of Milk Powder

3120. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are receiving lakhs of tonnes of milk powder from foreign countries every year as gift suppose to be distributed among the poor and those suffering from malnutrition;

(b) if so, the quantum of such milk powder received during the years 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984;

(c) whether it is a fact that a major part of this gift is being diverted for supplying milk to the urban people at subsidised prices; and

(d) if so, what are the details of the milk powder received from abroad as gift (a) distributed among the poor and (b) diverted for supplying milk at subsidised prices in urban areas during the years 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) No Sir. It is not true that Government is receiving lakhs of tonnes of milk powder from foreign countries every year as gift to be distributed among the poor and those suffering from malnutrition. However, as per the information received from Catholic Relief Services, they received under the Indo-US Agreement the following quantities of milk powder during the years 1981 to 1984 for free distribution to the poor and needy in the country.

Year	Quantity in MT
1981	2922
1982	2316
1983	1528
1984	5452

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Task Force on Housing in Disaster Prone Areas

3121. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently set up Task Force on housing in disaster prone-areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Development Group (Task Force) has been set up under the Chairmanship of Director, National Buildings Organisation (NBO) with 12 other members from various Organisations, Departments and State Governments. Its broad terms of reference are :

- (i) Study and analyse type of damage and destruction caused to houses and small buildings due to natural disaster and review the technical measures including construction techniques, methods and designs evolved by Research Institute for putting up houses and small buildings that are more resistant to natural disaster and indicate areas of further research.
- (ii) Identify and suggest appropriate construction techniques, designs, building code, methods etc. to build new houses that are more resistant to natural disaster and to strengthen existing houses and small buildings that are considered deficient in this regard.
- (iii) Formulate guidelines for siting and relocation of houses with a view to framing suitable building regulations in areas prone to natural disasters.
- (iv) Suggest specific areas for research and development work for housing in disaster prone areas.

Sugar Economy

3122. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Federation of

Co-operative Sugar Factories Limited has blamed the Government for the present state of affairs in the sugar economy;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether Government had a dialogue with the Federation on sugar policy ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) There have been reports to this effect published in a number of newspapers.

(b) Government considers that the main reason for recent increase in sugar prices is limited availability of indigenous sugar due to significantly lower production in 1983-84 and 1984-85 sugar season as compared to the previous two seasons and substantial increase in internal consumption from 1981-82 season onwards. In order to meet the situation, Government have decided to import 10 lakh tonnes of sugar and arrange its distribution at prices below Rs. 5.80 per Kg. through State Government agencies and sale to licensed dealers by auction/tender through the Food Corporation of India. With the expeditious lifting of imported sugar by the State Governments and its sale through, auction/tender by Food Corporation of India, the sugar availability in the open market is likely to improve further and the prices are expected to be contained at reasonable level. Government also feel that all sugar mills whether in the private, public or even co-operative sector, have to adhere to the discipline of rules and regulations and have to come forward positively to help in the maintenance of prices at reasonable level's.

(c) The Federation has been making suggestions and holding discussions with the Government on sugar policy from time to time.

[Translation]

Alteration of Retail Sale Price of the packages

3123. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it had come to the notice of Government that some producers/manufacturers/packers had been obliterating, smudging or altering the sale price or the retail sale price indicated on the package or on the label affixed thereto;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to direct the producers/manufacturers to sell their products to all on the same terms and conditions to check unfair trade practices and to afford consumers the availability of the items at competitive prices; if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No specific complaints have been received by the Central Government in this regard

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The existing provisions relating to the sale price in the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 are intended to ensure that the producers/manufacturers sell their products to all on more or less on the same terms and conditions and also to ensure that within the limit of maximum price mentioned on the package there is healthy competition among traders. The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 has been amended to include specific provisions to curb unfair trade practices.

Purchase of Items From Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society

3124. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms Office Memorandum No. 14/14/80-Welfare dated 14.7.81 made it incumbent on all Central departments, their attached and subordinate offices and other organisations financed and or controlled by the Govern-

ment located at Delhi/New Delhi purchase all items of Stationery, Elec Sanitary and other Goods from the Central Government Employees Consumer operative Society Ltd., New Delhi;

(b) whether all Offices under Ministry including DDA are following above instruction and buying these from the Society;

(c) if not, a list of all offices falling under his Ministry that are not following the above said Order; and

(d) steps taken to ensure compliance of the Order?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b), (c) and (d) The information being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Profit and loss of National Cooperative Consumers' Federation

3125. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAC : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the objectives of National Cooperative Consumers' Federation and extent to which this Federation succeeded in achieving these objectives;

(b) the details of the profit earned or loss suffered by this Federation during the last three years, year-wise; therefor; and

(c) the total money invested by Government in this Federation; return Government should have received from it and the return actually received by Government during the three years?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The principal object of National Cooperative Consumers' Fed-

tion of India Ltd. (NCCF) is to help in developing the consumer cooperative movement in the country. The Federation is to assist, aid and counsel its member institutions and to facilitate their working. The Federation has succeeded, in a limited way, in the procurement, buffer stocking and distribution of various consumer goods for the benefit of its member institutions. The Federation is also providing necessary technical guidance to its member institutions and other consumer cooperatives through its Consultancy and Promotional Cell.

(b) The Profit and loss of the Federation as per its audited accounts of the last three years are as under:

Year	Net profit/loss	Amount in rupees
1981-82	Net profit	22,11,827
1982-83	Net profit	3,69,075
1983-84	Net loss	120,11,900

The reasons for suffering net loss during the year 1983-84 was that the gross earnings of the Federation during the year could not compensate the sharp increase in expenses on establishment and finance charges etc.

(c) As on 30th June, 1984, the share capital contributed by Government of India in the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Ltd. was Rs. 202.74 lakhs out of the total share capital of NCCF of Rs. 474.94 lakhs. The main purpose of providing financial support by the Government of India to the Federation is the overall development of consumer cooperatives in the country and, therefore, no estimates of financial returns are made. However, the Federation paid a dividend of Rs. 4,05,480/- during 1981-82 and Rs. 1,01,370/- during 1982-83. No dividend could be declared during the year 1983-84 due to the losses suffered by the Federation.

ILO Convention About Rural Organisation

3126. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government supported the I.L.O. Convention No. 141 relating to rural organisation and if so, steps taken to find out various categories of the 2200 lakh unorganised rural labourers and to improve their social and economic condition;

(b) the names of the States where organisations of rural and landless labour have since been formed and the law which covers these organisations; and

(c) whether Government propose to formulate any law in this regard and if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) India has ratified ILO Convention No. 141. Government's policy is to facilitate organisation of rural workers. For this purpose the following Schemes have, inter alia, been drawn up:

- (i) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme to promote organisation of rural workers through appointment, training and placement of honorary rural organisers at the block level;
- (ii) Organisation of awareness camps through the National Labour Institute;
- (iii) Training and education of rural workers to increase awareness among them regarding their rights and responsibilities for formation of rural workers' organisations, being implemented through the Central Board of Workers Education;
- (iv) Provision of grants-in-aid by the Ministry of Labour to trade unions and voluntary agencies working for organisation of women workers.

The Department of Rural Development (Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development) has under consideration a large scheme of training and organisation of beneficiaries of the 20-Point Programme particularly the rural workers.

(b) Trade unions can be formed by the rural labour, under the Trade Unions Act, 1926. Trade unions of agricultural workers have been registered in Bihar, Kerala, West Bengal, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and some other states.

(c) The Central Government has no proposal to enact any law in this behalf.

[*English*]

**Use of high yielding variety seeds
in Agricultural Production**

3127. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether expansion of area under yielding variety (HYV) has been an important component of the strategy for increasing agricultural products;

(b) whether farmers in the remote areas are getting high yielding variety seeds at a reasonable rate and at the appropriate time; and

(c) the manner in which the farmers are kept informed of these new variety seeds ?

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

(c) The farmers are kept informed of the new varieties through Training and Visit Extension System, broadcasting on radio and television and publicity by newspapers, bulletins and pamphlets etc. To make aware the farmers, Agricultural Universities, Research Institutions and State Departments of Agriculture organise Kisan melas, Kisan Goshties, Agriculture Exhibitions and Field Days etc. The seeds

of new varieties are also supplied to the farmers under minikits to see the performance of the variety at farmers' field.

[*Translation*]

Persons imparted Training under TRYSEM scheme in Uttar Pradesh

3128. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons imparted training under TRYSEM Scheme in Uttar Pradesh during the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 upto date and expenditure incurred thereon during the above period;

(b) the number of trained persons out of them who have set up their business or industry; and

(c) whether the State Government have any scheme to help the persons trained under this programme in setting up their own business within a stipulated time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) A statement is given below indicating the number of persons imparted training, expenditure incurred on their training, and the number of trained persons who were self-employed during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86.

(c) The object of this scheme is to train rural youths for self-employment after training is permissible. While every effort is made to equip these youths with skills necessary for the purpose, no fixed time frame can be laid down for enabling them to get self/wage employment.

Statement

Year	Number of persons imparted training	Expenditure incurred on training (Rs. in lakhs)	Trained persons who were self-employed
1983-84	23,446	215.78	16,768
1984-85	26,606	263.39	18,174
1985-86 (April & May)	2,227	(This information is monitored quarterly)	748

Setting up of Cow Farms in Hilly Areas of U.P.

3129. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cows received in gift from Europe which are useful for the hilly

areas will be kept in the cattle farm at Sitarganj (Uttar Pradesh) ;

(b) if so, whether more farms on the pattern of this farm will be set up in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEPARTMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) National Dairy Development Board has identified Sitarganj as one of the possible locations for setting up of a farm for the cows if and when received as gift from Europe.

(b) and (c) There is no such proposal at present.

[English]

Import and Export of Feature Films

3130. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the value of raw film imported by Indian producers during the year 1984 ;

(b) the quantum of foreign exchange earned by Motion Picture Export Association of America by exporting the Indian films during this period;

(c) the number of Indian films exported during 1984-85 upto 30 June, 1985 ; and

(d) the foreign exchange earned in respect of export of films;

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

(a) the value of raw films imported by accredited dealers during the financial year 1984-85 is Rs. 9.10 crores. Information about the value of raw stock that might have been imported by the Indian producers against replenishment licenses issued to them against export of cinematograph films (exposed) is not available.

(b) Nil.

(c) and (d) A statement giving the information is given below.

Statement

Export of film during The Period for 1.4.1984 to 30.6.1985

Period	Export of films		Export of Video right of films	
	No. of films exported	Value as per shipping bills (in lakhs of Rs.)	No. of films in respect of which video rights were exported	Value as per shipping bills (in lakhs of Rupees)
1	2	3	4	5
1984-85	525	693.85	163	155.76
from 1.4.1985 to 30.6.1985	136	128.95	27	24.41

ILO Recommendations for jobs to Women

3131. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated 11 July, 1985 wherein International Labour Organisation has called the Members to adopt measures to promote the employment of women and provide them equal opportunity irrespective of the rate of growth and conditions in the employment market ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to provide jobs to women in all the Central Government Departments and Public Undertakings with the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH)
(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. According to Provisional Record of International Labour Conference June 1985, the Conference adopt-

ed a resolution incorporating the specific conclusions on the question of Equal Opportunities and Equal Treatment for Men and Women in Employment. The authenticated text of the resolution has not been received from the I.L.O. so far. Government would take appropriate action on receipt of the authenticated text.

Educated Unemployed Persons

3132. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of educated unemployed persons, Matriculate and above qualified on the live registers of Employment Exchanges in the country as on 30 June, 1985;

(b) whether this figure is steadily rising every year;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(d) whether any programme has since been chalked out to provide more jobs to the unemployed persons ; and

(e) if so, extra funds allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) The latest available number of educated (Matric & above) job-seekers, all of whom are not necessarily unemployed who were on the live register of Employment Exchange as on 31.12. 1984 was 125.4 lakhs.

(b) The number of educated persons (Matric & above) who were on the live register of Employment Exchanges during the last five years are given below :

Year	Number in lakhs
1980	81.6
1981	90.2
1982	97.7
1983	111.6
1984	125.4

(c) The vacancies, suitable for the educated, notified to the Employment Exchanges is not commensurate with the increase in the educated job-seekers registered with employment exchanges.

(d) During the Seventh Five Year Plan, employment is to be treated as a direct focal point of policy. The plan will have a National Employment Programme which will cover target groups, including the educated unemployed. The generation of gainful employment through integration of sectoral production plans with employment plans and enlargement of ongoing employment programmes would also be emphasised. In addition, Schemes will continue for promoting self

employment in economically viable activities backed up by the requisite training, credit, marketing and organisational linkages.

(e) According to available information, the total allocation in the central sector for 1985 for Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training of Rural Youth for self-Employment Programme (TRYSEM) National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEG) and scheme for providing self-employment to educated Unemployed Youth is Rs. 1010 crores.

3133. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Palekar Award has been implemented by all Newspapers establishments ;

(b) if not, the details of Newspapers that have not implemented the Award so far; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken against such Newspapers that have not implemented the Award ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c) The responsibility to secure implementation of Palekar Award rests with the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. As per the reports furnished by them from time to time, the newspapers listed in the statement below have not implemented Palekar Award. The reports indicate that State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are taking legal and persuasice measures to have the Award implemented.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Newspaper establishments which have not implemented Palekar Award	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	<p>1. Samacharam, Rajahmundry.</p> <p>2. Circar Express, Kakinada.</p> <p>3. Godavari Times, Kakinada.</p> <p>4. Zamin Ryot, Nellore.</p> <p>5. Times of India</p>	<p>—The management has been served with the notice for non-implementing the award.</p> <p>These establishments have completed one year Circulation recently. Notices have been issued for payment as per orders.</p> <p>—Prosecuted on 27.4.84</p> <p>—Cases in Court. Paying as per interim orders of the Courts.</p>
2.	Assam	<p>1. Dainik Janambhoomi.</p> <p>2. Saptahik Janambhoomi</p> <p>3. The Dainik Juga-sankha</p> <p>4. Dainik Sonar Cachar</p> <p>5. The Coti</p> <p>6. The Pranto Jyoti</p> <p>7. The Dalam</p> <p>8. The Jugasakti</p> <p>9. The Akaja</p> <p>10. Prantra Samachar</p>	<p>Case filed in the Court.</p> <p>Because of poor financial conditions, these are unable to implement the orders. However, persuasive measures are being taken to get the orders implemented.</p>

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3. Bihar	1. Search light 2. Pracip. 3. Vishwa Bandhu Patna 4. Bharat Mail Patna 5. Atmakatha Patna 6. Pratah-Vayu Muzaffarpur 7. Indino	Case in Court and Paying as per interim orders of the Court.
		Legal action has been taken.
		—Writ filed in Patna High Court against the implementation of the Award in respect of Katibs.
4. Gujarat	1. Times of India, Ahmedabad 2. Akhand Anand, Fortnightly, Ahmedabad 3. Gujarat Kesari, Surat	—Case in Court. As per directions of Supreme Court, 75% of wages as recommended by Palekar Tribunals are being paid by the management. —Management has moved the Supreme Court for stay. Matter is pending before the Court. —First year of Publication. As such, out of purview of the Award.
5. Jammu & Kashmir	1. Srinagar Times 2. Daily Aftab 3. Nawai Sabha 4. Daily Khadimat 5. Daily Excelsior, Jammu.	Legal Action is being taken.

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6. Maharashtra

1. Dainiak Gaokari, Ahmednagar.
2. Samachar Bharati, Nagpur.
3. Samachar Bharati, Bombay.
4. Dainik Desh Doot, Nasik.
5. Dainik Matantar, Nasik.
6. Dainik Bharatam, Nasik.

Partly Implemented.
Prosecution has been launched.

—do—

1. Aaj Ka Anand, Pune.
2. Dainik Rashtratej, Pune.
3. Dainik Jiwala, Satara.
4. Dainik Sarvamat. Shreerampur, Distt. Ahmednagar.
5. Hindustan Samachar. Co-op. Society Ltd. Nagpur.
6. Hindustan Samachar. Bombay.

Not Implemented.
These have been Prosecuted.

7. Associated Journals Ltd. (National Herald Bombay)

Prosecution has been filed in the Court. The said prosecution has been challenged by the management by special writ petition in the High Court, Bombay on the ground of the Jurisdiction of the Court. High Court has given the stay order.

Show cause notice issued. Prosecution under consideration.

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Maharashtra Contd.	1. Bennet Coleman & Co. Ltd. Bombay 2. Nav Bharat Hinidi Daily, Nagpur	Filed Writ petitions. Paying as per the Order of Court.	
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Dainik Jagran Rewa 2. Dainik Bandviya Samachar Rewa. 3. Saptahik Samaya, Sidhi. 4. Dainik Jawan Bharat, Satna 5. Dainik Indore Sama- char, Indore. 6. Dainik Navjeenvan, Bhopal. 7. Dainik Bhaskar, Gwalior 8. Dainik Janbodh. Shahdol. 9. Dainik Satpura-wani, Bhopal. 10. Saptahik Charveti, Bhopal. 11. Saptahik Ayaz, Bhopal 12. Saptahik Move on, Bhopal 13. Saptahik Krishi Jagat, Bhopal. 14. Madhya Pradesh Sahkari Samachar, Bhopal. 15. Dainik Nav Bharat Indore.	D.A. Orders not Im- plemented for which prosecution has been launched.
		Prosecution has been launched for non- implementing Orders.	
		Case in Court Paying as per interim orders of the Court.	

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**Madhya Pra-
desh Contd.**

16. **Dainik Nav Bharat,
Raipur.**
17. **Dainik Nav Bharat,
Jabalpur.**
18. **Dainik Nav Bharat,
Bhopal.**
19. **Daily M.P. Chronicle,
Bhopal.**
20. **Daily M.P. Chronicle,
Raipur.**

8. **Manipur**

1. **Prejatantra local Mani-
puri daily.**
2. **Toknga (Daily).**
3. **Poknapham Daily.**
4. **Huyyen Lanpad Daily.**
5. **Thuzakna Tree
Weekly.**
6. **Manipur Mail Dairy.**
7. **Simanta Pratika Daily.**
8. **Nagarik Pantha Daily.**
9. **Manipur Herald Daily.**
10. **Manipur News Daily.**
11. **Anouba Samaj Daily.**
12. **Manaba Daily.**
13. **Pathou Daily.**
14. **Sana Leibak. Daily.**
15. **Khollao Daily.**
16. **Chingtam Daily.**
17. **Ihou Daily.**

Being very small
newspapers, these
are unable to imple-
ment the Awrd.

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9.	Nagaland.	1. Nagaland Times. 2. Ura Mail 3. Platform. 4. Nagaland News Review. 5. Kohima Weekly Ltd.	These are run on co-operative basis and due to financial difficulties are unable to implement the Award.
10.	Orissa	1. Prajatantra. 2. The Swarajya. 3. The Dinalipi 4. Hirakhand. 5. Dainik Asha.	D.A. orders not implemented. Prosecution launched.
			Prosecution launched for not implementing the orders.
11.	Punjab	1. Daily Milap, Jullundur. 2. Daily Hindi Milap, Jullundur.	Efforts are being made to get the Award implemented.
12.	Tamil Nadu	1. Amudha Surabi 2. Graina Rajyam.	Partially implemented. Action taken to implement in full. Action being taken.

MADRAS LAW JOURNAL, MADRAS

3. Kalaimagal 4. Manjari and other Labour Case Books.	Filed Writ Petitions in Madras High Court.
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RAM NATH PUBLICATIONS, MADRAS

5. Picture Post. 6. Pesum Padam.	Filed Writ Petitions in Madras High Court.
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13.	Tripura.	1. Jagran. 2. Tainik Sambad. 3. Tripura Darpan,	Efforts are being made to implement the Government Orders on Palekar Recommendations.
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		4. Daily Desher Ketha. 5. Manuch. 6. Gana Sambad. 7. Dainik Ganadut. 8. Ganaraj.	
14.	Uttar Pradesh.	1. Dainik Jagran, Kanpur. 2. Dainik Jagran, Lucknow. 3. Dainik Jagran, Allahabad. 4. Dainik Jagran, Gorakhpur. 5. Dainik Jagran Jhansi. 6. Dainik Veer Bharat, Kanpur.	Case filed in Court against recommenda- tions. However, pay- ing as per court's orders.
		7. Dainik Din Rat, Etawah. 8. Dainik Pratidin, Lucknow. 9. Mirg Chhetra Balia. 10. Dainik Madhya Yug, Banda. 11. Vaun Doot Buland- shaher.	Being Prosecuted. Are being persuaded to imple- ment the Award.
15.	West Bengal.	1. Ghazi Urdu daily. 2. Abshar Urdu Daily. 3. Lok Sevak. 4. Rozana Hind (Urdu Daily). 5. Imroz Daily (Urdu Daily)	Legal action is being taken.

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West Bengal Gontd.	6. Asre Jadi (Urdu Daily). 7. Azad Hind (Urdu Daily). 8. Jan Sansar (Hindi). 9. Chapte Chapte (Hindi).	
	10. Economic Times.	Case in Court.
	11. Dainik Akrashan.	Have no regular Journalist or non-journalists.
	12. Matantantar Patrika	This is an publication of C.P.I. and staff are the workers of part and not its employees.
	13. Jananai Bengal Daily	They will implement when the financial position of the paper improves.
	14. Ganasakti.	This is run by C.p.I. (M) and all staff are party cadre.
16. Delhi	M/S BENNETT COLEMAN & CO.	
	1. Times of India.	Filed writ petition in Delhi High Court.
	2. Nav Bharat Times.	However, paying as per interim court orders.
	3. Sandhya Times.	
	4. Economic Times.	
	5. Youth Times.	
	6. Parag.	
	7. Sarika.	
	8. Dinman.	

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SHAMA/SUSHMA GROUP

Delhi—Contd.

9. Shama.

Paying as per mutual agreement.

10. Sushma.

11. Bano.

12. Khilone.

13. Mujrim.

14. Daily Dawat.

Not implemented in respect of Katibs.

DELIHI PRESS PATRA
PRAKASHAN

15. Sarita.

Paying more wages than Govt. orders on recommendations.

16. Mukta.

17. Caravan.

18. Champak.

19. Women's Era.

20. Bhoo Bharati.

21. Crih Shobha.

22. Surya India.

23. Janyug.

24. Sandhya Samachr.

25. Delhi Recorder.

26. Hindustan Samachar

Have decided to implement the Govt. orders from 1.10.80 but have requested the staff to wait till financial position of the agency improves.

Remunerative Prices for Marginal Dry Land Farmers

3134. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that marginal dry land farmers are not getting remunerative prices for their produce ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to constitute a commission/society to help these farmers to get good return ; and

(c) if so, details of the constitution of the commission/society and steps taken so far to help the dry land farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The agricultural price policy of the Government is aimed at ensuring remunerative prices to all categories of farmers including marginal dry land farmers. For this purpose, the Government announce each season, taking into account, inter-alia, the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, procurement/support prices for major agricultural commodities and organise purchase operations through Public and Cooperative agencies including State agencies.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Setting up of a Mushroom Development Centre with UNDP Assistance

3135. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Mushroom Development has been established in the country with the assistance from UNDP ;

(b) if so, the location of the Centre ;

(c) the states which have been selected for development of Mushroom and how

much financial assistance will be provided to those States ;

(d) whether Andhra Pradesh has also been selected for production and development of mushroom in the hilly areas of the States ; and

(e) if so, details thereof and how much financial assistance will be provided to Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) A Central Mother Unit has been established at Solan in Himachal Pradesh with UNDP assistance for training supply of compost and spawn, and post-harvest packing of mushroom.

(c) to (e) the project for development of mushroom in Himachal Pradesh with UNDP assistance was implemented from November 1977 to October 1982. Another Project for development of mushroom in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka with Netherland's assistance is contemplated for an amount of Rs. 1.25 crores for all the four states.

Production of Cocoa

3136. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) total area in the country under production of cocoa as on 30 June, 1985 ;

(b) the total production of cocoa in the country annually during each of the last three years ;

(c) the estimated area under cocoa cultivation in Andhra Pradesh ;

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration to increase this area ; if so, details thereof ; and

(e) number of farmers given training on cocoa growing in each of such States particularly in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) There is no official estimate of area under cocoa in India. However, the area in the major producing States roughly estimated during 1983-84 is as under :

S. No.	State	Area in hectare
1.	Kerala	18,200
2.	Karnataka	4,300
3.	Tamil Nadu	600

(b) Authentic data on the production of cocoa are not available as it is not a forecast crop. However, rough estimates of production of dried cocoa beans for the last 3 years are as follows :

Year	Production (in tonnes)
1981-82	2200
1982-83	3000
1983-84	4000

(c) Negligible.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(e) Under the Central Sector Scheme for the development of cocoa in Kerala and Karnataka 900 farmers were trained in 1984-85. This Scheme is not being implemented in Andhra Pradesh.

Distribution of Minikits of Pulses in Andhra Pradesh

3137. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether to popularise the improved varieties of pulses, Government introduced distribution of Minikits of pulses to the farmers in the country ;

(b) if so, the number of Minikits distributed in the State of Andhra Pradesh ;

(c) the extent of the favourable effects on the production of pulses in the Andhra Pradesh State as a result of distribution of Minikits ; and

(d) whether Government propose to include more items in the Minikits, if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The number of minikits distributed in Andhra Pradesh during 1984-85 are detailed below :—

Schemes	No. of Minikits distributed
1. Central Sector Scheme on Mini-kit Demonstration	18,585
2. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing Agricultural Production	35,845

(c) With the combined efforts of various development Schemes including minikit distribution, the production of pulses in Andhra Pradesh State has increased from 4.1 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 to 5.1 lakh tonnes (estimated) in 1984-85.

(d) There is no proposal to include more items in the minikit as the existing items are considered sufficient to meet the aims and objectives of minikit distribution programme.

Pilot Project For Increasing Production of Wheat in Andhra Pradesh

3138. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is some proposal under the consideration of Government for selecting some blocks in the State of Andhra Pradesh under the Pilot Project Scheme for increasing the production of wheat in that State;

(b) if so, details thereof during the first half of the Seventh Plan period;

(c) the time by which the work is expected to start; and

(d) how much financial assistance will be provided to the State for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Constitution of Panels For Selection of Sponsored Serials and Films Telecast on Doordarshan

3139. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to constitute two panels, one in Bombay and the other in Delhi consisting of eminent persons in various fields for selection of sponsored serials and films for telecast on Doordarshan; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the composition and guidelines, if issued, in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) and (b) The composition of the Committee for selection of films for telecast on Doordarshan is presently being reviewed to make it more broad-based by associating non-official eminent persons in various fields in it.

The matter regarding composition of the panel and guidelines for it is under consideration.

Malpractices in trade of Essential Commodities

3140. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) positive measures taken by Government against unscrupulous persons indulging in malpractices in trade of essential commodities including wheat, rice, sugar and edible oils; and

(b) the steps being taken to prevent unethical trade practices like hoarding, black-marketing and to maintain supplies of essential commodities ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Action against unscrupulous persons indulging in malpractices in trade of essential commodities such as hoarding and blackmarketing, is being taken continuously by the States/Union Territories under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, so as to ensure easy availability of essential commodities to the common man at reasonable prices. The Central Government has also been writing from time to time to all the States/Union Territories for vigorous enforcement of the provisions of these two legislations and bring to the anti-social elements among the trade.

Debarring on NCCF from receiving import Licences

3141. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India (NCCF) was debarred in January this year by the Joint Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi from receiving import licences, importing under open general licence or allotment of imported goods through canalising agency;

(b) if so, what breach/irregularity was committed by NCCF;

(c) other steps taken by Government in the matter; and

(d) the present position?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) The Deputy Chief Controller of Imports & Exports has debarred the NCCF from receiving Import licence for 5 (five) licensing periods namely, 1984 to 1988 on the ground of violation of licensing conditions which stipulated that imported dry fruits should be sold in consumer packs through Super Bazars. The NCCF has preferred an appeal against this order.

Second TV Channel for States

3142. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has made a demand for a second television channel for States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Ragi and Jowar at Subsidised Rate Under NREP in Karnataka

3144. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government propose to give ragi and jowar at subsidised rate to poor labourers under NREP in Karnataka, in view of the fact that it is their staple food in the State; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give the same subsidy to State for Ragi

and Jowar as is being allowed for rice and wheat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) According to the guidelines of National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) the coarse grains like Jowar, Bajra, Maize and Ragi may be distributed by States/UTs to workers engaged on National Rural Employment (NREP) works provided the States/UTs concerned can procure the same locally.

(b) As per the present guidelines the proportion of subsidy in case of coarse-grains would be the same as the proportion of subsidy for wheat. The actual amount of subsidy will have to be worked out in each specific case.

International Children Film Festival

3145. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the time and the place where the International Children Film Festival will be held;

(b) what will be the composition of the Committee to organise the festival;

(c) whether Members of Parliament will be included in the Committee;

(d) the amount earmarked for the above festival; and

(e) how many children films will be screened in the festival.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The 4th International Children's Film Festival of India will be held at Bangalore from 14th to 23rd November, 1985.

(b) A statement is given below;

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Children's Film Society, India

which is organising the festival has a budget of Rs. 23 lakhs for the Festival.

(e) Over 150 children's films from different countries are expected to participate in the festival.

Statement

4th International Children's Film Festival of India at Bangalore-Composition of The Committees

Organising Committee

Chairman Chief Minister of Karnataka

Members 1. Minister of Information & Tourism, Karnataka.

2. Minister of Education, Karnataka.

3. Minister of Child Welfare, Karnataka.

4. Chief Secretary, Karnataka.

5. Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India.

6. Joint Secretary (Films). Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

7. Secretary, Information & Tourism, Government of Karnataka.

8. Secretary, Finance Govt. of Karnataka.

9. Chairman, Children's Film Society of India.

10. Mayor of Bangalore.

11. President, Film Federation of India.

12. President, Karnataka Film Chamber of Commerce.

13. President, Karnataka Film Director's Association,

14. President, Karnataka Cine Artists' Association.

15. Commissioner of Police, Bangalore.

16. Gen. Manager, Telephones, Bangalore.

17. Gen. Manager, Railways, Southern Railways, Madras.

18. Gen. Manager, International Airports Authority of India, Bangalore.

19. Collector of Customs, Bangalore.

20. Station Director, Doordarshan Kendra, Bangalore.

21. Station Director, All India Radio, Bangalore.

22. Editor, Prajwani, Bangalore.

23. Editor, Kannada Prabha.

24. Editor, Hindu.

25. Editor, Indian Express, Bangalore.

26. Editor, Decoon Herald, Eangawre.

27. Editor, Dimeo, Bangalore.

28. Shri T.S. Narasimhan

Non-official Members of the Executive Council of CFSI.

29. Shri S.S. Gulzar

30. Dr. J.P. Das

31. Chief Executive Officer, CFSI

Member/ Secretary 32. Director, 4th International Children's Film Festival.

33. Shri L.N. Suri, Dy. Secretary (Finance) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

34. Shri J.C. Dangwal, Dy. Secretary (Films), Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

35. Director of Information & Publicity—Government of Karnataka.

Executive Committee

Chairman Minister of Information & Tourism, Karnataka.

Members 1. Secretary, Information & Tourism, Karnataka.

 2. Jt. Secretary (Films) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

 3. Chairman, Children's Film Society, India.

 4. President, Film Federation of India.

 5. President, Karnataka Film Chamber of Commerce.

 6. Commissioner of Police, Bangalore.

 7. Commissioner of Municipal Corporation, Bangalore.

 8. General Manager, Telephones, Bangalore.

 9. Collector, Customs, Bangalore.

 10. Divisional Railway Manager, Southern Railway, Bangalore.

 11. General Manager, International Airport Authority of India, Bangalore.

 12. Managing Director, Karnataka Tourism Development Corporation.

 13. Station Director, Doordarshan Kendra, Bangalore.

 14. Station Director, All India Radio, Bangalore.

15. Commissioner of Public Instructions, Bangalore.

16. Shri T.S. Narasimhan.

17. Chief Executive Officer, CFSI

18. Member-Secretary-Director, 4th International Children's Film Festival.

19. Shri J.C. Dangawali—Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, New Delhi.

20. Shri L.N. Suri, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, New Delhi.

21. Shri S.S. Gulzar

22. Dr. J.P. Das

23. Director of Information & Publicity, Government of Karnataka.

Telecast of Programme for Rural Masses

3146. SHRI P.R. KUMARMANGALAM : Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are complaints from the rural masses that most of the entertainment programmes on Television are being directed towards the urban population; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to telecast more programmes like *Hum Log* which would appeal to the rural as well as urban masses?

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

(a) No, Sir. No such specific complaints from rural masses have been received.

(b) Doordarshan is making continuous efforts to make socially relevant serials

like 'Hum Log', through its own producers as well as sponsors and outside production agencies.

[Translation]

Special Grant to Rajasthan for Drinking Water Facility

**3147. SHRI VISHNU MODI :
SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :**

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has considered a scheme for providing facility of drinking water in all the villages in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the number of such villages;
(c) whether special grant was given by the Central Government to Rajasthan State for starting this scheme;
(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of the villages benefited from it; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) According to the survey conducted by the State Government at the instance of the Centre, 19803 problem villages were identified as on 1-4-80. These villages were required to be provided with at least one source of safe drinking water by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan period, i.e. 31.3.85.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government of Rajasthan was provided Central grants amounting to about Rs. 122.70 crores during the Sixth Plan period under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and Incentive scheme for covering problem villages. This was in addition to the resources available to the State under the Minimum Needs Programme.

Under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and Incentive Scheme,

the Government of Rajasthan provided at least one source of safe drinking water in 7809 villages during the Sixth Five Year Plan period. 8234 villages were covered by them under the Minimum Needs Programme and other programmes in the State sector.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Involvement of KVIC in IRD Programme

3148. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the recent Khadi and Village Industries Commission report, it is mentioned that one of the reasons for non-achievement of their target is the poor involvement of KVIC and its subsidiaries in the Integrated Rural Development Programme;

(b) whether Government are considering to involve KVIC and its subsidiaries more actively in the Integrated Rural Development Programme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c) The Government has been implementing the "Industry, Services and Business" component under the Integrated Rural Development Programme. The Khadi & Village Industries Commission has been assigned an important role in this regard. All concerned have been instructed to make this Programme a success.

Extension of Medical Facilities to Retired Workers

3149. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken

any decision to extend medical facilities to the retired workers;

(b) if so, whether Government have already initiated steps towards that direction, and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Target of Cotton Production in Seventh Plan

3150. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the target proposed for cotton production in the country by the end of Seventh Plan ;

(b) whether any national strategy has been evolved for achieving the target ; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDUL CHANDRA-KAR) : (a) 95 lakh bales.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) (i) Accelerating spread of improved technology with special emphasis on use of certified seed, optimum agronomic practices and integrated pest management.

(ii) Expansion of irrigated area under the command of Irrigation projects ;

(iii) Increasing area under high Yielding Varieties and Hybrids.

Installation of Shortwave Transmitter of AIR at Leh

3151. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of large area of Ladakh, the present 10 KM medium wave transmitter of AIR, Leh, cannot cover the entire area particularly during day time ;

(b) whether the people of the region have been demanding installation of a short wave transmitter in addition to the present medium wave transmitter ;

(c) whether steps will be taken to instal a short wave transmitter there ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Due to its limited range, the 10 KW MW Transmitter at Leh provides primary grade day time service to Leh and its surrounding areas only, and is not able to cover remaining parts of Ladakh.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (d) In its draft 7th plan, All India Radio has included a scheme to set up a 10 KW SW transmitter at Leh. Implementation of this scheme will, however, depend upon the final shape of the 7th Plan.

Private Godowns Constructed for F.C.I. in Maharashtra

3152. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies be pleased to state :

(a) The norms that are adopted while allowing private parties to construct godowns for F.C.I. ;

(b) how many such godowns have been constructed in Maharashtra and their capacity ;

(c) whether full capacity is utilised ; and

(d) if not, the percentage utilization thereof during each of the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Food Corporation of India had started a scheme in 1976-77 for construction of godowns by private parties. That scheme is not currently in operation. The main terms and conditions of that scheme were as follows :

- (i) private parties were to construct the godowns on their own land ;
- (ii) the godowns were to be constructed according to the specifications prescribed by the Corporation ;
- (iii) 75% of the cost of construction was to be provided by the banks in the form of loan to the parties at concessional rate of interest and 25% of the cost of construction was to be met by the party concerned ;
- (iv) the godowns so constructed were to be taken on hire by the Food Corporation of India on 3 to 5 and guaranteed-occupation basis; and
- (v) rent was payable at 40 paise per sq. ft. per month for a godown in rural areas and 50 paise per sq. ft. per month for a godown in urban area.

(b) 66 godowns with a capacity of 2.57 lakh tonnes were constructed in Maharashtra under that scheme.

(c) and (d) The average percentage utilisation of the capacity hired under that scheme in Maharashtra during the last three years was as follows :

Year	Average percentage utilisation
1982-83	52.2
1983-84	74.6
1984-85	89.8

Evaluation Programme of IRDP

3153. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government launched programme for evaluation of IRDP ;

(b) if so, the results thereof ;

(c) whether reduction in the number of beneficiaries under the IRDP from 600 to 200 in every Block per year is contemplated ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Government of India have commissioned a number of evaluation studies of IRDP.

(b) The main results of two studies completed so far by National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), New Delhi and Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of the Planning Commission are given below :

(1) the study conducted by NIUA covered two districts, Alleppey in Kerala and Sambalpur in Orissa. The results indicate that coverage of SC/ST families compared favourably with their proportion in the total population in the two districts. The study by PEO covered 66 blocks in 33 districts spread over 16 states. Its main results are :

(i) 49.42% of the sample beneficiaries were able to achieve an annual income level of Rs. 3500/- and above after their coverage under IRDP ;

(ii) over 88% of the sample beneficiaries reported increase in income as a result of their coverage ;

(iii) 90% expressed the view that the programme had led to an increase in their family employment ;

(iv) 77% of the respondents stated that their consumption level had increased and 64% felt an improvement in overall social status ;

(v) 40% of the sample beneficiaries belonged to the scheduled castes and tribes ;

(vi) some of the deficiencies pointed out relate to administrative and organisational set up like frequent transfer of staff, lack of inter-sectoral linkages; low level of per capita investment; wrong identification of some beneficiaries etc.

(c) No, Sir. There is no such uniform reduction to 200 contemplated.

(d) Does not arise.

Dairy Development Projects in Orissa

3154. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Swiss-aided Dairy Development Projects prepared by National Dairy Development Board are under implementation in some States;

(b) if so, the name of such States ;

(c) whether any of the Dairy Development Project is under implementation in Orissa ;

(d) if so, the name of the areas in Orissa covered under this programme ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Operation Flood II is under implementation in Orissa. The Programme envisages an outlay of Rs. 966 lakh and coverage of four districts, namely, Cuttack,

Puri, Dhenkanal and Keonjhar with a view to organising about 520 village level dairy cooperatives with a farmer membership of over 78,000.

Commission on Agriculture Cost and Price

3155. SHRI BIRINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) what is the basic necessity/reason to institute a commission on 'Agriculture Cost and Prices' doing away Agriculture Price Commission ; and

(b) whether the newly formed body will ensure that the concept of "Support Price" shall be substituted or replaced by a more reasonable price policy taking into consideration the Consumer Price Index and the cost of production of crops ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The Agricultural Prices Commission has been re-designated as Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices.

(b) Support prices give an assurance to the farmers that in the event of a decline in prices caused by temporary glut in the market, their interests will be protected. The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Price, while recommending the minimum support prices, keeps in view the need to provide incentive to the producer for adopting improved technology and for developing production pattern broadly in the light of national requirements. Accordingly, while recommending the price policy and the relative price structure for different agricultural commodities, the Commission takes a comprehensive over-view of the entire structure of the economy of the particular commodity, including its production and price trends, available data on cost of production of that crop, changes in the input prices and the likely effect of the price policy on the rest of the economy, parti-

cularly on the cost of living, level of wages and industrial cost structure. Besides, the Commission also takes into account the level of administered prices of the competing crop as well as changes in the terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. Thus, the farmers are assured of remunerative prices and the present price policy is reasonable.

Allocation of Funds to States under IRDP and DPAP

3156. SHRI BIRINDER SINGH :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise amount of funds allotted to the States under Integrated Rural Development Programme & Drought

Prone Areas Programmes during the year 1985-86 :

(b) whether Government propose to make these programmes permanent; and

(c) if so, whether this will include National Rural Employment Programmes & Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) A statement is given below.

(b) and (c) Integrated Rural Development Programme and Drought Prone Areas Programme as also the National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme are likely to continue during the Seventh Plan period.

Statement

Central allocation of funds under IRDP and DPAP during 1985-86

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	I.R.D.P.	D.P.A.P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1333.16	414.00
2.	Assam	688.60	
3.	Bihar	2624.20	324.00
4.	Gujarat	798.55	258.00
5.	Haryana	220.62	54.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	155.32	
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	274.89	78.00
8.	Karnataka	863.28	426.00
9.	Kerala	670.66	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1881.40	294.00
11.	Maharashtra	1528.93	444.00
12.	Manipur	63.21	

1	2	3	4
13.	Meghalaya	85.46	
14.	Nagaland	50.14	
15.	Orissa	1248.20	234.00
16.	Punjab	265.53	
17.	Rajasthan	793.82	180.00
18.	Sikkim	10.04	
19.	Tamil Nadu	1388.43	258.00
20.	Tripura	82.88	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3413.62	522.00
22.	West Bengal U.T.s	1701.64	204.00
23.	A & N Islands	22.32	
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	214.26	
25.	Chandigarh	4.46	
26.	D. & N. Haveli	4.46	
27.	Delhi	22.32	
28.	G. D. & Diu	53.56	
29.	Lakshadweep	22.32	
30.	Mizoram	89.28	
31.	Pondicherry	17.86	

All India

20593.42

3690.00

**Incentive Bonus to Farmers in Punjab
During Rabi Crop**

3157. SHRI BIRINDER SINGH :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be
pleased to state ?

(a) the total amount involved in the
payment of Incentive Bonus to the far-
mers of Punjab on wheat procured dur-
ing the Rabi 1985-86 ;

(b) whether this amount was shared
by the Central and the State Governments
or the Central Government made the whole
payments alone ; and

(c) whether the same type of incen-
tives would be provided for the procure-
ment of paddy in future also ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-
MENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRA-
KAR) :** (a) The Government of Punjab

has indicated that the total cost involved in payment of incentive bonus to the farmers of Punjab on wheat procured during the rabi 1985-86 was Rs. 32.36 crores.

(b) The Government of Punjab had incurred the expenditure.

(c) Does not arise.

Licences given for setting up of Sugar Mills in Cooperative Sector

3158. SHRI BIRINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) number of new licences given to each State to set up sugar mills in cooperative sector during the last five years;

(b) how many of them have been commissioned during their stipulated period; and

(c) whether some of them have asked for extension of commissioning period ; if so, how many of them have been given the extension ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) A Statement giving the State-wise details of letters of intent/ licences issued for setting up new sugar mills in Cooperative Sector during the last five years is given below.

(b) and (c) Out of 50 Letters of intent/ licences issued, 18 sugar factories have been commissioned. The validity periods stipulated in the licences/letters of intent of these 18 factories were extended from time to time after examining each individual case, on merits till these factories went into production.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	No. of new letters of intent/licences
1.	Uttar Pradesh	9
2.	Maharashtra	22

3. Punjab	5
4. Tamil Nadu	2
5. Gujarat	2
6. Karnataka	3
7. Orissa	2
8. Madhya Pradesh	1
9. Haryana	3
10. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1

Total : 50

Damages to Kharif Crop for Want of Monsoon in Northern Districts of Karnataka

3159. SHRI NARSING RAO SURYAVANSHI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to delay in the onset of Monsoon the Kharif Crop had almost withered and it is too late to save the crops in Northern Districts of Karnataka ; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by the State and the Central Government to face this drought threat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) The Government of Karnataka have submitted a memorandum on 5th August, 1985 seeking Central assistance for relief measures in the areas affected by scarcity conditions. A Central Team will be visiting the State shortly to assess the extent of damages and measures required for meeting the situation..

Projects Constructed by N.B.C.C.

3160. SHRI K.S. RAO : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of projects being constructed by the National Building Construction Corporation in various countries as on 30 June, 1985 alongwith total contracts in the country ;

(b) whether some of the projects are behind schedule and if so, the possible dates of their completion ; and

(c) the measures taken to avoid losses being incurred ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT):
(a) and (b) Statements I II are given below.

(c) The following measures are being taken to central :

(i) time of completion of the projects through improved project management systems ;

(ii) materials through inventory control and their purchase at competitive rates ;

(iii) finance through quicker realisation of outstanding dues and proper cash flow management ;

(iv) productivity of men, plant and machinery.

Statement I

OVERSEAS PROJECT

P.D. IRAQ.

Details as on 30.6.85

S. No.	Name of the Project	Value of Contract	Revised value Contract	Date of Commencement of progress	Original or extended date of completion of Project	Likely Date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Hotel at Mosul	8.750	8.950	14.08.80	25.8.85	30.09.85
2.	Hotel at Bokan	2.650	2.904	15.11.80	14.5.85	30.09.85
3.	University work (new)	0.290	0.915	17.06.82	28.02.83	31.08.85
4.	B.S.T. + Star	2.248	2.363	04.05.82	14.06.83	31.07.85
5.	C.M.B. works	0.576	0.675	31.12.81	31.05.82	31.08.85
6.	Railway Project	20.862	20.862	29.09.82	28.04.84	31.12.85
7.	Railway Project Kubasia	1.288	1.228	31.01.85	30.01.86	31.01.86

ALL VALUES IN MID. Million Iraqi Dinars.

P.D. LIBYA			Details as on 30.6.85			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	120 Bed Hospital at Ghat	7.294	9.147	21.08.77	30.06.85	31.08.86
2.	Ancillary works- School Hostel	0.338	0.241	02.03.85	01.03.86	31.03.86
3.	54 Houses at Ghat	2.592	2.592	16.03.82	25.05.84	31.12.86
4.	12 Houses at Tunin	0.465	0.465	01.03.82	31.12.84	31.12.85
5.	12 Houses at Kalala	0.465	0.465	25.02.83	30.06.84	31.12.85
6.	Health Centre at Barkat	0.587	0.587	01.12.82	06.11.83	31.12.86
7.	8 Schools & Store at Ghat	8.155	8.154	**
8.	Nurses TRG Cent & 60 Dr's QTR	6.869	6.869	March' 83	31.03.85	**
9.	Post Office & Tele. Exchange	0.660	0.660	22.02.84	14.02.86	31.12.86
10.	Dispensary at Fiuat	0.490	0.490	15.09.84	15.09.85	31.12.85
11.	Stadium at Barkat	0.500	0.500	15.01.85	31.03.86	31.03.86
12.	Other Public Buildings Ghat	3.843	3.843	N.Y.S.	**	**
13.	Road work at Bergain & Idree	2.175	2.175	15.09.82	31.12.84	31.12.85

ALL VALUES IN MLD. Million Libyan Dinars

N.Y.S.—Not yet started.

** —Dated of completion depends upon release of funds by clients.

NEPAL WORKS**Detail as on 30.6.85**

1. BIR Hospital at Kathmandu	341.000	400.000	05.02.84	04.02.87	04.02.87
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ALL VALUES IN RS. LAKHS.**KANNA WORKS : YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC****Details as on 30.6.85**

1. 774 Houses at Dhamar	59.366	59.366	09.12.84	APRIL'86	APRIL'86
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ALL VALUES IN MYR. Million Yemeni Rials.**Statement II****HOME PROJECTS****P.D. Bombay Details as on 30.6.85**

S. No.	Name of the Project	Value of Contract	Revised Value Contract	Date of Commencement of Progress	Original or Extend- ed Date of Completion of Project	Likely Date of Comple- tion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	H.A. TY. EXT. PH II Baroda	11.00	11.00	13.05.85	12.11.83	July'85
2.	ICMR Bombay	65.50	85.98	01.11.81	31.03.84	Sep'85
3.	N I H H Bombay	250.00	315.00	19.08.83	19.08.86	March'86
4.	Hazira Gas Ter- minal, Surat	116.42	135.00	March'84	March'85	July'85
5.	B'TYPE QTRS. Thal Project	146.05	129.58	26.03.84	25.11.84	July'86
6.	B'TYPE QTRS. Thal Project II	0.00	104.06	04.01.85	30.09.85	30.09.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	C'TYPE QTRS. THAL Project II	31.33	28.65	01.01.85	30.04.85	Aug'85
8.	Telecome Fac- tory Jabalpur	119.25	119.25	01.09.84	31.08.85	Sept'85
9.	Press at Nasik	200.00	239.00	05.11.84	Sept'85	Dec'85
10.	F.C.I. Godowns	1611.00	1344.00	Feb'85	May'86	May'86

ALL VALUE IN RS. LAKHS.

C.E. NORTH ZONE

Details as on 30.6.85.

1.	Akhnoor Bridge	59.00	59.00	Dec'78	Dec.'81	Oct.'86
2.	Kota Bridge	176.00	204.00	July'78	Sept'85	Oct.'86
3.	Kota Chimney	75.00	98.00	July'79	Oct'80	June'85
4.	BHEL Hardwar (Old Works)	270.00	347.00	Oct'82	March'85	Aug'85
5.	BHEL (New Works)	224.00	224.00	March'85	Feb'87	Feb'87
6.	Finishing Works Panipat	108.00	116.50	May'82	Oct.'84	Oct'85
7.	R C C Chimney at Panipat	51.00	62.43	May'82	May'84	Aug.'85
8.	Lab. Bldg. For ONGC Dehradun	269.36	270.92	Sept.'83	23.03.85	31.12.85
9.	Air Field Works' Amritsar	150.00	150.59	Aug.'84	13.08.85	Aug.'85
10.	RCC Pile Work' Bareilly	421.00	421.00	April'85	Oct.'85	Oct.'85

All Values in Rs. Lakhs.

C.E. SOUTH ZONE

Details as on 30.6.85

1. HAL Bangalore (New Work)	92.30	94.30	Sep'83	Feb'85	Aug'85
2. 3000 TPD Cement Plant Tandur	902.00	981.00	Oct.'82	31/12.84	Dec'85
3. Khammah Chem. Refinery Manugur	272.00	272.00	16.05.84	31.10.84	March'86
4. Design Factory- Sipcot Madras	396.40	396.40	Jan'85	July'86	July'86
5. Sipcot Factory Qtrs., Madras.	48.73	48.73	April'85	Dec'85	March'86
6. R.C.I. Work Hyderabad	271.00	271.00	April'85	Dec'85	Dec'85
7. I.M.H. Work Hyderabad	128.00	128.00			
8. F.C.I. Godowns (S.Z.)	1360.00	1360.00	Feb'85	Feb'86	June'86

ALL VALUES IN RS. LAKHS.

C.E. DELHI

Details as on 30.6.85

1. C.P.W.D., Qtrs, New Delhi	327.00	327.00	July'79	02.07.80	Sept'85
2. 100 MGD, Shahdara	510 10	630.00	Oct.'80	15.03.83	Sept'85
3. Scope Phase II New Delhi	1441.00	1427.00	Feb'82	July'84	Dec'85
4. IAAI Palam' New Delhi	829.40	1006.00	Aug'81	19.02.85	July'85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	TV Tower Pitampura	285.00	303.50	May'82	Dec'83	Sept'86
6.	BHEL Qtrs. Noida Phase II	140.00	150.00	18.02.84	Nov'84	Sept'85
7.	I P H Works	182.00	281.00	28.02.85	Feb'88	Feb'88
8.	40 MGD Keshaupur	1080.88	1080.88	Dec'82	Sept'85	May'86
9.	ISBT	855.90	855.90	June'84	June'87	June'87
10.	Lok-Nayak Society	200.00	200.00	June'84	Dec'85	Dec'85
11.	Sataywati College	90.00	90.00	March'84	25.06.85	Sep'85
12.	Karnataka Bhavan	51.00	51.00	Nov'84	28.05.86	28.05.86
13.	Tamil Nadu Pavillion	115.00	115.00	13.04.85	13.11.85	13.11.85
14.	Bal Bhawan	45.00	45.00	June'85	March'86	March 86
15.	S.B.S.C. Building	160.00	160.00			
16.	J.N.U. Housing Society	375.00	375.00			
17.	Rajya Sabha Society	308.00	308.00			May'87

ALL VALUES IN RS. LALKHS.

C.E. CALCUTTA

Details as on 30.6.85

1.	G.M.C. Gauhati	298.89	720.00	Feb'75	March'84	Sep'85
2.	I O C Gauhati & GSPL	191.22	194.58	Feb'83	Sept'83	Sept'85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	N E H U Shillong	500.00	500.00	Feb'84	Aug'86	Oct'86
4.	Hotel Brahmaputra	103.00	100.00	27.03.84	26.03.85	June'86
5.	F.C.I. Godown	1285.00	800.00	March'85		April'86
6.	MTP IX Calcutta	255.36	200.00	June'81	Oct'85	June'86
7.	MTP X Calcutta	1053.00	1125.64	Feb'77	March'81	Dec'85
8.	MTP 14/C Calcutta	270.00	270.00	Sept'82	Dec'84	Dec'85
9.	MTP 15/A-II Calcutta	127.00	100.00	Oct'82	May'84	June'85
10.	Ballastless Track (ESPL)	21.99	8.27	Aug.'82	Oct'83	Sep.'85
11.	C S T C Kasba	107.00	109.00	June'81	July'82	Dec'85
12.	Colaghat (4,5,6)-II S&D Work	714.00	800.00	Feb'82	Oct'84	April'87
13.	Coal Handling Plant Anapara	371.00	451.92	May'82	Nov.'83	July'85
14.	Lodge at Betla (Bihar)	27.00	27.23	Nov'83	May'84	Dec'85
15.	Chimney Singrauli	320.64	330.72	28.05.84	June'86	Sept'86
16.	Brahmaputra Board Wk. Gauhati	23.97	23.97	July'84	August'85	August'85
17.	Piling Work Coal India Ltd.	56.46	55.47	Oct'84	May'85	July'85
18.	KTPP Township	117.10	129.30	Sept'84	Feb'86	May'86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	O.C.M.R. Port Blair	112.50	112.50	
20.	BLT-15A-II	4.56	4.56	May'85	July'85	July'85
21.	KTPP 400 KVA	181.31	181.31	April'85	April'86	April'86
22.	DSP Township	320.48	320.48	April'85	May'86	May'86
23.	BOPT Calcutta	34.56	34.56	March'85	March'86	March'86
24.	Boundary Wall	8.00	8.00	April'85	Nov.'85	Nov.'85
25.	KTPP Drainage I & II	45.34	48.00	May'84	Dec'85	Dec.'85

All Values in Rs. Lakhs

C E. ANGUL

Details as on 30.6.86

S. No.	Name of the Project	Value of Contract	Revised Value Contract	Date of commencement of progress	Original of extended date of completion of project	Likely date of completion
1.	Pot-Line B&D	714.23	725.00	20.12.82	May'85	Dec'85
2.	Lowering of Water Table	92.00	110.00	31.12.82	May'85	Dec 85
3.	Cast House	265.68	265.00	10.02.83	May'84	March'84
4.	Township Type 'D'	100.54	115.00	30.07.83	March'85	May'85
5.	Non Plant Structures-I&II	244.91	250.00	23.11.82	Jan'85	Jan'86
6.	'A' Type Quarters	342.94	350.00	07.03.84	Mar'85	Dec'85
7.	Water Supply & Sew Nelco T/S	44.00	44.80	May'85	March'86	Dec'86
8.	Pradeep Works	554.09	554.09	30.01.85	30.04.86	Dec'86

All Values in Rs. Lakhs

Import of films for Children

3161. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to import some films for children;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions made by the Advisory Body regarding suitability of films for children; and

(c) names of countries from which films are being imported ?

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

(a) and (b) The Children's Film Society, India, an autonomous Society getting grants-in-aid from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is already importing films, which it considers suitable for children. There is no separate Advisory Body to suggest suitability of films for children.

(c) During the last three years (1982-83 to 1984-85) films were imported by the Children's Film Society, India from China, U.K. and Yugoslavia. During the year 1985-86, the Society proposes to import films from Bulgaria. In addition, some films may be selected for import on the basis of entries in the forthcoming International Children's Film Festival of India to be held at Bangalore in November 1985.

[Translation]

Rent charged by DDA from Coal Depots

3162. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA :
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the rules governing the allotment of plots for coal depots for the benefit of the residents of the colonies built by the Delhi Development Authority in Delhi;

(b) the sizes of the plots allotted for coal depots in J.J. Colonies, Janata Flats

Colonies, the colonies under SFS Scheme, LIG and MIG colonies and the rents charged from the allottees separately;

(c) whether the rents are different in each area whereas plots are utilised for the same business ; and

(d) the maximum and minimum monthly rent charged for the coal depots on the plots measuring 125 sq. yards allotted in Delhi by the DDA ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Units Producing Oil from Rice Bran

3163. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial units producing oil from rice bran;

(b) their location and the total installed capacity of these industrial units ;

(c) whether the rice bran oil has been found by Japanese experts have a high nutritious value; and

(d) whether there are proposals to encourage the expansion of the rice bran oil producing units ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) There are 139 industrial units presently producing oil from rice bran with an installed capacity of 6400 Mts. per day in terms of rice bran. A statement showing State-wise distribution of these units along with installed capacity is given below.

(c) Rice Bran oil is rich in essential Poly Unsaturated Fatty acid and, thus is a nutritive oil.

(d) There is no restriction on the expansion of rice bran oil producing units and their number is increasing progressively.

Statement

State:	Number of units	Per day capacity in terms of rice bran (in Metric Tonnes)
Andhra Pradesh	33	2,031
Assam	2	33
Bihar	4	111
Gujarat	4	252
Haryana	14	450
Karnataka	13	783
Madhya Pradesh	8	402
Maharashtra	4	336
Orissa	4	90
Punjab	20	798
Rajasthan	2	75
Tamil Nadu	10	282
Uttar Pradesh	13	519
West Bengal	6	199
Chandigarh	1	19
Pondicherry	1	18
Total	139	6,400

Source : These figures are based on the Solvent Extracted Oil return received in the Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils & Fats.

Assistance for Development of Small and Medium Towns in Orissa

3164. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the small and medium towns in Orissa which are receiving assistance from his Ministry for overall development of the town;

(b) the amount released to the Government of Orissa during Sixth Plan for these towns and funds distributed by the Government, town-wise;

(c) whether some more towns of Orissa are going to be included in this scheme during Seventh Plan ; and

(d) if so, the names of the towns as suggested by the Government of Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) The following six towns have received assistance during the 6th Five Year Plan under centrally sponsored scheme for the integrated development of small and medium towns.

Name of Town	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Puri	37.00
2. Sambalpur	37.50
3. Balasore	40.00
4. Rourkela	40.00
5. Jeypore	28.00
6. Dhenkanal	30.00

(c) and (d) During the 7th Five Year Plan the Government is proposing to increase the number of towns for various States and Union Territories. However, the towns to be covered etc., are yet to be decided.

Inclusion of Land Reform Acts in the Ninth Schedule

3165. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some States have recently suggested for inclusion of more Land Reform Acts in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the names of the States; and

(c) steps taken in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c) Proposals received from Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal are under normal scrutiny.

Levy Sugar Released for Public Distribution

3166. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have released levy sugar during 1984-85 for public distribution in the country, if so, the quantity thereof released in each month;

(b) whether Government propose to give price difference between the levy sugar prices determined under order No. GSR 55(E) ESS/Com. dated 31 January, 1985 and GSR 382(E) ESS/Com. Sugar dated 24 April, 1985 to sugar factories; and

(c) if so, how much price difference is payable to sugar factories and the period by which the amount will be given to sugar factories ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Quota of levy sugar was re-

leased at the rate of 3.13 lakh tonnes per month since October 1984 except for the months of June and August 1985 when an additional quantity of 50,000 tonnes each was released for festivals.

(b) and (c) The levy sugar prices notified under order No. GSR 382 (E)/Ess. Com./Sugar dated 25th April, 1985 in respect of sugar factories in Maharashtra Zone already contain an element of adjustment to the extent of Rs. 3.81 per quintal out of a price of Rs. 334.35 per quintal for S-30 grade sugar. Since this difference has already been built up in the price notified on 25.4.85, the question of giving it separately to the sugar factories does not arise.

Claims for Holding Buffer stocks of sugar

3167. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of claims and amount of subsidy payments for holding buffer stock of sugar sanctioned by Government so far and the number of such cases pending with the Government for finalisation;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to complete the work of claim verification, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the claim amount will be released to sugar factories ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Out of the claims received upto May, 1985, subsidy claims for 1611 quarters pertaining to the period from December, 1982 to June, 1984 have been admitted for payment. The amount of subsidy involved in these claims was Rs. 50.85 crores. There are about 1084 claims pending for settlement.

(b) and (c) The release of subsidy on account of these claims depends on the correctness of the claims submitted by the sugar factories. It is, therefore, difficult to specify any time-schedule for release

y in respect of all the sugar fact-
Efforts are, however, being made
ete the verification of these claims
usly.

cases Threat to Groundnut and Bajra crops in Haryana

1. **SHRI CHINTA MOHAN** : Will
ister of AGRICULTURE AND
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to

whether there is a possibility of threat of diseases to the ground-
l bajra crops in several districts of ;

so, the details thereof showing er from pests to the above two other States ;

whether two pest control schemes n launched by Government of with the financial support from re and if so, details thereof ;

whether similar assistance is being to other States and if so, details State-wise; and

he total crop-wise estimated an-
oss from pests in the country in-
ite and the support given by the
uring the last three years, State-

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-
SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRA-**

(a) and (b) The possibility of disease incidence in crops in-
roundnut and bajra could never
out. However, to avert the threat of diseases to groundnut a crops in the districts of Haryana, crop health monitoring is being put by the Central and State Sur-
ss.

Under the 'Centrally Sponsored
for Control and Eradication of
Diseases of Agricultural Im-
cluding Weed Control in Endemic
the Government of India has
administrative approval to the ex-

tent of Rs. 11.75 lakh for the control of white grub and Rs. 40 lakh for the control of *Phalaris minor* weed in wheat crop during 1985-86, to Government of Haryana. The said assistance is provided to extend subsidy towards the cost of pesticides as well as operational charges.

(d) Under the Scheme as mentioned against part (a) & (b) of the Question, the Government of India has provided the financial assistance of Rs. 1020.41 lakh to various States during the Sixth Five Year Plan, as per details given below :

Sr. No.	State/UT	Total assistance provided during Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 (in Rs.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45,74,965
2.	Assam	63,498
3.	Bihar	14,85,000
4.	Gujarat	34,34,964
5.	Haryana	1,74,30,205
6.	Himachal Pradesh	53,51,295
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,91,29,887
8.	Karnataka	22,93,787
9.	Kerala	16,12,500
10.	Madhya Pradesh	32,67,125
11.	Maharashtra	45,01,312
12.	Manipur	1,28,000
13.	Meghalaya	96,850
14.	Orissa	41,21,635
15.	Punjab	1,97,21,938
16.	Rajasthan	27,61,092
17.	Tamil Nadu	53,99,969
18.	Tripura	3,06,750
19.	Uttar Pradesh	41,84,812

20. West Bengal	2,95,500
21. Delhi	80,805
22. Goa, Daman & Diu	2,16,000
23. Mizoram	84,610
24. Pondicherry	9,86,500
HIL	5,13,000
Total :	10,20,41,999

(e) No precise statistics is available to quantify crop wise estimated annual losses

from pests in the country due to inherent complex nature of such an assessment. However, sample survey studies of 22,000 farming families conduct by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) in 1977 have indicated that plant diseases affected about 5% of the cropped area, the highest incidence being 12.5% on Bajra and lowest 1.8% in Jowar compared to 15% area affected by insect-pests. The support given by the Central Government for control of insect pest and weeds under the scheme as mentioned against part (a) & (b) of the question during the last three years may be seen as under :

Sr. No.	State/U.T	Financial assistance given by the Govt. of India			
		1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7,50,000	3,75,000	7,00,000	18,25,000
2.	Assam	9,000	4,500	—	13,500
3.	Bihar	14,85,000	—	—	14,85,000
4.	Gujarat	6,43,500	4,95,000	8,42,546	19,81,046
5.	Haryana	48,12,813	41,25,000	43,92,250	133,30,063
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6,92,250	9,80,000	22,50,000	39,22,250
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	39,99,666	55,38,000	31,80,000	127,17,966
8.	Karnataka	—	8,49,800	10,66,000	19,15,800
9.	Kerala	3,00,000	1,50,000	6,00,000	10,50,000
10.	Madhya Pradesh	9,96,875	2,75,000	—	12,71,875
11.	Maharashtra	4,74,500	36,07,000	—	40,81,500
12.	Manipur	37,500	18,000	—	55,500
13.	Meghalaya	—	85,600	—	85,600
14.	Orissa	10,50,500	10,50,000	7,11,239	28,11,739

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Punjab	48,00,000	36,90,700	48,00,000	132,90,700
16.	Rajasthan	6,45,000	3,55,000	6,78,406	16,78,406
17.	Tamil Nadu	4,50,000	8,90,400	27,77,500	41,17,900
18.	Tripura	78,750	78,000	—	1,56,750
19.	Uttar Pradesh	—	9,97,500	27,50,000	37,47,500
20.	West Bengal	90,000	—	—	90,000
21.	Delhi	30,246	9,000	27,559	66,805
22.	Goa, Daman & Diu	62,000	29,500	—	91,500
23.	Mizoram	47,000	—	—	47,000
24.	Pondicherry	2,20,000	1,93,500	2,24,500	6,38,000
25.	H.I.L	—	5,13,000	—	5,13,000
Total:		2,16,74,600	2,43,09,800	2,50,00,000	709,84,400

Non-Observation of Fire Safety Measures in Vikas Sadan, New Delhi

3169. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA's Vikas Sadan, New Delhi, ignored fire safety measures and recommendations of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee when fire broke out ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) those responsible for the fire and for shifting the offices before providing fire safety measures ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) The Enquiry Committee set-up by the Lt. Governor of Delhi, has pointed out certain deficiencies in fire fighting arrangements in Vikas Sadan. The DDA have ensured that the remedial

measures suggested, although not mandatory for this building, are being strictly enforced.

Further investigation has been handed over to CBI.

Allotment of HUDCO Flats 1979 in Shalimar Bagh

3170. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any draw for allotment of HUDCO flats 1979 Scheme for Shalimar Bagh has so far been held ;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) when the flats at Shalimar Bagh (HUDCO 1979 Scheme) are likely to be ready for allotment ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Of the total 1779 HUDCO pattern flats in Shalimar Bagh, only 375 flats have yet to be completed. These will be ready for allotment by December, 1985.

Implementation of Seeds Act by States

3171. SHRI V. SOBHANADREES

WARA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some States and Union Territories are not yet enforcing the provisions of Seeds Act passed in 1966 to ensure quality seeds to the farmers ;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take for implementation of the Seeds Act in these States ; and

(c) steps Government propose to take to produce and distribute quality seeds to the farmers in respect of rice, wheat, cotton, pulses and oilseeds etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Some of the provisions of the Seeds Act, 1966 come into force in the whole of India in September, 1968 and the remaining provisions came into force in the October, 1969. Majority of the States/Union Territories where the size of the seed trade is sufficiently large have developed their own infrastructure for enforcing the provisions of the Seeds Act. However, there are some States/Union Territories such as Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland where seed distribution is very little and the same is mainly done by the Department of Agriculture itself and hence they have not felt the need of setting up a seed law enforcement organisation.

(b) The progress of the seed law enforcement is being constantly monitored and all the State Governments/Union Territories have been advised to appoint

sufficient number of Seed Inspectors, to establish Seed Testing Laboratories and to appoint notified Seed Analysts in these laboratories. Various State seed testing laboratories have been strengthened during the Sixth Five Year Plan and there is a provision for strengthening of more State seed testing laboratories in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(c) The Government of India have already taken number of steps to increase the production and distribution of the quality seed to the farmers in respect of rice, wheat, cotton, pulses and oilseeds etc. The main steps are—launching of the National Seeds Project in collaboration with World Bank, creation of the sufficient seed processing facilities, scientific storage facilities and strengthening of the infrastructure for production of breeder seeds in Agricultural Universities and ICAR institutions. Close monitoring of the production as well as distribution of the seeds is also being done.

Agitation Notice by F.C.I. Employees Union

3172. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

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

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India Employees Union has given agitation notice on 16 July, 1985 for commencing the agitation from 19 August, 1985 onwards ;

(b) if so, details of the demands and the reaction of Government on each of the demand ;

(c) whether Government are taking any steps to discuss/negotiate on the demand character of the Union ; and

(d) if not, what alternative steps are being taken to sort out these demands ?

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

(b), (c) and (d) Major demands of the Union relate to payment of interim relief, overtime allowance, time-bound promotion policy, regularisation of casual workers etc. The FCI Management have been negotiating with the Unions for an amicable settlement keeping in view the overall policy of the Govt. in regard to public enterprises and the framework of rules and regulations of F.C.I.

Advanced Research Centre for Horticultural Crops

3173. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research propose to set up advanced centres for research on mangoes, bananas, mushrooms and floriculture ; and

(b) if so the location of these research centres and other details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has already established a Central Institute of Horticulture for Northern Plains for research on mango, as well as a National Research Centre on Mushroom, during the Sixth Plan period. Besides, there is proposal to set up a National Research Centre on Banana and a National Research Centre on Orchids during the seventh plan period subject to clearance from the Planning Commission/Finance.

(b) The Central Institute of Horticulture for the Northern Plains is located at Rehmankhera, near Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh) and the National Research Centre on Mushroom is located at Solan (Himachal Pradesh). However, the locations for the proposed National Research Centre on Banana and the National Research Centre on Orchids have not been decided so far.

T. V. Relay Station, Panaji

3174. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the coverage of TV relay station, Panji on its completion ; and

(b) the time by which it will be in operation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) On its augmentation to 10 KW power, the TV transmitter at Pananji shall have service range of about 120 kms.

(b) The transmitter at Panaji is expected to start functioning on augmented power next year.

Development of Deep sea Fishing Harbour at Cochin

3175. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop a deep sea fishing harbour at Cochin during the Seventh Plan to trap marine resources of Arabain sea ;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether any memorandum has been received to this effect ; and

(d) if so, details thereof and also action taken thereupon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) A deep sea fishing harbour at Cochin has already been constructed at a cost of Rs. 460.91 lakhs as revised in January 1983.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Inclusion of Indian Language Newspapers' Association in the Wage Board for Working Journalists and Non-Journalists

3176. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation for inclusion of Indian Languages Newspapers' Association in the proposed wage board for working journalists and non-journalist in Newspaper industry

(b) if so, whether Indian Languages Newspapers Association was represented on the first and second Wage Boards ;

(c) if so, the reasons for not including the Association in the Wage Board this time ; and

(d) whether the matter of inclusion of representatives of newspaper industry was referred to Registrar of newspapers, Press Information Bureau and State Trading Corporation ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) A representative of the Indian Languages Newspapers' Association has been nominated on both the Wage Boards set up for Working Journalists and the non-journalist employees of Newspaper Industry.

Cotton Cultivation in M.P.

3177. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the efforts made by Government to bring more area under cotton cultivation in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) the total hectares of land in Madhya Pradesh that have been brought under cotton cultivation in the last three years ; and

(c) the assistance given by the Centr to Madhya Pradesh for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Government has made efforts to bring more areas under cotton cultivation in Madhya Pradesh by disseminating technical know-how, organising demonstrations and subsidising certified seed and plant protection equipments.

(b)	Year	Area under Cotton (Lakh ha.)
	1982-83	5.80
	1983-84	5.79
	1984-85 (estimated)	5.39

(c) Under the Centrally Sponsored Intensive Cotton Development Programme, Government of India released Rs. 19.83 lakh in 1982-83, Rs. 23.21 lakh in 1983-84 and Rs. 35.93 lakh in 1984-85 as 50% Central Share.

Allocation for Development of Horticulture

3178. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the allocations made for development of horticulture during the last three years ;

(b) the horticultural products exported from India raw or finished ; and

(c) whether any research and development programme has been initiated or carried out for the purpose of preserving, canning and juice making of fruits like mangoes, oranges, lime, grapes, apples, apricot, berries and guava etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR)

RAKAR) : (a) An amount of about Rs. 15 crore was allocated for the development of Horticulture by the Centre during the last three years.

(b) The important horticultural produce exported from India in the raw form are mangoes, onions, potatoes, etc. and in the processed form are mango juice, canned and dehydrated vegetables, pickles, chutneys, etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Closure of Modern Rice Mills by FCI

3179. SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to close down the Modern Rice Mills run by the Food Corporation of India . and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The management of the Food Corporation of India has decided to close operations of its Modern Rice Mills due to economic non-viability.

Installation of T.V. Transmitter at Kodaikanal

3180. SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the intensity of dissatisfaction among the TV viewers in Tamil Nadu (except Madras city) on their inability to view programmes telecast from the Madras Kendra ; and

(b) if so, the time by which Government will complete the installation of the TV transmitter at Kodaikanal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The Government have been receiving requests from time to time for relay of programmes produced at Doordarshan

Kendra, Madars by the transmitter at Kodaikanal,

(b) The transmitter at Kodaikanal has started functioning on trial basis at the increased power of 10 KW. However, the microwave link between Madars and Kodaikanal is expected to be provided during 1986 to enable it to take TV programmes produced at Madras.

Language Lesson from T.V. Stations

3181. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the T.V. stations in the non-Hindi speaking State will take up the programme of teaching Hindi to the viewers atleast twice in a week and whether the T.V. stations in the Hindi speaking States will be directed to take up teaching of other Indian language to the viewers ; and

(b) if not, reasons for not providing such programmes, necessary for National integration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present under consideration.

(b) Language teaching programmes do not lend themselves favourably to visual presentations and as such are not considered suitable for TV telecast. Doordarshan, however, telecasts several programmes, in various formats, which propagate the message of national integration.

Rise in Price of Sugar in Eastern Region

3182. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether open market price of sugar in the Eastern Region has gone up during the past two months ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the reasons for increase in the open market price of sugar in the Eastern Region ; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to control the prices ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) There was some increase in the open market price of sugar in the country including Eastern Region in the last two months. The wholesale sugar prices in some of the important markets in Eastern Region since May, 1985 are given in the statement below.

(c) The main reason for rise in the prices of market sugar in the country including Eastern Region is the significant fall in the sugar production in 1983-84 and 1984-85 seasons from the record level of production achieved during 1981-82 and 1982-83 seasons coupled with constant rise in internal consumption from 1981-82 season onwards, resulting in limited availability of indigenous sugar.

(d) To meet the gap between demand and supply of sugar it has already been decided to import about 10 lakh tonnes of sugar for arrival during May to September, 1985. Major portion of the imported sugar is being allocated to the State Governments for distribution through controlled channels at fixed prices. The issue price of imported sugar for the consumers has also been reduced from below Rs. 6/- per kg. to below Rs. 5.80 per kg. Imported sugar is also being sold by the Food Corporation in open market against auction/tenders.

The liberal releases of levy and free sale sugar have improved the supply position of sugar significantly. With the increased availability of sugar together with the regulatory measures being enforced on the sugar factories and licensed dealers, the prices of sugar in open market have already shown a fall recently and are expected to come down to reasonable levels.

Statement

As on	Gauhati (C-30)	Patana (C-30)	Cuttack (D-30)	Calcutta (D-30)	Agartala (D-30)
3.5.85	610.00	580.00	580.00	575.00	610.00
10.5.85	610.00	600.00	595.00	580.00	610.00
17.5.85	620.00	600.00	600.00	N.R.	650.00
24.5.84	628.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00
31.5.85	640.00	600.00	595.00	N.R.	600.00
7.6.85	650.00	605.00	610.00	N.R.	600.00
14.6.85	665.00	588.00	605.00	N.R.	650.00
21.6.85	710.00	605.00	625.00	655.00	650.00
28.6.85	720.00	640.00	615.00	N.R.	700.00
5.7.85	690.00	638.00	620.00	N.R.	785.00
12.7.85	690.00	648.00	655.00	N.R.	780.00
19.7.85	690.00	655.00	N.R.	710.00	880.00
26.7.85	750.00	660.00	660.00	N.R.	880.00
2.8.85	750.00	662.00	N.R.	730.00	860.00

N.R. = Not reported.

Reports of Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices on Price Policy for Crops

3183. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received reports of the Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices on the price policy for paddy, pulses' oilseeds, raw jute and sugarcane for the current financial year ;

(b) if so, the details of the reports and recommendations of the Commission ;

(c) what is Government's reaction in the matter ; and

(d) steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDUL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (d) The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices has submitted its Reports on (i) Price Policy for Kharif Crops covering Paddy, Kharif Coarse Cereals, Kharif Pulses, Kharif Oilseeds ; (ii) Price Policy for Sugarcane ; and (iii) Price Policy for Raw Jute for 1985-86 season. The Government have announced the statutory minimum price of raw jute for the basic variety of W-5 Grade in Assam at Rs. 2.15 per quintal for 1985-86 season as recommended by the Commission. The recommendations of the Commission in respect of other kharif crops and sugarcane are under consideration of the Government.

Fishing Project Report on Gopalpur Fishing Harbour in Orissa

3184. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery, Bangalore has completed and submitted the project report on Gopalpur fishing harbour in Orissa ;

(b) if so, its broad features thereof and how long it will take to start work on the Project and capital outlay involved ; and

(c) if not, the time by which the Report is likely to be submitted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDUL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes Sir, in July 1985.

(b) and (c) The project envisages a total investment of Rs. 1247.87 lakhs. The fishing harbour is designed for accommodating 100 fishing vessels of 10 m and 20 fishing vessels of 15 m. It is estimated that 5320 tonnes of fish and 1180 tonnes of crustaceans would be landed after completion of the project.

The project report has been received recently in July, 1985.

Setting up of FCI Godowns at Parappanangadi

3186. SHRI M. RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of investment on the foodgrain storage godown at Tikkoti in Calicut District, Kerala and its total storage capacity ; and

(b) whether Government have taken a final decision regarding the setting up of a Food Corporation of India godown at Parappanangadi in Malappuram district of Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Food Corporation of India is constructing a godown of 40,000 tonnes capacity at Tikkoti in Calicut District Kerala, at an estimated cost of about Rs. 3.4 crores.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Corporation at present.

Prawn Production

3187. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the annual production of prawns in the country from the sea and inland brackish water for the last five years;

(b) the area covered by brackish water prawn culture; and

(c) measures taken for production and distribution of prawn seed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDUL CHANDRAKAR): (a) to (c) Information is being collected from the States and shall be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Mechanisation of Boats for Fishermen

3188. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to help traditional fishermen to mechanise their traditional boats and catamarans; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDUL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b) There is no specific proposal with the Central Government in this regard. However, traditional fishermen are assisted by the States/Union Territories through Schemes of subsidy and loan for mechanisation. A Central Sector Scheme for Introduction of Improved Beach Landing Craft and Upgradation of Small Scale Sector is also being implemented. Programmes of National Cooperative Development Corporation for Fisheries also cover mechanised boats and motorisation of traditional fishing craft through supply of Outboard motors. Subsidy available under Interated Rural Development Programme is also being utilised by States for mechanisation of traditional craft.

Import of Agricultural Products

3189. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Agricultural Products and the quantity of each of them imported during the year 1983-84; and

(b) the purchase price of each product and the rate at which it is being sold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDUL CHANDRAKAR): (a) Imports of selected essential agricultural commodities during the year 1983-84 are given below:

Item	Quantity : In '000 tonnes	
	Quantity	Value
Wheat	2142.3	507.12
Rice	328.1	80.00
Vegetable oils, fixed (edible oil)	1001.3	540.98

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Annual Construction of Dwelling Units by DDA

3190. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA has decided to build 1,00,000 dwelling units in a year as reported in the Statesman of 12 June, 1985;

(b) if so, whether it has the resources to do so within a budgetary allocation of Rs. 169 crores;

(c) whether its organisational structure and land availability are commensurate with this target of achievement; and

(d) if not, steps taken to align the capability with the objective ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Necessary provision is being made in the budget.

(c) and (d) About 60,000 houses are under various stages of construction. Several new housing pockets have been identified recently which would cover about 35,000 houses to be taken up in phases during 85-86. Another 85,000 houses are under process of which the work is likely to be started during 85-86 and completed in phases during 1985-86 and 86-87. To cope with the additional work, Engineering department is being further expanded to achieve the target.

Reservation for SC & ST for Allotment of Shops under Slum Department

3191. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any reservation for SC and ST for allotment of shops etc. in various areas under slum Department,

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is 50 per cent reservation for Schedule Castes under the Slum Department's scheme of construction of shops/stalls for/squares of different resettlement Colonies.

(c) Does not arise.

Demand for FICCI about Private Traders

3192. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the news-item in the 'Economic Times' of July 16, 1985 wherein Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry has demanded same treatment for private traders as is being given to traders in public distribution system ;

(b) if so, Government's view on this demand ; and

(c) whether FICCI has represented to Government on this point ?

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

(b) The Government does not agree with the views of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

(c) No, Sir.

Licence to Sell Panghat Vanaspati Ghee in Delhi

3193. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no licence to sell any vanaspati ghee in Delhi except on Panghat Vanaspati Ghee ;

(b) if so the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to delicense the sale of Panghat with immediate effect ?

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

Administration any person who stores for sale at any one time edible oils in quantity exceeding 5 quintals of all edible oils taken together is required to obtain a licence under the Delhi Edible Oils (Licensing and Control) Order, 1977.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Inclusion of Areas in National Capital Region

3194. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the areas proposed to be included in the National Capital Region ; and

(b) whether there is any opposition from the concerned States like Uttar Pradesh and Haryana in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) :

(a) The area coming within the National Capital Region are indicated in the schedule appended to the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985. A copy of the statement is given below. No new areas are proposed to be included.

(b) No, Sir.

Statement

The description of the National Capital.

Region :—

1. DELHI

The whole of the Union territory of Delhi.

2. HARYANA

(i) The whole of District of Gurgaon comprising the Tehsils of Gurgaon, Nuh and Ferozepur-Jhirka.

(ii) The whole of District of Faridabad comprising the Tehsils of Ballabgarh, Palwal and Hatnun ;

(iii) The whole of District of Rohtak comprising the Tehsils of Rohtak, Jhajjar, Bahadurgarh, Meham and Kosli ;

(iv) The whole of District of Sonepat comprising the Tehsils of Sonepat and Gohana ; and

(v) Panipat Tehsil of District of Karnal and Rewari Tehsil of District of Mohindergarh.

3. UTTAR PRADESH

(i) The whole of District of Bulandshahr comprising the Tehsils of Anupshahr, Bulandshahr, Khurja and Sikanderabad.

(ii) The whole of District of Meerut comprising the Tehsils of Meerut, Bagpat, Mawana and Sardhana; and

(iii) The whole of District of Ghaziabad comprising the Tehsils of Ghaziabad and Hapur.

4. RAJASTHAN

(i) The whole of the following Tehsils of Alwar District, namely, Behroor, Mandawar, Kishangarh and Tijara ; and

(ii) Part of Alwar Tehsil comprising the area bounded in the north by the Tehsil boundaries of Mandawar and Kishangarh, in the east of the boundaries of Tehsi Ferozepur-Jhirka of District Gurgaon, Haryana and Alwar Tehsil in the south by the Barah river right up to Umran lake in the west, and then following the southern boundaries of Umran lake up to the junction of Umran lake and State Highway from Alwar to Bairat and from then on west by north-west across the ridge up to the junction of the Tehsil boundaries of Alwar and Barsur.

Welfare of Fishermen in Kerala

3195. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any special scheme for the welfare of the fishermen in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDUL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) The Government have no special scheme in Kerala alone for the welfare of fishermen. However, two Centrally sponsored Schemes (i) Subsidy to Group Accident Insurance for active fishermen and (ii) Techno-Socio-Economic Survey of fishermen community have been launched by Central Government in 1983-84. The Schemes have been implemented in Kerala along with other States/Union Territories. Another Central Scheme of National Welfare Fund for Fishermen has also been introduced in 1984-85 for all the States including Kerala.

Human settlements in Rural Areas

3196. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any well regulated programme of action for planning and implementation of human settlements in the rural areas; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir.

One of the regulated programmes on human settlements in the rural areas is 'To allot house sites to rural families who are without them and expand programmes for construction assistance to them.

This scheme was initiated in 1971 in the Central Sector and transferred to the State Sector in 1974. It is a part of the Minimum Needs Programme, also included in the New 20 Point Programme in 1982.

The scheme was intended to benefit the landless agricultural workers and village artisans who do not own any land whatsoever agricultural or otherwise in the rural areas.

Incentives to Fishermen

3197. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) steps taken to provide assistance to small fishermen for their subsistence :

(b) whether Government have given assurance to the small fishermen to evolve a package scheme of incentives for them;

(c) the salient features of that package incentive scheme; and

(d) when it is likely to be brought into force ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDUL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The fishermen are assisted by the States/Union Territories, through schemes of subsidy and loan for acquisition of fishing boats, nylon yarn, gear and other fishery requisites. Some of the States have their own welfare scheme which include lean season relief and subsidised housing. Government of India have introduced a scheme for subsidising the Group Accident Insurance premium for active fishermen who are members of Cooperative Societies/Federation/Welfare Organisations. A scheme for conducting Techno-Socio-Economic Survey of fishermen community has been launched by the Government. Another scheme of National Welfare Fund for Fishermen has also been approved.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Development of Sugarcane Growing Areas

3198. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that production of sugar has fallen due to decline in sugarcane supplies; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to increase the sugarcane growing areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. However the production of sugar during 1984-85 is estimated to be higher than last year.

(b) It is the endeavour of the Government to increase the production of sugarcane mainly by increasing the productivity. However, it is envisaged to increase the area under sugarcane marginally in potential tracts during the 7th Plan period.

Implementation of Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1982

3199. SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the provisions of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1982 amending the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have been brought into force; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not bringing into force the said provisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Sections 2(c), 7 and 22 of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1982 have not been brought into force for the reasons given below:

(i) **Section 2 (c)** In view of the suggestions and view-points of the various interests concerned, the matter calls review.

(ii) **Sections 7 and 22** The rules for setting up of Grievance Settlement Authority have not been finalised.

Virus Diseases in rice variety NLR-9674 in Andhra Pradesh

3200. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rice variety NLR-9674 raised in Addanki, Mortur, Parchir, Chirala Taluks of Andhra Pradesh was affected by virus diseases viz Tungro-Virus and the produce for the year 1984-85 has been only less than 10 quintals per hectare;

(b) if so, remedial measures taken for supply of rice seed in place of NLR-9674 for 1985-86 by agricultural research department; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Variety NLR 9674 was affected by Tungro-Virus in these taluks during 1984-85. In Tungro-Virus affected fields, yield was reduced to 10 to 15 quintals per hectare.

(b) and (c) Rice variety NLR-5293 which is resistant to the Virus is being propagated in place of NLR 9674. Other resistant/tolerant varieties like IR-20, Ratna, Mashuri, etc., are already popular in Andhra Pradesh. Efforts are being made to evolve high potential varieties resistant to Tungro-Virus disease.

Price Control Measures

3201. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since declared its stern price control measures which include arrest of blackmarketeers and profiteers under the National Security Act;

(b) if so, the details of the action initiated under the said measures including details of arrests made since then; and

(e) the impact of the said measures on the steadily raising price line?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The main thrust of the Government policy is to increase the production of essential commodities, particularly the ones which are in short supply. The Public Distribution System is being streamlined and expanded. Some of the essential commodities are imported to supplement the domestic supply. The export of essential commodities is regulated. Continuous action is being taken against the blackmarketeers and profiteers under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980. As per available information, during the first six months of the current year, 2404 persons have been arrested under the Essential Commodities Act, and 40 persons have been ordered to be detained under the Prevention of Blackmarketing Act. These measures are expected to keep the prices of essential commodities in check.

Area of the Country Prone to soil erosion

3202. SHRI SUKH RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total area of the country which is prone to soil erosion;
- (b) area treated so far and the cost thereof;
- (c) whether Government have prepared or propose to prepare a comprehensive plan to tackle this problem;
- (d) if so, the share of Himachal Pradesh of such land (i.e. prone to soil erosion) and the estimated cost involved in treating this land in order to save particularly the hydroelectric Dams from silting; and
- (e) how is this expenditure going to be financed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDUL CHANDRAKAR): (a) Erosion as a natural process is going on all over the country. However, as per report of the National Commission on Agriculture, area subjected to accelerated erosion by water and wind is estimated to be about 150 million ha., while total area subject to soil erosion and other land degradation processes is estimated at 175 million ha.

(b) Till 1984-85, an area of about 29.38 million ha. has been treated by various soil and water conservation measures both under State and Central Sector schemes, at a cost of about Rs. 1200 crores.

(c) Government have continued during 1985-86 the programmes to control soil erosion of agricultural and non-agricultural lands, reduce siltation of major and medium reservoirs, constructed for generation of irrigation and hydro-electricity moderate flood havoc in the productive plains and restore degraded and under-utilised area to obtain additional land stock for productive management, etc. A larger and diversified programme has been proposed for implementation during the Seventh Plan to enhance productivity of land, generate employment opportunities in rural areas and maintain beneficial relationship between land and water cycle.

(d) and (e) In absence of a comprehensive survey, exact of extent problem area in Himachal Pradesh which are subject to soil erosion and land degradation as well as total estimate of cost of treating such areas are not available. However, the higher siltation rate in the Govind Sagar Reservoir and heavy silt load from the watersheds indicate that erosion is extensive and serious.

Besides State Sector scheme, Central assistance has been provided to Himachal Pradesh through the following schemes:

- (i) Soil conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects of Bhakra and Beas.

(ii) Integrated watershed management in Flood-prone River catchments of Upper Yamuna.

(iii) Soil, water and tree conservation in the Himalayas. In 1984-85, the progress made in Himachal Pradesh is as follows :

	Physical (lakh ha.)	Financial (Rs. in crores)
State Sector	0.89	20.71
Central Sector	1.88	29.79
Total	2.77	50.50

Action Regarding Insurance against crop loan Granted by Banks

3203. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any action regarding insurance against crop loan granted by the banks during the current year as mentioned in his budget speech ;

(b) if so, the details of the districts which come under its purview;

(c) whether the Andaman district has taken any action in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) In accordance with the announcement made by the Finance Minister in his budget speech, the details of a comprehensive Scheme of Crop Insurance commencing from Kharif 1985 were worked out. The scheme is operated by the General Insurance Corporation of India in collaboration with the State Governments. All farmers availing of crop loans from Cooperatives, Commercial Banks and

Regional Rural Banks for raising the crops, namely, rice, wheat, millets, Oilseeds and pulses in the 'Defined Areas' in the States are covered under the scheme.

(b) The scheme is applicable for raising the aforesaid crops in the 'Defined Areas' in all the State which have taken action to implement the scheme with effect from Kharif 1985.

(c) and (d) The Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands have not taken action to implement the scheme from Kharif 1985. They have not indicated the reasons for not starting the implementation of the scheme.

12.00 hrs

SHRI G.G. SWELL (Shillong) : I thank you for having given me the permission because I had written to you. You know that in South Africa things are going very badly. The war against the abominable principle of apartheid is reaching wide proportions. The whole world is exercised about it.

MR. SPEAKER : I have got it.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Even President Reagan is forced to impose economic sanctions against South Africa.

MR. SPEAKER : That is not the way. You have already sent your Short Notice Question. I will consider it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I said I will consider the ways and means how to do it. We shall see. I will consider it.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : The racist Government of South Africa is trying to drive a wedge between the Government of India and Indians on the one hand and the persecuted Blacks of South Africa and other African countries. I want the Minister to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : I will consider it. I am already with you.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Please ask the Home Minister to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already written and I will ask him.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : About the destruction of Gandhiji's old settlement, School there, Kasturba Gandhi museum and all that, people are very much agitated.

MR. SPEAKER : I realise your feelings. I will take it up. I have already asked.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It should not be delayed.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already initiated without a moment's delay.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why don't they make these statements on their own ? Have they to wait till you pull them up ? The whole country is agitated about it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Within three days India is going to celebrate independence.....
(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I have already said that I shall see to it.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There is a news that 100 persons trained by Pakistani Intelligence, are likely to cross into India, attack the 15th August functions and plant Khalistan flag...

MR. SPEAKER : I know that. You can give me something else. I have got some Calling Attention. I will see how things can be done.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is your objection ? It is as bad as what is happening in Africa.

MR. SPEAKER : My objection is it is a contemplation. It is a conjecture. It might or might not happen. It is a hypothetical question. I think the Government will take care.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : About South Africa, a statement should come from the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : I am already with you.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : In Kerala about 4 lakhs of Government employees including gazetted officers are on strike.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. It is a State subject.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda) : What about the illegal Brahmapuri Nagar in Haryana ? I have already written to you.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a State subject. They will deal with it. Why do you worry ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : There is a statement by an official spokesman of the British Government saying that the issuing of Khalistani currency and passports in Britain is not considered to be illegal by the British Government. What is the position ? That means they will allow it to go on ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have already allowed everything which has come on the subject. I will allow further also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The British Government is playing a double game.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had also given notice of an import-

ant matter to you and you had given an assurance on 7th. Have you not received the facts in that connection so far?

MR. SPEAKER : The assurance stands. I am ascertaining the facts. I shall inform you on receiving the facts.

[*English*]

Even 'hurry' takes time. I cannot help it.

Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

— — —

12.05 hrs.

[*English*]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Fertilizer (Control) Amendment Order, 1985

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (S. BUTA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Fertiliser (Control) Amendment Order, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 604 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1985 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in the Library, See No. LT-1300/85]

Coal Mines (Amendment) Regulations, 1985 and Metalliferous Mines (Amendment) Regulations, 1985

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 61A of the Mines Act, 1952:—

- (1) The Coal Mines (Amendment) Regulations, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 614 (E) in Gazette of India dated 30th July, 1985.
- (2) The Metalliferous Mines (Amendment) Regulations, 1985 published

in Notification No. G.S.R. 615 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th July, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1301/85]

Annual Report, Review on the working of Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi and Statement for delay in laying these paper and Report of the Working Group on Software for Doordarshan (Volume I and II)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1302/85]
- (3) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Working Group on Software for Doordarshan (Volumes I and II). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1303/85]

Review on the working of Madhya Pradesh State Agro-Industries Development Ltd., Bhopal

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

[**Shri Chandulal Chadrakar**] :

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Madhya Pradesh State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1977-78.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Madhya Pradesh State Agro-Industries Development Corporation, Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1977-78 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon:
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1304/85]
- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the companies Act, 1956 :—
 - (i) A statement (Hindi and English versions) of affairs of the Banana and Fruit Development Corporation, Limited for the year 1981-82 and the period from 1st April to 26th April, 1982.
 - (ii) Audited Accounts of the Banana and Fruit Development Corporation, Limited, for the year 1981-82 together with comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
 - (iii) Review by the Comptroller and Auditor General on the accounts of the Banana and Fruit Development Corporation, Limited for the year 1981-82.
 - (iv) Audited Accounts of the Banana and Fruit Development Corporation, Limited, for the period from 1st April to 26th April, 1982 together with comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon,
- (v) Review by the Comptroller and Auditor General on the accounts of the Banana and Fruit Development Corporation Limited for the period from 1st April to 26th April, 1982. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1305/85]

Notification Under Central Excise Rules, 1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—

- (1) G.S.R. 623 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to ornaments and the like articles made of gold or silver or both, whether or not set with stones or gems (real or artificial), or with pearls (real, cultured or imitation) or with all or any of them, and manufactured by goldsmiths or silversmiths from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (2) G.S.R. 624 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 43/85—CE dated the 17th March, 1985 so as to fix effective rates of excise duty for tyres of size F78-15 at the rate of Rupees 350.00 per tyre for rayon tyres and Rupees 400.00 per tyre for nylon and radical tyres.
- (3) G.S.R. 626 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods,—other than sandal wood oil, falling under Item No. 68 of the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and cleared for home consumption on

or after the 1st day of April in any financial year by or on behalf on a manufacturer from one or more factories in the case of first clearances of the said goods upto an aggregate value not exceeding rupees twenty lakhs from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1306/85]

(4) G.S.R. 627 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods falling under Item No. 68 of the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and manufactured in a mine from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1306/85]

— — —

12.14 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

[*English*]

Second Report

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Sir, I beg to present the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eightieth Report of the Committee (7th Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Administration of Union Territory of Delhi—Part I—Law & order.

— — —

12.15 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[*English*]

Reported Missing of Two Privately-Owned Cargo Ships in the Bay of Bengal

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of

Shipping and Transport to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :—

"The reported missing for a long time of two privately-owned Indian Cargo Ships in the Bay of Bengal with a number of crewmen aboard and the action taken by the Government in regard thereto."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : Two vessels m.v. 'Nitya Nanak' and m.v. 'Nitya Ram' belonging to Maini Shipping Company, Bombay have been without radio contact since the 21st of June, 1985 and are presumed missing at sea.

M.V. 'Nitya Nanak' was commanded by Capt. K.D. Puri, Senior Master and had a crew of 23 persons. The vessel sailed from Kandla on 5.6.1985 for Calcutta with a cargo of 3440 tonnes of salt. After touching Colombo for supplies and repairs to its communication equipment and the radar, the vessel left Colombo on 18/19 June, 1985 for Calcutta. On 20th June in the afternoon the Master sent a message to his owners stating that fresh holes had developed in No. 1 hold and water was gushing in. On 21st June at about 0830 hours the vessel radioed to the owners that there was some ingress of water into one of the holds and the Captain had decided to make for Madras. The position of the vessel at this point of time was about 90 nautical miles east north-east of Trincomalee. No further message was received from the ship thereafter. The vessel did not reach Madras and on 26th June, 1985 the owners through their agents informed the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Madras, about the disappearance of the ship. On further inquiry it was noted that the Master had also sent a message on 12th June also stating that there were two leaks below water level.

M.V. 'Nitya Ram' left Calcutta on 17.6.1985 for Tuticorin with 5182 tons of coal. The vessel was commanded by Capt. Sharma and had a crew of 21 persons.

[Shri Z. R. Ansari]

At about 1000 hrs. on 18.6.1985 this vessel reported by radio message to owners that there was some ingress of water into one of its holds. However, at about 0920 hrs. on 21st June the Master informed the owners that he had been able to cope up with the ingress of water and was proceeding to Tuticorin. The expected date of arrival at Tuticorin was 25th June, 1985, but when this vessel also did not reach on 27th June, the agents informed the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Madras, on 28th June, 1985.

Searches and rescue operations were put into operation from the 27th June 1985 onwards and ships of the Coast Guard and Indian Navy steamed on the track which these two vessels would have taken. In addition, ships in the vicinity were requested to keep a sharp look out for these ships or for any life boats, etc. As the above searches did not yield any result, the Naval aircrafts were also pressed into service and an extensive area of a radius of 200 nautical miles around the area from where the ships were reported missing was searched but no trace nor any wreckage was found upto 6th July when the aerial search was suspended.

The Director General of Shipping alerted the Ports of the East Coast and the Andman & Nicobar Islands to keep a look-out for any sign of debris from these two ships. Our missions in Bangladesh, Maldives, Sri Lanka and Singapore were also requested to approach the local authorities for information on these two vessels.

The Director General of Shipping after declaring the two vessels as presumed missing at sea ordered a statutory enquiry under Section 360 of Merchant Shipping Act, on 15.7.1985 and as provided under the said Act has moved the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Bombay, to conduct an enquiry into the casualty. The primary objective of this statutory enquiry is to throw light on the cause of the casualty and to consider steps to prevent such casualties in future.

Perusal of certain documents obtained during the course of investigations by the Director General of Shipping, specially

those relating to the radio messages exchanged between the m.v. Nitya Nanak and the owners of the vessel through the Madras Coastal Radio Station of P&T working on the maritime bands, revealed that in spite of three radio messages about leaking ship and water entering the holds, a reply message was sent by the owner of the vessel on 22.6.85, through postal radio to the Master that he was relying on him to make it to Calcutta direct. This message from owners could not be transmitted as ship had lost radio contact. The owners of the vessel were aware of the fact that fresh holes had developed in the vessel and the difficult condition that m.v. Nitya Nanak was placed in. The action of the owners in directing the ship to proceed to Calcutta showed callousness and criminal negligence. Besides that, at this stage it was incumbent on the owners to inform the authorities under Section 358 of the Merchant Shipping Act of the difficult position the ship was in. The delay in intimation to the statutory authorities in charge of safety of life at sea for 5 days caused the delay in commencing search and rescue operations immediately after the disaster.

Further enquiry revealed that the owners were aware of the defective main transmitter when the vessel was in Colombo. The same could not be repaired due to lack of spare parts. This aspect also was not reported to the authorities.

Government are of the view that the owners had not exercised due care in the matter. Accordingly, Director General of Shipping has lodged an FIR with the Central Bureau of Investigation to investigate the criminal negligence of the owners.

The International Maritians Bureau, London had also been approached to carry out investigations to determine if there is a *prima facie* case of fraud in the matter. That agency are however of the view that in as much as both the casualties involve the disappearance of the entire crew and no other information has surfaced, no useful purpose will be served by commercial investigations at this stage. However, the IMB has agreed to keep the Government of India informed of developments in this case which they may come across.

In view of the casualties suffered by the two ships of Maini Shipping Company at the same time, the remaining three ships and three inland barges of this owner have been brought into Port and are under investigation to ensure that they are maintained in a sea-worthy state.

I fully share with the members of this House and the relations of the crew, their grief, anxiety and anguish regarding the whereabouts of the crew members of these two vessels.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : There should be discussion under Rule 193. In the case of Kanishka all sorts of discussions were held. Here the question is also of missing of two big ships.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot ask any question. I cannot go against the rules. Not allowed. Please sit down. Take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbub-nagar) : May I know whether it is a fact that the company which owned the ship has been paid insurance ?

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot ask a question. I will ask on your behalf. Don't worry. This is a serious question. What action have you taken ? Has the case been registered ? It is a criminal negligence. Is there any hanky-panky about paying the compensation and all that ? That should also be looked into properly and those people should also be brought to book. It is highly agitating the mind of the people. It is a question of life. How can they be allowed to be so callous ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate you also for taking up this matter very seriously. It does not relate to sinking of two ships, i.e., "Nitya Nanak" and "Nitya Ram" only. The owner company—Many Shipping Co.—has sunk five ships.

MR. SPEAKER : So, it is an old story !

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : It is an old story.

MR. SPEAKER : It has been done habitually and deliberately.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Mr. Speaker. Sir, we feel that the owner of this Company should be arrested immediately and thereafter an inquiry should be conducted. They sunk the "Nitya Angad" which was carrying rotten onions to Dubai. They sunk "Nitya Arjun". They also, sunk the third ship 'Nitya Amar' near Cochin coast and after this they have now sunk 'Nitya Nanak' and Nitya Ram'.

MR. SPEAKER : All the ships have disappeared and they are still running the Company and are still free.

[*English*]

Are they still out and free ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : It is not a fact, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I see.

MR. CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH (Padrauna) : What is not a fact ? How does the Minister say it is not a fact ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : According to an unofficial information received by me, this company has sunk 5 ships and Government have formally informed the House that they are taking such and such action. Through the hon. Speaker, I would like to urge you to understand the seriousness of the matter. Many Shipping Company should have been banned earlier. In your reply you have stated that when water was entering "Nitya Nanak", an intimation to this effect was given by the

**Not under recorded.

[Shri Ram Swaroop Ram]

Captain but the Company did not take any action. There is a big mystery behind all this. Merely filing the F.I.R. will not serve the purpose. I do not want to go into the statement made by the D.G., Shipping Transport. You should understand the seriousness of the matter. What is the power working in Manby Shipping Company that is drowning the men and sinking the property of the country and no action is being taken against it? I would like to say that it is not a Shipping Company but a company which kills men and destroys property. You should pay attention towards it.

I would like to draw your attention towards one thing more. I would like to know the name of the officer who issued the fitness certificate on the day when the ship sailed into the ocean and this accident occurred. You have made no mention about it. No mention about the date of receipt of fitness certificate has been made in your reply. I feel that you are not very keen about this question. You have given just a formal reply and you are saying all these things in the House in a formal way. You have admitted in your speech that negligence was there. Due to whose negligence it had taken place; was it due to the negligence on the part of the crew or of the officers who issue fitness certificate?

You have made no mention in your reply about the action proposed to be taken by you against those officers. If there were certain defects in both these ships then at least you should have told that these ships were not fit for operation. You have not told whether anybody has issued fitness certificate or not and if fitness certificate was issued, who was the issuing authority?

Thirdly, three ships namely (1) Nitya Angad, (2) Nitya Arjun and (3) Nitya Amar were sunk earlier also. I would like to know whether Government have some information about the mystery behind their sinking; whether your department is aware of it or not; whether an inquiry was conducted in this regard? If so, the facts that came to the notice of Government? I would like to know whether

Government had taken any action against the company on the basis of these facts?

I agree that you have filed F.I.R. and an enquiry was conducted by C.B.I. It is a question of humanity. It is a national issue. You should see to it that there are people in our country running Shipping Companies—the people in whose eyes life of a man has no value. I would like to say that such people should be tied with a rope around their waist and paraded on the roads of Bombay. (Interruptions) If you do not take such action against these traitors, and put them behind the bars, I shall term it Government's impotency. Three similar accidents took place earlier also. It is the fifth accident. You have not taken any action so far. In normal course. You have filed F.I.R. with a Bombay Magistrate. How many days will it take to conduct an enquiry? What is your department doing? Your D.G. says that he has sent the message but no action has been taken even after 11 days. It is very sad thing.

Sir, I do not want to make some special speech in this regard. You have made the hon. Minister conscious of the whole thing. After this there remains nothing for us to say. But I would like to know whether you will arrest the people of this company and send them to jail and whether compensation will be given to the families of those 44 crew members of these ships who have been drowned?

MR. SPEAKER : You say whether you would arrest them. Why do you not ask why these people have not so far been arrested? They are still out and free.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : This is what I have to ask. I would like to ask 3 questions. You are feeling much disturbed . . .

MR. SPEAKER : He will not feel disturbed. He will give reply. Now you conclude and let him speak.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Do you propose to put the owners of the three ships sunk earlier and the owners of these two ships behind bars? What compensation has been given by you to the families

of crew members who lost their lives ? Thirdly, what steps are proposed to be taken by you to prevent such accidents in future ?

MR. SPEAKER : In your statement you have mentioned many things—

[*English*]

"The action of the owners in directing the ship to proceed to Calcutta showed callousness and criminal negligence. Besides that, at this stage it was incumbent on the owners to inform the authorities under Section 358 of the Merchant Shipping Act of the different position the ship was in. The delay in intimation to the statutory authorities in charges of safety of life at sea for 5 days caused the delay in commencing search and rescue operations immediately after the disaster."

This is a clear case of murder.... It is a calculated and pre-meditated attempt, which is something which we should not overlook. Take action in the matter.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It is a massacre ; 44 people were there.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what it is. Horrifying !

[*Translation*]

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : Sir, the facts available with me and the steps taken by government in regard to the matter under discussion have been mentioned in the statement. Nothing has been concealed. (*Interruptions*)

So far as seriousness of the matter is concerned, I have stated in my statement that there is no doubt that it is a very serious matter—a very sad one. The families of crew members are very much worried. We all have sympathy with them.

There are two or three questions. I may tell the hon. Member that there is a lit lack of information with him. The three ships referred to have not been sunk. One

of them is in Chittagong. It has been detained there and the crew told that the ship could not sail further until the certificate of its worthiness is there. All of them are in dilapidated condition. One of them has been grounded in Gujarat. None of these ships has totally disappeared. It is not that there whereabouts are not known at all. The ships which are in view have been detained at the ports and an enquiry is being made to ascertain their sea worthiness. Are their certificates wrong ? We are conducting an inquiry in regard to those certificates also. D.C., Shipping will conduct the inquiry. Certificates are issued by two agencies. Certain certificates are issued by D. C., Shipping. There are 4 certificates. Two of them are issued by the Director General, Shipping and two certificates

MR. SPEAKER : Ansari Sahib, suppose all these things have been done. Certificates also

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : Sir I feel no point will remain unanswered after I complete my reply. It will certainly take time. Two certificates are issued by classification societies which are international societies. Classification Societies have made lapses; they have issued wrong certificates. We are making an inquiry into this issue. Unless all the documents are not gone into, the things will not become clear. After the study of the documents it has come to the notice that certificate issued by the Certification Society is valid for a period of 5 years, but the owner of the ship is required to get the ship inspected after every 24 months to ascertain its sea worthiness. This owner did not get its dry docking completed for 36 months i.e., 3 years whereas the stipulated period was 2 years. Besides, if dry docking was not done after two years, he should have sent a report to this effect. D.C., Shipping can give permission for it after conducting the requisite inquiry. But this classification Society itself extended its period without estimating the D.C., Shipping. It has also come to light. We are ascertaining more thing about the conduct of this Classification society as to where and what type of mistakes it has committed. If anybody is found at fault anywhere, he can be black-listed.

[*Shri Z.R. Ansari*]

Sir, I would like to submit to you and to all the hon. Members that I am equally concerned with this matter and I would like to give you an assurance (*Interruptions*) ... We shall get the matter thoroughly enquired and the persons found guilty will not be spared at any cost. We shall not spare anybody found guilty whether he may be our officer or owner of the company or the Classification Society.

The hon. Member has given certain suggestions that the persons should be tied with a rope—it is clear that he has used these words under emotional stress. Secondly, I am not an Emperor who may guide action after getting the person tied with rope... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : When you say that the entire fault is of that company...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : This country is administered by laws and rules..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMSWARUP RAM : It should have not been despatched at all because if a poor man was involved in it, he would have been behind the bars long ago. Now-a-days poor man is put behind the bars under Section 107 and no action is being taken against the criminals responsible for causing death to 44 persons...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Such big lawyers are sitting here also..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM : D.G., should also be prosecuted. Cases against others also who are responsible for this should be instituted.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. You are losing your own case. You are fighting against yourself. Why don't you sit and listen now ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : I was saying that it was the duty of our Ministry. As soon as those facts came to our notice and we came to know about it from the radio message and the documents—apparently, it takes sometime to scrutinize them, there is a set procedure for that, we are also required to get the opinion of the Law Ministry as to whether a case can be entrusted to C.B.I. for inquiry during the course of Magisterial Inquiry after the Statutory Inquiry is over. We obtained clearance from the Law Ministry and moved the Home Ministry immediately thereafter. When the Home Ministry gave us the clearance and when we came to know that the case should be handed over to the C.B.I., We handed over the case without delaying it even for a day to the C.B.I. which is the biggest investigating machinery in the country. A F.I.R. was filed with them. Now, maintenance of Law and order is not the responsibility of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport and in that case we shall, certainly, have to seek the assistance of the Law and order machinery which has been set up by this august House, by our hon. Members, and that machinery is Home Ministry, Police Force and the C.B.I. These are the three different organs. But, we referred the case to them without any delay without being prejudiced. We share your anxiety and that of the families of the crew Members who have disappeared mysteriously, whose whereabouts are not known as if they have disappeared into the Space or vanished into the womb of the earth. We are also equally worried about them, we are also much pained and I would like to assure you that we shall not spare any effort on our part and nobody will be spared in this connection.

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat ... I have read your para 8, which says—

[*English*]

" Further enquiry revealed that the owners were aware of the defective main transmitter when the Vessel was in Colombo. The same could not be repaired due

to lack of spare parts. This aspect also was not reported to the authorities.

Government are of the view that the owners had not exercised due care in the matter. Accordingly Director General of Shipping has lodged an FIR with the Central Bureau of Investigation to investigate the criminal negligence of the owners."

[Translation]

In spite of all these things, if they are roaming free, have you asked from the Home Ministry or the Law Ministry why they were roaming free like that. This is an important aspect which has not been replied to by you . . .

[English]

You should ask the Home Ministry, if the Home Ministry is not cooperating. You must understand the fact that this should be tackled with a firm hand, with a clear mind and you should have a very clear concept about it.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : Sir as far as this Ministry of Shipping and Transport is concerned, let me have my say, that it is both clear in its mind and firm also. The facts which I have given in my statement indicate that whenever those things come to light, Ministry of Shipping and Transport have lost no time in taking all those legal steps which ought to have been taken ; and it moved the Home Ministry and it filed an FIR with CBI to investigate into the criminal aspect of this whole episode. Now, Sir, I earnestly hope that CBI and Home Ministry will certainly expedite the matter and bring to book those persons who are culprits. Actually about the portion which you Sir, have read, these are the lapses which have been there.

MR. SPEAKER : Lapses have led to that. Talk to him and get his cooperation.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : Sir, he is already here. he is my senior colleague.

It is with his assistance that we can proceed against such people.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are grateful for the interest you are showing in this matter and the importance you are attaching to it. The month of June was a tragic one for us. We had the tragedy of Air India, and we had the tragedy of two ships disappearing. In this case, there are two ships belonging to the same company, to the same owners which disappeared at the same time ; no debris are found, no material was found, nothing is found. This *prima facie* appears to be suspicious. I do not think you need CBI; or you need any wisdom or any expertise to realise it. Here were two ships, one sailing out on the 5th June and the other sailing out on the 17th June. The last radio contact of *Nitya Nanak* was on the 21st June. Then, until the 26th June, there was no radio contact. Nobody knew anything about it. So, for five days, nothing happened about this ship. Then we come to *Nitya Ram*. The *Nitya Ram* lost radio contact on the 21st June and the ship did not reach its destination till the 27th June. So, in one case for five days, and in the other case for six days, there was no radio contact. These radio messages are not sent privately ; they are sent through Government agencies. They are sent through the transmitting Department of the Government, whichever Ministry it may be. We are concerned with the Government. We are not concerned with the Ministries. It is true the ministries are administratively responsible for it. But saying that this Ministry or that Department is responsible—I do not think is the answer to this problem today. So, Sir, these two ships for 5 days were without radio contact ; nobody knew that was happening ; and now, when we have the Minister's statement, all the blame is on the owners. Blaming the owner is only one part of it. It is important that we focus on their responsibilities and on what the Govt should have done, what is the due care and the due safety measures they should have been taken. We also have the Director-General of Shipping, a huge Department ; it is not one man ; we have the Mercantile Marine

[Shri Kamal Nath]

Department. These are huge Departments having massive building. These people are supposed to do something. What are they doing ? For five days, the ship disappeared. There was silence over it. I personally tried to enquire in the first week of July about what was happening to the ship. When I did not get the answer, I wrote to the Prime Minister. He immediately replied back, saying that he has taken up this matter with the Ministry of Shipping and Transport. To me it appears that only then anything started moving. Only then the Director-General of Shipping or the Mercantile Marine Department acted on this. So, just saying that we have the Mercantile Marine Department, the Director General of Shipping and that certificates are to be issued, etc. is not enough. They are good for record, and for filling up files. In reality and in practice, we have to be pragmatic and sincere about it. I don't think this is the kind of response which should come right now.

To me, it appears that this is not only negligence on the part of owners. There appears to be some collusion, because when for five days no radio contact is there, the Director-General of Shipping keeps quiet ; the Mercantile Marine Department says : "We do not know anything". Is this not collusion ? This is not merely a case of dereliction of duty. This is not merely a case of neglect. This appears to be a case of collusion. Has the Minister applied himself to this ? Has the Government looked into this, viz. that may be, there was some Collusion between some officers in any of these departments, and the owners ? We all know that the Director-General of Shipping lays down some minimum standards, minimum equipment which is required to be carried in these ships. Was this minimum standard followed ? Government is not there just to lay down things. Government is there to enforce them. Was this enforced ? Were these minimum standards, minimum equipment which a ship has to carry with it, enforced ? What is the machinery to enforce it doing You are the user-Department. Huge outlays are made. Huge Budget grants are given. For what ? If two

ships disappear, and we do not know anything about it, this appears to me to be a very strange situation.

There must also be regulations—I am sure there is — like planes which have to remain in constant touch with the Control Tower— that ships also have to remain in touch, as far as I know; once a day. Once a day, they have to remain in touch with the radio contact. When for five days there was no radio contact did anybody act on it. Somebody should have acted. It is not a question just of 2 or 3 days ; it was for five days, and in another case for six days, there was no radio contact. So, this rule under which once every day a ship has to be in touch on the radio, was not followed. Then, you did not need the owners to tell you that the ship has disappeared. The department concerned knew that the ship had disappeared, and the department concerned knew that there was no radio contact.

The Minister said something about the certificate of sea-worthiness. There are four certificates of sea-worthiness. There is the Safety Construction Certificate, the Safety Equipment Certificate, the Load Line certificate, and a Radio Telegraphy certificate. Two of them are issued by the society, i.e. by Bureau of Veritas, and two by the Director-General of Shipping. About these two which have been issued by the Director-General of Shipping—why were they issued ? Just saying that the other two were issued and renewed automatically, does not mean anything. It only means that these certificates are useless. There is no use getting them. They were automatically extended. The Minister said they were somehow or the other automatically extended. What does this 'automatically extended' mean ? That means there is no agency with us ; or, if we have an agency, that agency is not doing its job, to see that a ship must be on the seas only if it has got a proper certificate. So, these are the questions which are bothering us.

When there is such a serious matter, referring it to CBI is one part of it.

There will be an enquiry. You do not know what will happen. In this case, the search not only did not yield any bodies or debris,—and there was no semblance of an accident. There was no oil. Normally, whenever a ship sinks, the oil floats up. There is no semblance of an accident. or any clue. There is nothing. What has happened to these ships ? Have they really sunk ? Did they actually sail out ? These so-called messages which have been exchanged, we may be just concocted. So, do we need to go into this, when we know so much already ? The CBI is there as an agency to investigate ; -but what is there to investigate ? It is possible that the owners who have not been arrested, may be hindering investigation.

In a case when there is negligence and just 1 or 2 people die, the person concerned is immediately arrested. In this case, forget the arrest, and being bailed out ; there has not even been any effort to arrest him. No effort has been made to arrest him. This can be a normal police case, because criminal negligence is covered under the Indian Penal Code. You do not require all these fancy Shipping laws. these maritime laws this London Board, and whatever they are. You go to them . . .

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) :
Is he absconding ?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : I do not know. The Minister will reply.

When all these things are there, I would like to know from the hon. Minister very specifically, that when for five days in one case and six days in the other case, when there was no radio contact, what did they do ? Who was responsible for this ? Somebody must have known other than the owner that there was no radio contact. Has that person been arrested ? Has he been held accountable ? What did the Director-General of Shipping do when these ships were sailing merrily without a proper certificate ? It took only 1½ months to act on this and this is very unfortunate and tragic. When the Air India Plane cra-

shed, the relations knew that the kith and kin, had died ; they knew that there was no survivor. But, in this case, some of the families had met me and they do not know what has happened. They do not know whether the ship is missing or lost. Sometimes the Govt says, that the ship was lost; sometimes they say that the ship is missing ; sometimes they say that it is presumed to be missing. This is more jargon. I do not know the legal connotation. I would be grateful if the hon. Minister would elaborate on this and answer the couple of questions which I have raised.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : As far as that question of delay is concerned, the present system which is followed is this. There are three types of messages. (1) Ordinary message; (2) 3X message, and (3) SOS message. Whenever any SOS message or 3X message is transmitted through radio, it is the duty of the person who receives it in the Posts & Telegraphs Department to automatically send this message to the concerned department whosoever is responsible for that. In this case, had these messages, any one of them, been of these two types, 3X or SOS, it was the duty of the person who had received that message to automatically send that message to the Director-General, Shipping and to Mercantile Marine Department. But all these messages from the Master, dated 12 and 28, 21 June, 1985 all these messages were ordinary messages. This was a communication between the master of the ship and the owner of the ship. Actually, in the case of the lapse in these ordinary messages, it is not incumbent on the person who receives those messages to transmit those messages to the Director-General, Shipping or Mercantile Marine Department. It is an ordinary communication between the master of the ship and the owner of the ship. If the lapse can be anywhere it is on the part of the master of the ship who ought to have marked on the message 3X or SOS or the responsibility was that of the owner, and that is what I have stated in my statement, that there is a responsibility, according to the Mercantile Shipping Act that the owner irrespective of the fact that he received a message, whether it is SOS message or

[Shri Z.R. Ansari]

3X message, whenever he receives any message in which he finds that the master has communicated to him that the ship is in difficult situation, it is incumbent on him to send that message to the Director-General, Shipping and Mercantile Marine Department; that is what I have mentioned in my statement that it is unfortunate that inspite of the fact that there was communication after communication from the master of the ship to the owner, he not only not transmitted those messages to the concerned authority, but when the Master on 21st June sent a message to the owner of the ship saying that the ship was in distress, water was gushing in, "It is in a difficult situation and therefore, we are making it for Madras, which is the nearest Indian port.", the owner sends a radio message to the Master of the ship that he must make it for Calcutta port. This is one point which has been picked up after going through the radio messages, which indicates that there is something fishy on the part of the owner.

Hon. Member, Shri Kamal Nath is quite correct that there is a delay of five to six days. But, delay in what? By whom? Delay by the owner, in this case, to inform the appropriate authorities to take action and to make a search. That is what I have said in my statement. Had these messages been communicated to the proper authorities on time the search would have taken place five or six days earlier. We had no information; neither the Mercantile Marine Department nor the DG Shipping. So, that is the aspect which is being thoroughly looked into and this is an issue which just indicates the criminal behaviour of the owner of the ship and that is why we have lodged the FIR with the CBI which is the proper investigating authority in this case.

Now, the hon. Member has just suggested that the ships should also, like our aeroplanes, be in direct contact with the shore. Nowhere in the world that system is prevailing because of many reasons. It is only through the radio message that one can know what the position of the ship is. At noon time every day most of the ships send a message, because at that time the longitude and the

latitude can be known easily, and from that the position of the ship can be established. The Master of the ship sends a radio message to the owner and not to the Mercantile Marine Department or the DG Shipping. It is only for the information of the owner that it is sent to inform him where the ship is actually located.

Now, because of many reasons it is difficult to ask the ships to send messages to the DG Shipping. I can very well understand the hon. Member's point. It is a very good suggestion if that is possible to be implemented. But due to many reasons it is very difficult to keep constantly in touch with the ports.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: There is an International Rescue and Research Convention which India has not ratified. India has not taken action to ratify it.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: I am coming to that.

Shri Kamal Nath has referred to the Convention going to ratify it:

The planes are directly in touch with some radar permanently. when they leave the radar area of one ground control station they automatically come in the radar area of another station. But in the case of ships it is not possible because of the curvature of the earth. It is not possible to permanently put them on radar when the ships are on the high seas. So, as far as this aspect is concerned, it is being looked into, to see what further steps have to be taken to ensure the safety of the ships and the crew members. We are going to ratify that convention that is in the process and whatever other steps we have to take, and what are the possible steps which can be taken to ensure the security of our ships, they will all be taken in this regard.

One point, about the certificates. There is a statutory provision for issuing the certificates. The hon. Member is very well informed that four certificates have to be issued, two by the DG Shipping and two by the Classification Society. It is a normal practice the world over

that those certificates are issued by the societies.

13.00 hrs.

As far as safety construction certificate is concerned, I have explained the position by answering the supplementaries put by another hon. Member. Apparently there seems to be some misconduct on the part of the classification society because there is a statutory provision that two years after the certificates are issued, the ships must be drydocked and proper inspection made. But in this case, dry-docking was not done for three years. If due to any reason it is not possible to dry-dock after two years, the period has to be extended. It is the Director-General, Shipping, who can extend the period and not the society. But in this case, without taking the permission, the society just extended the period.

As far as the question of radio telegraphy is concerned, the radio telegraphy certificate was issued by the DG shipping. In one case it was valid upto October, 1985 and another case upto August, 85. This itself shows that the certificate was issued with due care and caution. But these machineries can become defective at any time. Only a few months before the expiry of the date, the radio telegraphy system was perfectly in order. It developed trouble in Colombo in its voyage. One main transmitter had gone out of order and it could not be repaired because some spares were not available. In this case the master of the ship and the owner should have intimated this fact to the DG Shipping which they have not done.

As far as certificates issued by the DG Shipping are concerned, there is nothing hanky panky.

13.00 hrs.

As far as the certificate issued by the classification society is concerned, that aspect is being looked into. And if after the inquiry it is found that they have taken a wrong decision, we shall certainly take all necessary steps which can be taken against the classification society.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the chair.]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[English]

Reported missing of two privately owned Cargo ships in the Bay of Bengal—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER ; Now, Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary may speak.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my preceding speaker, hon. Member Mr. Kamal Nath, would have done better if he had not revealed that the Prime Minister had written to him that action would be taken, and after that, the Ministry had started moving. If this is the rate at which the Department of Shipping is moving, and if that is the result of the Prime Minister's intervention, then I am sorry for that Government which is supposed to work faster.

The owner of the ship about whose criminal lapses the Minister in his Statement has also admitted and about which the hon. Speaker in his own reason had intervened and brought more seriousness on the subject, I am thankful to him. The way the whole thing stood out I strongly feel that there was a quiet conspiracy to suppress the whole thing. Had it not come in the press and had there been no insistence by the Members of Parliament, then this issue of disappearance of two ships would have never taken such a kind of debate as this in this House. Now, the lapse by the company owner has been properly pointed out. But as the hon. Speaker wanted to know, the same question also remains as to why they are still

[Shri Saifuddin Chaudhary]

not taken to task. Even that could be done pending inquiry. They delayed by 5 or 6 days to inform the DG. Even after that, six more days have been taken to institute a kind of search on this matter. Now, altogether 11 days have elapsed for which partly the owner is responsible and partly the Government is equally responsible. This Shipping Company, Majni, are not only responsible for their illicit business, they have committed fraud with the insurance company, but also their carelessness with the people who were crew members and Captain is known to us. And it has been revealed, as has been admitted by the Minister himself, that in the past in Porbander when they diverted another ship, that got grounded and they claimed insurance. On this particular aspect of disappearance of two ships, many theories are being advanced, one theory being the sinking of the ships. Much has been told about this. There are some other theories also that it could have been hijacked by the Tamil Tigers. I do not know about it, it is for the Government to tell us as to whether they are in the know of things or not, and we have to go into all the aspects of the problem. I read yesterday in *The Patriot* some kind of a hypothetical write-up that there could be one Bermuda Triangle Type in the Bay of Bengal, in that region, due to which the ships disappeared.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : It is a patriotic interpretation!

SHRI G.G. SWELL (Shillong) : I think the high pirates have taken the ship.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Who did it, that is for the Government to tell us. But so many things are brought up to confuse the whole matter. Now, about sinking theory, the Captain sent a message to the owner; that was not properly taken care of. All this we understand, but we do not understand whether this was due to delay or not.

Why after so many days of enquiry, not a single trace of any part of the ship is found, if it has sunk ? We are reading these things in the newspapers. We have

been told that had it been sunk, then some wrecks could have been found floating on the water.

Now, the other theory is that it has been sold out. Then, the question comes, what happens to the crew. In that case we have all been agitated so far and the thing that led us to take up the cause is the human aspect. What happened to the crew, i.e. 44 fortunecless people who had been in the ship ? What will happen to their families ?

There are instances in the early 80s that almost 44 ships were being sold out in this manner in the Indian Ocean and other seas. But at that time, the crew members escaped miraculously. Now, in this case, we do not know anything about them and when we do not get to know any information about the crew members, then are we to believe that the owners of the ship behave so cruelly that the crew members' lives are also put to danger? All these aspects are to be gone into.

Now, the Minister has said about the seaworthiness certificate. That certificate is being given to them, to save the ships in the sea. Now the doubt that has arisen in our mind is, without a kind of collusion between some authorities concerned in the Government and this private company, this kind of negligence and this kind of lapse cannot take place. It is beyond four reasoning. Now, you have said that our authorities can give seaworthiness certificate out of whom D.G. is one. You have said about the classification society. What is this classification society ? It is a Government organisation ? Is it a private agency ? I do not know. Is obtaining a certificate from a particular organisation enough for the owner to Sail the ship in the sea or they have to obtain certificates from the four organisations ? We do not know. Here, we suspect collusion and the Minister has to take up the issue and tell us what is the truth behind this.

Much delay has taken place. Now the Government had given to the judicial magistrate for enquiry after one month. When so much hue and cry was raised inside and outside the Houses, we were

told that the CBI had been entrusted with the enquiry of the criminal aspect. Will that enquiry cover this aspect of collusion with the authorities also ? I do not know. If that is not done, then another particular kind of enquiry has to be instituted.

I do not want to take much time of the House. I want to come to the last point. These shipping companies who are private companies are not behaving properly. They are behaving in an inhuman manner which has been said by many people and the glaring example is the Maini companies. They are still at large. That is really surprising. Now, the point is, these companies say, they are running in loss. They say, there is trade recession and they may not run their companies. In this case, when the Government is having a bigger organisation, Shipping Corporation of India, will they consider to take over this company and run it in a proper manner and take over the whole shipping operation that is now running in our country ?

I want the hon. Minister to reply to all those aspects and not to evade any of the questions that I have made.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SARI Z.R. ANSARI) : I think that no fresh point has been made and whatever facts I have narrated in my statement and in my earlier reply to the earlier questions, if you permit me, I may just repeat the same thing... [Interruptions]

The theory of collusion of the officers of the Shipping and Transport Ministry with the owner is absurd and nothing more absurd can be said about it. It cannot be substantiated from by the facts which are before us.

The responsibility is fixed. Either some information is given by the Master of the ship through a radio message and the message is automatically given to the DG Shipping or even the Mercantile Marine Department or it is an ordinary message to the

owner. This was the responsibility of the owner to inform DG Shipping and Mercantile Marine Department.

I have said in my own statement that it was because of the delay in passing on that information to those authorities which ought to have been done by the owners. Such operations could not take place earlier and there was a delay of 5 or 6 days. I have said in my own statement. The theory of collusion which is a new theory which has been propounded by the hon. Member is quite baseless and there is not an iota of truth in it.

Whatever steps should have been taken by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport under the law have been taken by them.

A statutory enquiry has been set up. Now the question arises why there is this delay in filing FIR with the CBI. Everybody knows that when a magisterial enquiry is on and if we want to investigate it through some official machinery, then we have to take the view of the Ministry of Law whether we can, in spite of the magisterial enquiry, proceed under that provision and then, of course, it is for the Home Ministry to assist in this matter because the CBI is not concerned with the Ministry of Shipping. All steps have been taken. Now the question is we have filed a FIR ; we have to come to the conclusion that there is a doubt in the behaviour of certain persons. Till now nothing has materialised. Now the messages indicate that there is something fishy.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Doubts have been raised.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : There is something fishy about the behaviour of the owners. That is what I said in my statement itself. After seeing those messages, we took immediate steps to approach the CBI and lodge FIR and the CBI enquiry is on.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Have they been eaten by the fish ?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : I do not know. It may be eaten by anybody. It is one of

[Shri Z.R. Ansari]

the theories out of all those theories which every day is coming in the press. It is also one of the theories that it has been caten up. All these theories are only a creation of the mind of persons without any proof, including the theory that Tamilian have just hijacked the ship. This is also from the Ceylon Radio on the basis of some report in the Indian press ; they have said that this is the report that the Tamilians have hijacked. So, Sir, all these theories; all these write-ups, are coming in the press. The CBI is the proper agency to inquiry into all these facts and also to inquire into the conduct of this owner. How can we say anything about that now? This hijacking probability is perhaps not there because in every hijacking case the normal behaviour of the hijackers is that, whenever they hijack any plane or ship or anything like that, they normally boast about it because they want to create a sort of terror, the intention of creating terror is there : normally that is there. Some paper has said and Radio Ceylon has broadcast that this is also one of the theories. But there is nothing positive and it is not proper for me to say anything now. The only thing is that a suspicion has been created in the minds of the administration, in the minds of the Ministry of Shipping & Transport, that the behaviour of the owner was suspicious and there seems to be something fishy. Therefore, we took that action.

To the other questions, I think I have replied.

[Translation]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : It is all right. Please sit down now.

[English]

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : I cannot disobey my senior colleague, a senior Member of this House, Shri Indrajit Gupta, and, therefore, I sit down.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not think in all cases you obey Mr. Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : I do not think there is any new question to be replied.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the sudden disappearance of the two cargo ships, m.v. 'Nitya Nanak' and m.v. 'Nitya Ram', is unprecedented in the history of Indian Marine Merchant Department. Not only the two ships were missing, but the 44 precious lives were also not traced out. We have had the sad incident of Kanishka, but in that case it was very well known that the passengers who travelled by Kanishka had lost their lives. Here in this case, until today, it is not known whether those 44 lives have been lost or they are still alive. The statement of the hon. Minister does not say what the Government's assessment is of what has happened.

According to the shipping sources, there have been 30 major accidents in the sea involving Indian merchant vessels. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there has been any such case of missing ships where the wreckage of the ships were not found or the persons aboard were not found. I am told that, of the 30 major accidents that happened in the past, the case of Kairali bears comparison with the present mystery because that ship too disappeared in the Atlantic Ocean in 1979. In the case of Kairali—I do not know whether it is true or not—the cause of accident could be attributed to a cyclonic storm and the possibility was that the wreckage of the ship would have been thrown far-off in the sea. I do not know what actually had happened. But at least that incident should have thrown some light to be careful about further occurrence of such cases. In the present case, these two ships disappeared in the Bay of Bengal when the weather was very fine for sea-travel. The area where the ships are said to have disappeared is one of the busiest sea lines through which ships of various companies or various nations are passing almost everyday.

I would like to know first of all whether the Government have taken enough precautions, after the Kairali incidence to prevent and rescue and also to take the

required action regard to non-traceable ships.

Now, Sir, the Hon'ble Minister has stated that the delay in intimation to the authority caused the delay in taking action. Sir, I would like to know how the Department does not come into the picture from the very beginning, i.e., when the ships are in the water. Is there no arrangement to keep trace of ships in water? Why didn't they take notice of it and didn't find what had happened? Why did they wait for the owner to send the message?

Now, Sir, the owner was aware of the defective transmitter when the vessel was in Colombo. That would not be repaired because of lack of spare parts as the Minister has replied. This was also not reported to the authorities. Really, it was surprising as to how this vessel was allowed to go with this defect. What were the authorities doing and supposed to do in this case? Whether the authorities are supposed to see after the incidence has occurred, or is there any arrangement for the authorities to know that something is going on, some defect is being found out and something should be done? I would like to ask the Minister as he has now stated about the seaworthiness of the ships, whether periodical check-ups are being conducted by the authorities. I would like to know specifically whether the Merchant Marine Department is fully equipped to check up or not. Is there any understaffing? Do the Department have enough qualified surveyors? Because lack of all these things will lead to corruption. So Sir, whether these machinery is enough or not, such incidence should not have occurred.

Sir, the Minister, in his statement stated that the owner has got three other ships and those three ships have been brought to the port to test their seaworthiness. What has been found out actually? Do these three ships have seaworthiness? If defects are found in these three ships, whether the Government will take it for granted that the missing two ships were also defective? On this ground can the Government exercise any control and punish the owner? Sir, these ships are

not found out and, of course, the Minister has said that the enquiry is going on. I would like to know specifically from the Hon'ble Minister whether the Government has taken any action to see that the ships do not enter into any other country. We have got so many apprehensions because these ships may come in some other form, in some other name and there will be a fraud. I would like to know whether any action has been taken. Of course, as the Minister has said, the enquiry will see to it.

Lastly I would like to know whether a thorough enquiry will highlight the loopholes in the existing marine practice. Sir, this is very much desirable in relation to get the information quickly, action taken quickly and necessary precaution ensured. Sir, I don't know whether the losses which have become very old are updated or not. If so, to what extent they have been updated. We should not give up the inquiry. The Minister should make a definite statement as to the reasons of the missing ships and steps taken. With these words I end my speech and express my concern at the missing ships and the loss of forty-four human lives.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : Sir, I do not want to take the time of this House by repeating the same reply. So, I will not reply to those questions which have been asked and replied earlier.

There is one question which has been raised and it is about the incidence of missing ships. During the last five years, there were eighteen such incidents world-over. So, this is not something very new.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about the number of lives lost in these incidents.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : I have got the details and will let you know. In one ship about 44 crew members and no trace. In another ship 33 crew members and no trace. In yet another ship 35 crew members and no trace. Likewise the members are 32, 26, 24, 28, 23, etc.

(Interruptions)

[**Shri Z.R. Ansari**]

So, the world over during the last five years there were eighteen such cases and out of these eighteen cases only in four cases in August 1980 some debris were found but no crew member or any other thing. In one ship some debris were found. In another a ship life-boat drifted ashore. (*Interruptions*) In the rest of the fourteen ships during these five years the world over there was no trace of any crew or anything. This is the position. Even then that does not mean that we should not thoroughly inquire into all these things. I have already said that there can be many probabilities and possibilities. One such possibility is the criminal negligence of the owner of the ship or some fraud or something else.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Have you heard of Tsunami ? Tsunami may be responsible for the dis-appearance of these things.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : What is Tsunami?

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Tsunami is the under-water earthquake.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : Sir, the hon. Member is just giving story after story and probabilities after probabilities. There are thousands of probabilities. I think if the hon. member sends me a copy of those probabilities I will pass them on to the investigating authorities, which is looking into it and also to the C.B.I. They will be better persons to investigate into this matter.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram) : Sir, I have read the statement of the Minister and I have also got a copy of the same. There is nothing new in the statement than what we have read in the magazines or journals and what the newspapers have already reported. Well, he took great pain to explain what measures have been taken, security steps have been initiated to see that this kind of thing does not happen in future. Fine, well and good. But You must know that what concerns me and the entire House is the fate of these two ships and the crew who were sailing in these two ships. The hon. Minister has tried to dwell on a premise that this kind of a

thing has been happening all over the world. So it is fine. We will have an enquiry; it has happened earlier also and happened here also and it may happen later also and since it is global phenomena. One of the previous Prime Ministers had said that corruption is a global phenomena. Are We going to accept this kind of thing because it is a global phenomena or it is an inter-tenestial phenomena or whatever it is ? Then, he brought out a theory of a plane being hijacked because he said that normally when a plane is hijacked, it creates a sensation and they make known about it all over the world. Yes, when there is a political purpose, some motive behind it. When the motive itself is for a monetary gains, why should the whole world know about it. You must also be knowing that there are several cases.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : It is called piracy.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In Parliament, it is called defection.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : But the *modus operandi* is the same,

So, the hon. Minister should also be aware of the fact that earlier there have been cases where ships have been taken and sold as junks in Singapore and Taiwan. They have a flourishing business in this. Apart from that, they claim insurance money. This one aspect cannot be completely ruled out. Hon'ble Minister said that there can be no collusion in the Ministry or in any Department because they got the information late and acted on that late, etc. But before that happened seaworthy certificates should not have been given to them. They did not deserve to get that certificate. Who is responsible for this ? Before the seaworthy certificates are issued, the authorities are supposed to know the condition of the ships. Can we not suspect them for having colluded with the owners of the ships and the concerned people whoever may be they are ! I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there were any life boats in the slips or not. The two ships had started sailing from two different places and apparently

they disappeared. We understand that they have disappeared in the same place, in normal weather conditions. There have been cases where ships had to negotiate 70 ft. high waves and rough weather in the sea. But here the report says that the waves were 6 or 7 feet high that they did not run into bad weather and therefore, they could not have collided with each other, etc. I do not know. I have read about the Bermuda triangle, of course. But this is an attempt to create a Maini triangle. That is what the whole thing looks like today.

Sir, what happened to the crew members ? Did they also sink along with the ships ? There is a kind of possibility of the crew having been pirated along with the ship to some nearby ports where they have attempted to sell the ship and claim insurance. Have you asked the Insurance Company not to grant insurance premium before an inquiry was a report in today's newspaper that some insurance company in Britain has already accepted the claim of Rs. 30 or Rs. 35 lakhs. I do not know the correct position of this. Have you or have you not unformation the Insurance company that nothing should be given to the owners of these ships until the enquiry is completed. Now, Sir, in this Episode there is a *prima facie* evidence to show that there was some hanky-panky there was something fishy.

I do not know what the fishy tale is, all about but definitely there is something more than what appears on the face of it. You say that you referred the matter to the Law Ministry and then to the Home Ministry. The Minister himself is aware how the Cabinet functions. It is a collective responsibility. You cannot palm off the responsibility to one Ministry or the other. You are member of the Cabinet; you are not a Minister of Shipping on your own individual right. The Home Minister is also here. He can tell us, why they did not prosecute the owner of the ship after the disappearance of the ship and till today we have had no news what happened to the lives of 44 crew members. Their families have been wondering, whether they are going to return at all or not. After the ship was lost, it took five

days for the owners of the ship to report to the authorities at Madras. Normally, I am told, the ships do not keep contact with the Director General, Shipping; they keep contact with the ports. I would like to know whether you have facilities at ports for keeping such contacts with the ships or not. If you have, whether the ports nearby were in contact with the ships or not. The very fact that it took five days for the matter of disappearance to be reported to the authorities at Madras and that too was done by a letter through a peon, and the families of the crews members were not informed at all, all this points to some kind of a clandestine dealing. In such an event, the first thing that should have been done was to prosecute the owners of the ship as well as those connected with the issue of certificates etc. Even if you did not have the powers, what about your colleagues in the other Ministries? What have the law Minister and the Home Minister have to say ? The Home Minister is here. Let him clarify if you are not competent to do so.

Secondly, the certificates are given not by the Director General, Shipping but by Surveyors. Have you got sufficient number of Surveyors to do the surveys ? How was the certificate given even though the ship did not go to the dry dock, which is required as per rules ? The ship had not gone to the dry dock for 3 years. Was any action taken against the owners ?

I would like the Minister not to stand up and say that he had replied to all the points and would not like to repeat. I have asked some specific questions.

You said there was no 3-X message or any SOS message; it was an ordinary message. This itself adds more suspicion to the mystery. If there was an SOS or 3-X message, you could have understood that the ship was in danger. Without such message, how could the ship disappear in the sea ? You say that the owner of the ship asked the Captain to go to Calcutta despite the holes in the vessel. What does it all mean ? What do you understand from it ?

Precisely, I want to know, why the

[**Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo]**

Home Ministry has not launched any prosecution against these people. Secondly, were there life boats and other facilities which other normal ships ought to have before they go on sail on this ship? Thirdly, what action has been taken against the authorities, who issued the certificate without the ship having gone to the dry-dock? Fourthly, have you informed the insurance company for holding payment of the claims till the enquiry is over? Fifthly, have you contacted other countries like Sri Lanka, Singapore, Indonesia etc., to find out about the fate of the missing crew members? If so, have you heard anything from them about the presence of crew members there?

What about the Classification Society, which issues certificate? Have you taken up this question with them? What are their replies with respect to the queries that you have made?

I want specific replies from the hon. Minister with regard to these questions.

As far as the security in future is concerned, this House can always discuss it later on, and the Ministry after this incident will be prudent enough to see that such mistakes are not repeated; and take suitable measures.

But at present, we are mainly seized of this particular incident, the circumstances under which it took place and the fate of the crew members. I would like the hon. Minister to give categorical replies to the questions that I have asked.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : Sir, I have a very difficult task to perform. When any inquiry is on a—magisterial enquiry as well the investigation by the CBI it is very difficult for any responsible person to say as to what are the causes, what is his view about the incident and what actually happened. The Government is not aware of the fact as to what has actually happened, whether it is a hijacking or whether it is a sinking...

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Without even apprehending the people

whom you suspect, how will you know? CBI would inquire later. Before that, you could have apprehended or prosecuted and cross-examined them.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : I am coming to that. As far as that aspect is concerned, it is not possible for me when the inquiry and investigation is going on, to believe or disbelieve any of the theories which have been propounded in the Press or in the House. As far as the CBI Inquiry is concerned, I do agree that it is a matter of joint responsibility. It was because of this fact, as soon as this Ministry approached the law Ministry and the Home Ministry, they extended their assistance and their machinery, the CBI, was ordered to look into this matter for proper investigation. As far as prosecution is concerned prosecution is a later stage. Now, at this stage, nobody knows what the reality is, what actually has happened and Sir, the very basis of the question what actually happened is under investigation. Prosecution is a later stage and it will come after investigation of the matter. If the CBI comes to any conclusion that this is the theory and this is what actually happened, then only prosecution can take place. The CBI inquiry, like any other police inquiry, I hope will take all the steps that are necessary to bring out the truth, to know the truth and then to proceed against those persons who have done some wrong in this matter.

Now comes the question of certification. I have told earlier that there are four certificates which are issued. Two of the certificates are issued by the Director General of Shipping and two certificates are issued by the Classification Society. There are many classification societies which are internationally well-recognised and they issue certificates as regards the safety—construction and load line. Every ship is registered with some classification society. In this particular case, the classification society was Bureau Veritas.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Norsk Veritas?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : Bureau Veritas.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : I was an ambassador and I know that Norsk Veritas is a very competent certifying society.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : Sir, in my notes, it is given as Bureau veritas. I do not challenge the knowledge of the hon. Member. It may not be only veritas, but it is the competent society.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Here there is a diplomatic interpretation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is the Minister's diplomacy.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : This is the classification society which has issued a certificate in this case. I have already said that from the records, it was found out that there was some over-doing. Certain action has been taken beyond its authority, by this classification society, by allowing that particular ship by extending the time of dry docking without intimating the Director-General, Shiping or Mercantile Marine Department.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : Is there any foreign hand involved in it ?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : How many people, theory should I rebut or affirmatively say that. . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : Sir, anything is possible. I am not here to rebut the hon. Member. Anything is possible.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Including Opposition.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI As far as I am concerned I do not know actually what has happened. . . . (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Already you know that there is no hand of Treasury Benches in this.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : At least on this point we are certain, that the Treasury Benches, members of this side are not involved. If at all there is involvement, it may be from that side. Sir, I have al-

ready said that as far as this society is concerned, there seems to be some over-acting, acting beyond its jurisdiction, beyond its power without intimating the D.G., Shipping, they have extended the period of dry dock.

Now, Sir, the other question, which my hon. friend has raised I should say that I have already replied to. . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You will inform the Insurance Companies.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : The Insurance Companies insured ships and this is something between the Insurance Companies and the owners. But normally, these Insurance Companies do not so readily give the grants which means without knowing the actual facts (Interruptions)

Today, a news item is there, rather the statement of the owner of the ship that the compensation has been paid by the Insurance Companies. I cannot put much reliance on the statement of that owner, but that much I can say knowing the fact that nothing has been established and knowing the fact that this matter has been discussed in the other House and in the press also. I shall take up the matter with the Insurance Company and the Finance Ministry.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DBO : Have you contacted any other countries regarding the fate of the crew members ?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : We have alerted all the neighbouring ports, i.e. Singapore, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Maldives all countries in the area nearby. The statement is regarding crew insurance. The crew insurance is altogether a different thing. The other is insurance for the ships. The money for which the ships are insured, will go into the pocket of the owner. But the money for crew insurance will go to the next of kin of the members of the crew who have been lost.

The statement is regarding crew insurance, and not about ship insurance. But I am ascertaining what are the facts:

[Shri Z.R. Ansari]

and I hope that if the insurance company has not paid the insurance amount to the owner for the ships, they will not take hasty action, without properly looking into, and without finding out what are the relevant facts.

I think I have done my job, and hope that the hon. Members will be satisfied with this. As far as anxiety and concern are concerned; I am also a human being; I am also as much concerned and as much anxious as the hon. Members are.

Thank you.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will now take up item 9. Shri S.B. Chavan.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981.”

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Though it is not normal to oppose a Bill at the introduction stage, this is such a vital matter that many of us on this side feel that it should be opposed. This Bill was enacted in 1981, and was subsequently given Presidential assent on the 23rd September. This Act, as it stands at present, lays down in clear terms that its operation will be only for four years.

There is no provision in the Act itself that it can go on being extended, without reference to Parliament or by Presidential action. Now, we suddenly see in the newspapers that the Cabinet has decided a few days ago that they would like to extend the operation of this Act for four years. When the Bill has come now, we see that it is to be extended for five years. It means that it is more or less a part of the 7th five-year Plan. The Planning Minister is also here. Many things are planned for the 7th Plan, and this appears to be one of them.

When this Essential Services Maintenance Act was first put on the Statute Book, I think they will remember that there was vehement opposition to it from the people against whom it was aimed, viz. the working class and trade union movement. We are talking about 21st Century, for modernizing industry and introducing new ideas, new technology and new approaches to take the country forward. But the point is whether we can do these things along with a piece of legislation which is utterly retrograde not in the light of the 21st Century, but which smacks of some earlier period. It is a thoroughly anti-labour, repressive piece of legislation, which is thoroughly autocratic in all its aspects. It is a draconian piece of legislation, whose purpose is to impose a blanket ban on strikes. Not only that; even Go-Slow is being treated as equivalent to a strike.

15.00 hrs.

It means if there is a thing like this hanging over the heads of the workers at all times, any time any strike action they resort to even after giving due notice, after going through negotiations, after going through conciliation, after going through the process of negotiation, at any stage, this Act can be invoked in order to illegalise and ban that strike; it means that the collective bargaining, the whole spirit of collective bargaining, of negotiations between the employers and the employees, of trying to reach through negotiations some agreement, is all being vitiated and prejudiced from the very

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beginning, because no employer will agree to anything, because he knows if it comes to the crunch, government is there always to declare the strike illegal.

What provision has been proposed if somebody goes on strike under this Act? The government decides. Government means when it is implemented, it can be implemented by any State Government. Only the Government of West Bengal declared every time publicly that they would never invoke the provisions of this Act to suppress strike against the workers. The provisions provide that not only the workers can be imprisoned, can be dismissed from their job summarily for having taken part in the strike, but officials of the trade unions who are supposed to be responsible for so-called illegal strike can be removed from office by action of the government. Therefore, this is thoroughly a draconian, anti-labour piece of legislation. I was really hoping in my mind; now I find that I was suffering from some illusion that this government might decide to let the Act lapse, because if they are suffering from wrong theory that the fear of the *danda* is going to prevent workers from going on strike if they feel that they had some just cause, it did not happen. What has happened during this period of the pendency of this Act is this. You had the longest strike in the history of this country. The Bombay textile strike which went on for 1½ years took place precisely in this period when ESMA was there. On the 19th January, 1982, you had all India general strike in which at least 50 per cent of the organized workers of the country participated. Many were victimized; many were arrested; many were lathi-charged, because they went on strike, because they felt that they had some just cause for which they were fighting.

In the National Labour Conference which was held after the ESMA was promulgated, all the Central trade unions, except INTUC boycotted that Conference in protest against this legislation. I want to point out that the provision for maintenance, so-called maintenance of essential supplies and commodities mainte-

nance of supplies of the essential commodities and services is provided for already in the National Security Act, specifically even in the latest Anti-Terrorists and Anti-Disruptive Activities Act which was passed in the name of Punjab. There is a provision clearly lays down in that Act that anything which is done which may disrupt the supply of essential goods and services, will come under the mischief of that Act, and you can be punished for two years. How many Acts, how many provisions they would like to have in the name of maintenance of essential services, supplies, I would like to know? If this is the concept of the government, the Planning Commission and the Labour Ministry and all that, that this is the way they are going to get cooperation of the workers by permanently holding a sword over their heads, this is completely against the spirit of democracy where we are supposed to have parliamentary democracy. You don't want collective bargaining, negotiations and settlement. 10,000 factories are lying closed today according to the Labour Minister and the Industry Minister. They have not been closed by the workers; they have been closed by the employers everybody knows. Then the essential commodities and production are held up by the employers by so-called closure and lock-out and all that. ESMA is not used against them; ESMA is never used against the employers; ESMA is used only to suppress the right of the workers to go on strike if they cannot get their demand settled by any other way. But this is the character of the government; I am not surprised that this is the class character of the government. They are pro-employer and anti-labour. This is the real substance of the whole thing. They may say whatever they like, whatever crocodile tears they may shed for the workers, when it comes to the pinch, they will stand by the employers and see that the workers' right to fight for minimum wages and the standard of living is suppressed. Perhaps this is an omen. This Bill is coming again now to extend the life of the Act for another five years. It is omen of the fact that they recognise.

That they do admit in their heart of

[*Shri Indrajit Gupta*]

hearts that during the five years of the Seventh Five Year Plan there is going to be tremendous inflation, there is going to be price rise and a reduction of the workers' real income, there is going to be retrenchment, there is going to be displacement of labour and more unemployment due to this so-called new technology which is going to be imported from outside and installed in so many industries and therefore they are apprehending that the workers will resist. The workers are not going to allow their jobs to be taken away and their incomes to be reduced and they are likely to step up their trade union agitation, which, I believe, is not illegal, it is permitted in this country under the Constitution. There is a right to the trade union to agitate peacefully for their demands. But you want to suppress all those by holding this out against them. And, therefore, I am totally opposed to this, as a negation of the free spirit of industrial democracy which is being talked about and this Bill should be withdrawn if the Government have any sense, let them reconsider the matter; if they want any cooperation of the workers, let them withdraw this Bill and come forward to cooperate with the workers.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West) : I rise to oppose the introduction of the Essential Services Maintenance (Amendment) Bill, 1985. This Bill is the cumulative effect of the anti-labour policy of the Government that is being pursued for the last four years. When the original Bill was passed, at that time, the reasons that were given for promulgating the Act were, firstly that some vital sectors of the national economy were showing disquieting trends; secondly that serious developments in the labour front might affect the maintenance and supply of essential services; thirdly it was needed to check inflation and keep the wheels of production running and fourthly that no powers were available to the Central Government to prohibit strikes.

The original Act has been in operation for the last four years and the above four reasons were given at the time of passing of that Act. Now, even after four

years the Act does not seem to have had any effect. I am giving the figures of mandays lost due to strikes. In 1978, 15.4 million mandays were lost, in 1979 the figure was 35.8 million mandays, in 1980 it was 12 million, in 1981 it was 21.2 million, in 1982 it was 10.7 million, in 1983 it was 12.3 million and in 1984 15.9 million mandays were lost.

It shows that this Bill has no relation with the mandays lost due to strike. Secondly, the aim of the Bill was to check loss of production due to strike. In 1983 the production loss due to strike was to the tune of Rs. 247.72 crores. In 1984 it came down to Rs. 140.80 crores. It is not due to this draconian Act but due to the cooperation and initiative of the workers. So, I think, this Bill will definitely not help to maintain good relations between the workers and the management.

Actually this Act has given a go by to the collective bargaining. The ILO declaration is that the right to strike and right to collective bargaining are the fundamental rights of the workers. Recently, our hon. Prime Minister delivered a speech in the ILO meeting and he also supported that. Now, you are introducing such a draconian Bill which will definitely go against the policy of the ILO which has been declared so many times. Therefore, I oppose the introduction of this Bill.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : When this Bill was adopted in 1981. I was in the House and I still recall the debate in which the Minister had said that after all this particular Act was not going to last for a very long time; it was only for four years. At that time, many of us had expressed a doubt that we were opposed to the Bill on merit, we did not want it to be introduced at all and we did not feel that even after four years you would not come forward for the extension of this Act. What we said then has come out to be true. Actually, according to the original schedule, the Act would have expired on 22 September, 1985 when we were out of

our session, and probably when we were to come for the next session; many of us would have paid their obituary reference to the Act on the very first day. But today we find that instead of giving a quiet burial to that particular Act, they are continuing with it. Again I want to warn the Government that it is only an enabling provision which gives the draconian powers to suppress the workers. Let me tell you humbly that you may take the powers upon yourself but you have not got the strength to utilise these powers; you have not got the strength to crush the working class. As rightly pointed out by my colleague, you had the Essential Services Maintenance Act and simultaneously for 1½ years there was a textile strike in Bombay. I do not want to go into the merits of that strike. In spite of that Act 2.5 lakh workers in textile mills went on strike for more than 1½ years. Were you able to put behind the bars 2.5 lakh workers? To have a Bill and get it converted into an Act is one thing and to have the strength to implement it is something else. Therefore, remember that even the powers which you are taking, because of the strength of the working class, you will not have the powers to crush them and utilise those powers altogether.

As far as the original provisions of the Bill are concerned, it will be extended for five years more. You will be surprised that not only the workers going on strike come within the purview of this Bill but even if a trade union leader or a Member of Parliament issues a statement extending the support to the strike, he is likely to be put behind the bars. If he writes an article legally working out a case, even then he is likely to be behind the bars. Therefore, the basic motivation behind this Bill and extension of this Act for five years more is to see that the working class is suppressed.

In democratic countries where there is the value for essential service which are required to be maintained; they have not taken to the path of adopting such measures by suppressing the workers. Take for instance UK. There are sensitive services where they do not want the

strike. In that case, they have evolved a particular machinery of arbitration and discussion where the issues can be settled expeditiously without going through the technicalities which are required for every industry and other services. But there is no provision like that here and you are unilaterally trying to impose on the workers some sort of a ban to go on strike even after due notice. That is exactly the position we are totally opposed to.

Unfortunately, my misfortune has been that in almost all draconian Bills that came before the House I was present. When MISA was brought, unfortunately I was there. When the Essential Services Bill was brought I was there. When NASA was brought I was there. Even when the last Anti Terrorist and Disruption Bill was passed, we were also told that after all, the situation was tense and they had kept the period of implementation as two years only. What they are likely to do with all other laws is indicated by the fact that they are demanding further extension of five years. What has happened in the country that has forced them to extend the entire law for five years? All that they have said in the statement of Objects and Reasons is that in the course of years this particular law has worked very well. It has brought security, it has brought stability. I gave so many illustrations. The best is of textile strike. Despite this law, were you able to implement the letter and spirit of the law in the case of the textile workers where two and a half lakhs of workers went on strike? If you were to implement this law, there would have been more jails in Maharashtra and elsewhere where two and a half lakhs of workers would have been put behind prison bars. And therefore, I would ask you to try to give up this strong arm tactic and try to evolve a machinery and *mores operandi* by which essential services matters can be discussed and expeditiously settled rather than referring to such type of laws. As such even at the introduction stage we are totally opposing this Bill. It is not at all a big Bill; it is only a two-line Bill. All that it says is: whatever was the original Bill, it should be extended for two years. Since the impact of this

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

on the organised working class in the country is likely to be very bad, I totally oppose this Bill.

Even if you pass it despite our opposition, I tell you the worth of the Bill by action of the working class in the country is that they are going to tear this law to pieces. By your brute majority you may pass it, but as far as the working class is concerned, they will throw it to the dustbin of history. That is why I oppose it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura):
In the name of Maintenance of Essential Services, Government now wants to perpetuate a blanket ban on strike. When the original Bill was passed in this House, we, of the opposition parties, vehemently opposed it. We opposed it clause-by clause. The same Act is now being extended, though at that time an assurance was given that was a temporary measure and that Government would not perpetuate that measure. Now, they are doing this and are perpetuating a blanket ban on the strike. Therefore, we are opposing this Bill. The right to collective bargaining and the right to strike is a fundamental right of the workers.

The Government imposed NASA also on the workers though an assurance was given at the time of its passing that NASA would not be imposed on the trade union workers.

Now, there is Anti-Disruptive and Anti-Terrorist Act. That can also be imposed against the trade union workers, and against the working class. In spite of having these measures at its command, still Government wants to extend the Essential Services Maintenance Act. In spite of the operation of this Act for the last four years in our country, there were as many as 80,000 small and large units which are closed. Why? In those units workers are not striking. They are not agitating, but the mill-owners have closed down their mills, factories and units. What has the Government done against those mill owners and in particular those who have diverted their funds and made their units sick and finally closed them

down. Government have not done anything against those owners.

Since this is a draconian piece of legislation, we vehemently oppose this Bill at the introduction stage itself.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
(Katwa) : Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, we came to know about this Bill from the newspapers and immediately we raised the issue and we wanted to discuss this matter in the House so that the Government does not bring this particular Bill. But, now, they themselves have come forward with this Bill. We consider this Bill to be a draconian Bill which is anti-democratic; this kind of oppressive law does not help. Sir, Punjab is a point in hand. In Punjab what has happened? The more the Central Government depended upon administrative measures, the more the situation worsened there. When wisdom dawned on them when they took recourse to negotiations and democratic process we can find that this, combined with other factors also, led to some kind of a settlement in Punjab. This atmosphere will be jeopardised if the Government persists through its anti-democratic attitude, a Government which cannot ensure supply of essential commodities to the people despite repeated demands by the opposition. We have been telling them that they should take over the trade of 14 essential items and fix their price and distribute through fair price shops; but they just cannot do it. But in the name of supplying essential materials to the people of this country you are bringing forward this Bill. Your only motto is to curb the democratic rights of our people. Whom are you going to attack? It is the workers who did not hesitate to support this anti-democratic Government, also when it was needed to safeguard national integration whether it be in Punjab or in Assam or in Gujarat. The working population of the country stood by the Government on such issues in the interest of the nation. We cannot allow the collective bargaining policy to be thrown to the winds by the Government, who come now with a draconian Bill like this. Our very approach is this. You should not create a situation where the loyal workers of this

country will be forced to go on strike. Why are they forced to go on strike? If you realise this there will be no problem. If you behave properly the working class will also behave properly. If you behave wrongly, and if you come with such pieces of legislation, they will also reply in a befitting manner—repeating the history of this country—and the people will do that in the right manner. With these words I oppose this Bill at the introduction stage.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : All the points which the Hon. Members have raised can be replied to at the stage of the consideration of the Bill. Sir, I have enough material with me by which I will be able to satisfy the hon. Members. Of course, I know for a fact that the hon. Members who are in the trade union activity, will oppose the Bill tooth and nail. That is why I am present in the House.

First of all I have not been able to understand whether there has been a correct appreciation of the provisions of his Bill. In 1981 the very same arguments were made. Thereafter the matter was taken to the court. There is a court verdict. Collective bargaining I can understand. But is it a fundamental right to go on strike?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Of course strike is a means of collective bargaining.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : The very matter was taken to the court whether this is a fundamental right. There has been a supreme court judgement in which they have said that nobody—especially when it is a matter of supplying of essential commodities, and if the production is going to be hampered—can possibly claim that they have the fundamental right to go on strike irrespective of what happens to the national economy.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : But the employer has got fundamental right to close down the factory! He has that fundamental right to keep the factory closed.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I am quoting what the Supreme Court has said.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Can you interpret that Judgement on how we can organise a strike without hampering production?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I am coming to that. There seems to be some misconception also on another issue as if there is a total go-by to all the rights which the trade union leaders were enjoying so far. I think hon. Member Shri Dandavateji has rightly said that this is an enabling provision and is not contrary to the Industrial Disputes Act. The Industrial Disputes Act machinery can be invoked when ultimately we find that in spite of the standing machinery to bring about some kind of a reconciliation between different parties, they have totally failed. There is no other choice, essential commodities to the common man is a necessity and if it is going to hamper the very people for whom we have taken a pledge that we will be supplying the essential commodities, if that is going to be jeopardised by an organised section of the society and create conditions by which supply of essential commodities becomes rather difficult and rather impossible, then only the provisions of this Act can be invoked. It does not mean that from the very beginning you cannot have a machinery of conciliation, you cannot have an agitation, you cannot call any other machinery which has been set up by the Government. So far as Government employees are concerned, they cannot be invoked is not a fact. In fact, the entire thing is being invoked, we have tried our level best and what is being termed as a kind of weakness and not having any strength by Mr. Madhu Dandavate is the fact that all this process takes time and Government has been conciliatory on certain matters that in spite of the fact that the attitude of some of the people was not that reasonable, still we did not invoke the provisions of the Act. If the hon. Member is interested in finding out, I can give the instances of how many times the provisions of this Act have been invoked. The information I have is that

[Shri S.B. Chavan]

over a period of four years it is only in 30 times and that too in matters which are considered very basic and essential that the provisions of the Act have to be invoked. (*Interruptions*). Just a minute. Let me finish. You can ask if you are not satisfied.

In Assam, and Maharashtra, the FCI services all over the country, in the Union Territory of Delhi and in West Bengal the provisions of the Act have also been invoked by us. So also I can point out that in other State also we invoked the provisions of the Act. Before taking a decision about extending the provisions of this Bill we have also consulted all the State Government concerned, and all the Union Territories, and I can say that most of them have recommended that the provisions of the Act need to be extended excepting perhaps West Bengal, which did not consider it necessary either to say 'yes' or to say 'no'. They have not said whether they are in favour of or against it. They have kept, quiet, there is no reply from them. At least to the extent I have information, they have not replied to this. I have the information about Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka also and both the State Governments have requested that the provisions of this Bill need to be extended because everybody is satisfied on this that essential services need to be maintained. There is nothing wrong about it. As all other State Governments have requested for extension of the provisions of this Bill, so also there are some Governments where the Party of the Opposition Members of Parliament seems to be in power and those State Governments have requested that 'you had better extend the provisions of the Bill'. On the whole it has been working satisfactorily.

And this provision is required for continuing or maintaining the essential services to the community. In fact, there is no question of the Government of India being against the working class or against the collective bargaining principle which has been considered very sacrosanct. I fully endorse that view. But at the same time I believe that even the working class will appreciate that for their own rights, cer-

tainly they have every right to agitate or resort at collective bargaining, and at the same time, where it is a question of essential supply to the common man and if his life is to be affected adversely by any of the action that you are going to take, I don't think the working class is also against this kind of measure. There is no conflict between the interests of the common man and the interests of the working class. But at the same time, if there are people who are trying to instigate and create conditions by which whatever essential services are being supplied are going to be jeopardised, I don't think there will be sufficient justification for them to do so.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I only hope that at least the working class has not demanded the extension of this Act.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Did I say that ? I merely referred to the fact that most of the State Government's have asked for extension.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The employers have asked for extension. That is why, you are extending the term of this Act.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : This is applicable not only in the case of working class when they go on strike but also to the lock-outs which have been declared by some of the owners of the industrial units. In both the things, it is applicable and that is why, these provisions can be made use of for conditions of that nature.

One hon. Member has said—I do not know whether he is Shri Indrajit Gupta—that there is a provision for tackling matter of this nature under the National Security Act. There is a provision under the Anti-Terrorists and Prevention of Subversive Activities Act. I think, he will kindly remember and we have been maintaining that position that the provisions of both the Acts are not be used against any of the legitimate trade union activities which have been carried out. That is why, in fact, we have given very clear guidelines that the provisions of those two Acts cannot be invoked against the trade union activities. This Essential Services Maintenance

Act is specially meant for supply of essential commodities to the community at large and that is why, a special provision has to be made in this Bill.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What about the blackmarketeers and the hoarders ? Would you take any action against them ?

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parbathipuram) : What about the producers of essential commodities ?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I think, these were the main issues. About the rest of the things, when the Bill is being considered by the House, certainly you can put forth your point of view and I will reply to the debate. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Rose—

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will not allow anybody. Please sit down.

The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Essentials Services Maintenance Act, 1981."

The motion was adopted.

15.34 hrs.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI AND SOME OTHER HON. MEMBERS THEN LEFT THE HOUSE

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

— — —
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*Translation*]

1. Need to make necessary amendments in the Freedom Fighters' Pension Rules for the benefit of ex-servicemen of Indian National Army and Indian Independence League

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, sir, I want to draw the attention of Government to the diffi-

culties being experienced by the Armed and Civilian personnel connected with the Indian National Army and Indian Independence League in getting Freedom Fighters Samman Pension. Like other Freedom Fighters, these people are also required to produce certificates of detention upto six months or certificates of co-imprisonment. The difficulty in their case is that the personnel who joined the above organisations belonged to different parts of the country and they were detained in different camps/jails after categorising them into different categories of officers, Soldiers and civilians. In a situation like this, it is very difficult to produce certificates of co-imprisonment. Records indicating the terms of their detention are also not available. The personnel belonging to the Indian Independence League were not mostly detained in any camp or Jail, but they were kept under detention in their civilian quarters by the police.

The personnel belonging to Military wing were able to get pension to some extent on the basis of records of the Army Head Quarters, but a large number of civilians have not been able to get pension so far. There is no possibility of their records being made available. If in any case, the records indicating their association with the I.N.A. and Indian Independence League are available, the same can certify their association with these organisations, but it is very difficult for them to produce certificate of co-imprisonment for six months.

The fact is that the fortunes, undergone such as imprisonment, absconding, detention, extradition and loss of means of livelihood fixed in Freedom Fighters Samman Pension Rules as eligibility for pension, have all been undergone by immigrant Indian merely for joining the I.N.A. and Independence League. Inspired by these facts, Government of Uttar Pradesh have removed restrictions for this category of personnel from their Rules and have decided to grant pension on the basis of certified membership only.

In view of these facts, I request the Government that with a view to removing

[**Shri Zainul Basher**]

the difficulties being faced by the people belonging to this category, the Central Freedom Fighters Samman Pension Rules should be so amended as to make these people eligible for pension on the basis of the certificates of their having formed these organisations only.

[15.38 hrs]

[**English**]

[**SHRI ZAINUL BASHER** *In the Chair*]

(ii) **Need to Provide Central Assistance to drought-affected farmers of Balasore and Mayurbhanj districts of Orissa**

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore):

Sir, very serious situation is arising in the nine C.D. Blocks comprising 5 Assembly Constituencies of Balasore and Mayurbhanj districts in the State of Orissa, due to unprecedented draught condition. The only kharif crop grown in these areas is paddy. In the absence of rains till the middle of August, 1985 the paddy plants in the fields are almost dried up even though the plants could be grown by the farmers in more than four lakh hectares of paddy fields, comprising in these nine blocks, and this has disappointed millions of farmers who are mainly from small and marginal categories. There is no flow irrigation in these Blocks. Only very few Lift Irrigation points exist in some places and even those who are not operating as these poor, ill-fated farmers have no means to deposit the water tax in advance executing agreements with the Orissa Lift Irrigation Corporation Ltd as per the existing procedure. Besides, drinking water scarcity in these areas which are mostly situated in saline belts is posing a great difficulty. What to speak of human beings even the cattle are not getting water to drink as almost all ponds, tanks, water channels and rivulets in these areas have mostly dried up due to very scanty rainfall till today. Even if there are adequate rains within a day or two, it will not serve any purpose, as the time for agricultural operation and transplantations of paddy crops is almost over. None of the farmers of these areas have insured their crops

due to various factors like ignorance, poverty and lack of initiative by the authorities resulting in the farmers sustaining very heavy losses.

In such chaotic and very pitiable situation prevailing in these areas, I would request the Agriculture Ministry to come to the rescue of these millions of poor farmers to provide them all sorts of help, subsidies and grants to grow other crops in their lands and to compensate them for the losses they have sustained due to such draught, as the State Government alone is not capable to compensate the losses, due to constraint of resources.

(iii) **Steps needed for completing the proposed bye-pass for the National Highway in Quilon Town in Kerala during Seventh Plan**

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR (Quilon):

Sir, the action to construct a bye-pass for the N.H. in Quilon Town in Kerala was initiated as early as in 1959. After considering four different alignments, the present alignment was finally approved by the Government of India in May, 1978.

The bye pass is to start from KM 488/972 of the National Highway at Kavarad near Sakthi Kalayara in the north and terminate at KM 502/804 near Thattamala at the south end. The entire land through which the bye-pass is aligned, except the portions where it crosses the backwater, is owned by private parties. Hence, land acquisition is a major hurdle in the construction of the bye-pass. The approximate cost of land acquisition as per present land value will be Rs. 350 lakhs and the cost of works will be approximately another Rs. 350 lakhs. Thus the total project estimate will be approximately Rs. 700 lakhs. Estimate for land acquisition has already been submitted to the Government of India, and the same is pending sanction with the Ministry of Shipping and Transport. As the extent of land to be acquired is spread out over 13 and odd kms., the time required for acquiring the same will be considerable. Hence, if the sanction for the land acquisition estimate is accorded early, acquisition can be started and proceeded accord-

ing to the availability of funds.

The alignment was approved as early as in 1978, and the landowners are put to great difficulties as they can neither do any improvements on the land nor dispose of the same pending acquisition proceedings which have been delayed for a long time. The land acquisition has, therefore, to be taken up immediately and the compensation paid.

This is a long-cherished and pending project of the public of Quilon—and of Kerala. It is requested that the project be started in 1985-86 itself and completed in the VII Five Year plan period as a priority project.

(iv) Development of Vir Surendra Sai Medical College Burla, Orissa into a Central Institute of Medical Learning and Treatment

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Sir, the Vir Surendra Sai Medical College, Burla, is one of the three Medical Colleges in Orissa and the first of its kind in backward western Orissa. Besides about one crore of people of the western districts of the State, a large number of people from Chhattisgarh region of the neighbouring State, Madhya Pradesh, depend on the hospital attached to this Medical College for their treatment. But, although this institution, on its completion of its 25 years of existence, has celebrated the Silver Jubilee this year, it is a matter of regret that it has not yet grown into a full-fledged modern college and hospital. The multifarious difficulties of the institution stand as obstacles to provide proper treatment to the suffering people of this area. Thus their hopes and aspirations are belied to a certain extent.

From the experience of its working for the last 25 years it is now the common feeling of the people of this area that, unless probably this institution is made autonomous with a separate cadre having attractive salary, staff quarters and other research facilities, together with sophisticated arrangements for treatment of different diseases, the noble purpose

underlying the establishment of this College may be somewhat defeated. Considering the backwardness of the area where the College is located, with heavy concentration of SC/ST population, and the inherent problems of the institution, it will be proper on the part of the Government of India to develop this institution as a Central Institute of medical learning and treatment as has been done in other regions.

(v) Demand for a High Power Transmitter at Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA (Kakinada) : Sir, at Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh there is only one Low Power Transmitter and it has a radiated power of only 100 Watts. With this power, the transmitter is able to cover not more than 15 kms.

This transmitter has been installed mainly for the benefit of the local people living around Kakinada in villages so that they also have the opportunity of coming in the national mainstream and knowing what developments are taking place all around them, not only in the country but also abroad. But, unfortunately, they are still not able to benefit from the installation of a transmitter at Kakinada due to its low power.

I, therefore, request the Government to provide a high power transmitter at Kakinada having at least one Kilo Watt power so that people in villages all around Kakinada can avail of this facility.

(vi) Need to Entrust the Publication of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's unpublished Speeches to the Indian Council of Historical Research

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Sir, it is reported that the unpublished speeches and articles of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose have been rejected for publication by the Indian Council of Historical Research.

The rejected speeches and articles constitute one speech delivered in London in 1933 and the other at Tokyo Univer-

[Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary]

sity in 1944. The article was written in 1941 in Kabul after his escape from India.

The Netaji Research Bureau of which a nephew of Netaji is the Executive Director, had sent the above materials in 1983 to the ICHR to enable it to publish some rare articles of Netaji according to a plan formulated by the ICHR itself during the tenure of its erstwhile Chairman Late Dr. Nihar Ranjan Ray.

In April that year the ICHR replied to the Bureau that it was not possible for them to publish those materials. Several protests against the presumptions refusal were sent to the ICHR by the Bureau. But no satisfactory reply was offered by the ICHR.

This is a very deplorable situation. Netaji Bose is one of the tallest leaders of the freedom movement. What he had written and said during his life time are a valuable treasure. People of this country have every right to have access to these materials. No one can censor Netaji. Hence it is warranted that Central Government take the matter with the ICHR and make the publication possible.

(vii) Central Assistance to Karnataka for Drought-Affected Areas

DR. V. VENKATESH (Kolar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Out of 19 districts 17 districts in Karnataka State have been affected by the drought.

Except two talukas in Dakshina Kannada and Kodagu, the drought has affected 17685 villages in 142 talukas. Even two taluks of Utter Kannada were also affected by the scarcity conditions.

The Kolar and Gulbarga Districts are worst affected due to less rain fall since 15 years.

There is very urgent need for making arrangements for drinking water supply and public health measures, supplementary nutrition, veterinary care and fodder supply.

I strongly urge upon the Prime Minister to direct the concerned authorities to send a study team to conduct an on the spot assessment of the extent of drought and also to release Rs. 50 crores as emergency means of advance immediately.

(viii) Steps Needed to Accelerate the Pace of Work on the Upper Prawra Project at Ahmednagar, Maharashtra

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon) : Sir, I take this opportunity to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Irrigation Minister to the problem arising out of the very slow pace of work on the Upper Prawra Project in the district of Ahmednagar, Maharashtra. This is a major irrigation project which was taken in hand in 1976 as a measure of providing relief to the farmers of an area which remains chronically affected by drought. During all these years, the budget estimates were revised four times and each time the allocations had to be raised substantially.

The first estimate was for Rs. 7.5 crores, the second estimate was for Rs. 14.5 crores, the third estimate was for Rs. 70 crores and the fourth estimate which is the current one is for Rs. 102 crores and yet the project is nowhere near the take off stage. This has resulted in the aggravation of the problems of the agriculturists, and in particular the sugar industry. Their plight can well be understood by the fact that out of the last 20 years there was no production of foodgrains for 17 years—a fact which has been acknowledged by the Planning Commission. As a result, the people of the taluks of Rawri, Srirampur, Kopargaon, Sangnur and Akola are badly hit.

Every year the Central Government has to spend on drought relief, heavy amount is spent on supply of drinking water through tankers and other relief works. There are no jobs for the poor people. The migration from the villages to the towns continues unabated. There does not seem to be any hope for the poor farmers of these areas unless the irrigation project is commissioned.

The villagers have voluntarily donated land for the command area and yet there is no progress. Being a major irrigation project, it becomes the responsibility of the Central Government to complete the project without any further delay. Without the project the area cannot thrive. I would, therefore, urge upon the Hon'ble Irrigation Minister to have the pace of work accelerated and have the entire project completed within a fixed time-frame.

(ix) Need to take Permanent, Preventive Measures to Save North Bihar from the fury of Floods Every Year

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Under Rule 377 I want to make a statement on the following matter of urgent public importance.

As the Chief Minister of Bihar has recently stated the recurring floods in North Bihar are primarily due to the fact that quite a few rivers originate in Nepal and there is no barrage or reservoir in that country to check the flow of water into North Bihar.

A few years ago, at the initiative of the Union Government, an expert Committee on flood protection was set up which had recommended that among other measures, it was necessary to set up reservoir projects on Kamla, Kankai, Kosi and Bagmati in Nepal. It would protect both Nepal and North Bihar from the furies of recurring floods.

Sometime back the executive director of the United Nations environment programme, had suggested afforestation in the Himalayan region of Nepal to check soil erosion and severity of floods both in Nepal and North Bihar.

The main tributaries of Ganga in Bihar are Sogra, Gandak, Burhi Gandak, Kosi, Bagmati and Mahananda. The Ganga is in the water drain in the State. Usually it remains in high spate in the monsoon and blocks the drainages of tributaries. Since 85 per cent of the catchment area of Ganga and its tributaries in North Bihar is outside the

States the flood control measures within the State cannot provide full protection to Bihar. For this the Union Government should take initiative so that there is inter-State regulation of rivers and an understanding is reached with Nepal to control these rivers at the point of their origin.

15.52 hrs.

**EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN
(AMENDMENT) BILL—CONTD.)**

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take of item 10—further consideration of the Employment of Children (Amendment) Bill.

Shri Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh to continue his speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had mentioned in my inconclusive speech on Employment of Children (Amendment) Bill, 1985 introduced by the hon. Labour Minister that reputed poets have written in praise of the Children. Longfellow has said :

[*English*]

“You are loving than all ballads”

[*Translation*]

**TUM SAMAST KAVYON SE BHI
SUBHAG HO**

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to quote an instance regarding atrocities being perpetrated on such child labourers. In 1983 some child labourers were sent to Mirzapur from Palamau by the middle men. They were the artisan children, who possessed hereditary and traditional knowledge and were employed in the carpet making industries. The employers did not give them sufficient meals and they were forced to do the work. They were beaten up severely on committing some mistakes. They

[Shri Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh]

were working as a bonded labour there. Government have done considerable work for the abolition of bonded labour system and a number of steps have been taken to rehabilitate them. But no mention has been made about child labourers while taking steps for bonded labourers. I want that a separate category should be formed for child labourers and separate arrangement should be made for their rehabilitation. Besides, I would like to say that mostly the bonded child workers are the children of bonded labourers and the scheme to rehabilitate them is proving to be impractical. The allocation of Rs. 4,000 made for them should be increased. By setting up industries in the nearby places, These bonded labours should be given employment there so that they may become conscious of their rights and fight for them. This category of workers, though illiterate, is the most vigilant.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say one more thing through, you that Government should impose ban on the employment of these child labourers. I want that it should be totally banned because of the child labourer works then it will undermine the very purpose of the family planning or the family welfare. The poor people think that if they have more children then later on their children will help them in their income. You see that these children become bonded labourers in other form. Big landlords keep them as bondage by paying them Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 for grazing their cattle and in this way they work as bonded labourers.

One thing more I would like to mention. A committee for the welfare of child labour was constituted under the Chairmanship of Gurupadswami. That committee had recommended that all the departments of Government should understand their responsibility and try to monitor the welfare of those children who are employed. It had also recommended that the minimum wages should be increased. This should be done to supplement their income. I think the report of the committee is ridiculous because all know what difficulties are encountered in getting the normal wages even. They do not get the normal wages in full. For this they have

to struggle and on the other hand is it possible that their wages will be supplemented. When the landlords do not pay the labourers their statutory minimum wages, then how will they supplement the wages of their children. Disputes arises in paying the minimum wages to them and the landlords cleverly get them declared as naxalites and managed to get Police protection for themselves. When this is the condition in regard to the paying of minimum wages then the questions of supplementing the wages of child labourers does not arise.

I have a suggestion to make Ban should be imposed on the employment of children. Employment based schools institutions should be set up where the children might be given training and all the expenditure to be incurred on them should be borne by Government so that the children are not forced to work as bonded labourers or to do some other type of work due to poverty. If he works in that period then he should get some stipend so that his parents' income is supplemented.

Secondly, I would like to submit to the hon. Labour Minister, that as he has taken revolutionary and progressive steps in this direction, a meeting of trade union representatives and those working in the factories, should be called and they should be taken into confidence for keeping an eye on these factories where such children are working.

A survey should be carried out in the whole country to know in which industries child labourers are engaged and then effective steps should be taken to rehabilitate them so that we may be able to do away with this baneful practice.

With these words I express my thanks for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA (Motihari): Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill which has been brought to amend the Employment of Children Act, 1938 and which is under consideration of the House. While supporting it, I would like to give some suggestions. Our labour Minister has done much work

in the trade union field. I was expecting that along with the provision of punishment, he would bring such a welfare scheme which may benefit the child labours in real sense. But on going through the whole Bill I was surprised that only provision of punishment has been increased in the Bill. The Three months period of imprisonment has been increased to two years and the fine has been increased to Rs. 2,000 from Rs. 500. But in my opinion, this will not solve the problem of child labour. I agree with Shri Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh that the practice of child labour should be abolished in our country although I know that the child labour practice exist in big developed countries also. The United Nation Organisation has also said that prevention and abolition of child labour is neither practical nor possible. But this is desirable. I, therefore, suggest that a Comprehensive Bill may be brought in this respect.

16.00 hrs

[SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM in the chair]

Mr Chairman, Sir it is true that still the child labourers are engaged in the hazardous jobs. The child labourers from Lohardig and Palamau of Bihar were engaged in the Carpet factories in Mirzapur. There they were kept as slaves. They were put to work like bonded labour. They were not supplied square meals. They were resented with great difficulty. The story of the Plight of the child labour is amending. They are not supplied square meals. They have no cloths. They remain naked and hungry. This is their present condition. I shall narrate their plight in a couplet :

Abhilanson ki karwat phir sput vytha ka

jagna

Sukh ka sapna ho Jana bhigi palkon ka
lagna

There is a great disparity in our country. On the one hand these exist five star-hotels. The children of big people sleep under velvet quilt. During summer they relax in air-conditioned rooms. They

have sufficient means of good education, sports etc. On the other hand there are children of the poor. There are child labourers in our country. In my opinion we shall have to eradicate poverty from the country for solving the problem of child labour. Our late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had given a call 'eradicate poverty and save the country' (*Garibi hatao aur desh bachao*) in 1971. After this, when she assumed power in 1980, she introduced 20-point programme in the country. We do hope that through this 20-point Economic Programme we shall be able to eradicate poverty from the country to a great extent.

But I would like to know from the hon. Labour Minister what measures are being taken to implement the provisions of the Employment of Children (Amendment) Bill and who will implement it? I find a number of lacunae in this Bill. In this Bill, it is not mentioned what type of rules will be framed under it and in what way punishment will be awarded to the defaulters. When the hon. Minister gives a reply to the question, he should also give figures to show the number of employers who were punished with imprisonment and of those who were punished with fine for employing children in hazardous jobs since the enactment of Employment of Children Act, in 1938.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you might be knowing that a committee of Labour Ministers of four states was constituted. That committee had given some suggestions for solving the problems of child labours after going into it and conducting study in this regard. I would like to know what action has been taken by government on it and whether these suggestions have been implemented?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is International Labour Organisation on the international level to solve the problems of labourers one of the experts of International Labour Organisation had visited India and studied the problems of child labour after touring different places. Then he submitted various Schemes and other suggestions I would like to know whether any action has been taken.

[Shrimati Prabhawati Gupta.]

or not on these suggestions and schemes for removing the sufferings of child labourers?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the problem of child labour is linked with poverty. Although the problem cannot be eradicated but it can be solved to a great extent. Population is one of the biggest problems of our country. If the whole country adopts Family Planning then this problem can also be solved. When our Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi visited United States and other countries, the correspondents asked him what was the biggest problem which India was facing. He replied that our biggest problem was of growing population.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, if we want to solve the problem of child labour, then the education of children in the age group of 6 to 14 years and 14 to 18 years should be nationalised. It will be in the interest of the country, as well as it will be a great welfare measure.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Central Government for formulating an attractive scheme of Rs. 45 crores for giving employment to the guardians of child labour. If the government implement it properly then it can provide jobs to a good number of guardians and in this way they can give education to their children.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is an irony of fate that the children of tender age supposed to pass this time in playing have to work in the hotels and grze goats and buffaloes. I would like to know what the hon. Labour Minister is going to do to solve these problems.

I have a suggestion that arrangement of proper and wholesome meal should be made at such places where child labourers also are engaged there working hours should be fixed. Taking works from the children for more than the fixed hours should be declared a heinous crime and provision of imprisonment upto 5 years should be made for it. It is also essential that there should be recreation spots for the children where they can enjoy themselves and also pursue their studies.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there was a time where in vedic period the children of rich and poor used to pursue their studies together in Gurukul. The story of Krishna and Sudama is well known. But today there is a great disparity. Government have introduced 20-point programme to remove this disparity. This is a revolutionary step. Unless there is no change in our social set up and no social and economic revolution takes place, the sad plight of the child labourer will persist.

With these words, I support this amending Bill and hope that the hon. Minister will implement my suggestions for the people's welfare and for the benefit of child labourers.

*SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr Chairman, Sir, though I welcome this Bill, I doubt whether it would really serve the interests of the children. There is a saying in Telugu which means that neither granny serves food nor allows the boy to beg. Sir, the Government propose to ban working children who are above 15 years during nights and boys below that age from working totally. This Bill provides for the punishment of those employers who employ the children below 15 years age. But how about those people who are in villages. We come across children who are below 15 years carry on every sort of work and helping their parents in their professions. What Government are going to do about them? There are certain industries like safety match industry, making of candle sticks, and beedi-industry which to a large extent are dependent on child labour. In these days when parents and their children have to work together for their survival, what is that the Government have done for their emancipation. What have the Government done so far for the children who work for their bread. On one hand the Government are taking away their right to work and on the other no effort is being made to impart education to them. What is the use of bringing out one legislation after another if they are not enforced properly.

*The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

The Government could not enforce so far even a single Act successfully. For example, we had introduced compulsory primary education long ago. But did we implement it successfully? We have prohibited child marriages through legislation. Could we succeed in its implementation? So it is clear that all the legislations made in the past have failed miserably because of their non-enforcement. Now this Bill is also going to meet the same fate. Sir, when we travel in trains we see children coming and cleaning the compartment. After cleaning the compartment they beg for few paise. They carry on in this way feeding themselves with a paltry amount thrown at them by passengers. This is also a common sight at our Bus stands. After banning employment of children through this Bill, what do Government propose to do for these poor children? When this Bill is passed, no employer will come forward to employ children in his establishment because of the penal provisions. When these hapless children are thrown out of employment, they have no other method of earning money to feed themselves, except turning out to be a thieves. This Bill may prove to be counter productive for the large number of children who are engaged in beedi-industry, match industry etc. So, before the Government enforces this Act they should draw up a programme to take care of all such children. These children must be taken care of when they are thrown out of employment. The Government must also think about the conditions of the parents who depend on their children for their livelihood and do something to improve their conditions. Sir, this Bill deals with only working children. It does not cover those children who are helping their parents in their professions in our country side. I ask the Government as to how it is going to deal with this section of children. According to this Bill, any person who employs children, attracts the penal provisions of the Bills. But how about the persons who in a way employ their own children, so to say, to carry on their professions. Whom are the Government going to arrest? Whom the Government will punish? How the Government are going to deal with a cowherd or a shepherd who sends his child to graze the cow, or sheep? The hon. Lady Mem-

ber from Bihar, who preceded me dealt at length about this aspect of the Bill. How do Government propose to deal with the parents in our country side who engage their children in their own occupations. Our agriculturists are very much dependent on their children. The moment they get up in the morning, these children have to do something or the other. One farmer may ask his child to take the cattle out for grazing, another may ask his child to run the motor to water his fields. Thus these children help their parents and are much useful to them. By passing this Bill, the Government can punish the employers who employ children below 15 years. The canvas is not wide enough to cover the parents seeking the help of their children to carry out their profession. They escape the net. What is the view of Government in this regard. What are they going to do in this regard? How are they going to deal with these parents. Unless socio-economic conditions prevailing in our village change, I think this Bill also is doomed to be a failure. So effort should be made to change the socio-economic conditions of our village folk. Emphasis should be on bringing about a change in the existing conditions. Till then no matter how many legislations you may enact, they are not going to solve the problem. Under the prevailing conditions, I am afraid, Sir, the legislation may prove too difficult to be enforced. Our villagers depend too much on their children. Take for instance how the parents depend on their children in making beedis. Children will assist in rolling the loaf or tying it or in any other manner. With the assistance of their children the parents can make more beedis and earn more. How far is it justified to impose ban on working of children in these days when every member has to contribute and supplement the income in order to survive? It is alright that your intention is good. But how far the Government can expect to enforce this legislation? I want the hon. Minister to answer this point in his reply. There are many more small scale industries like those which manufacture candle sticks, safety match etc. where a large number of children are employed. In fact the parents or the elders of the

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

family take their children to their working places. Go to a workshop where cars are repaired. You will find the children working as cleaners. The Children join some profession in their early age, so that by the time they are 15, they can settle down in that profession and stand on their own legs. Now by banning the children from being employed the Government is only trying to prevent them from learning some trade. When they have no job to do, these children grow up only to become thieves in their later age. So this bill may eventually prove to be counter productive. Hence the Government must come out with a positive and productive programme to rescue the children who are now going to lose their jobs. Sir, many hon. Members belonging to the treasury benches were speaking eloquently about the 20-points programme. All these 20-point programmes and 5-point programmes or by whatever name you may call them, have not succeeded in changing the socio-economic conditions of our people. Unless these conditions change, the progress of the country is not possible. Legislations such as this, will remain only on paper. These Acts will prove to be too difficult to implement till then. We know too well how legislations banning child marriage and prohibition etc. have failed miserably in the past. The prohibition was introduced in Andhra only to be lifted later. Every one realises the difficulties of implementation after coming to power. Just now the Essential Services Bill has been introduced. Defending the introduction of the Bill, the hon. Home Minister has said even States like West Bengal, Karnataka and Andhra which are being ruled by opposition parties, are for the extension of the Act. The opposition parties had to stage a walkout in order to demonstrate their opposition to the Bill. The difficulty arises when the Act is implemented. What are the resources and the administrative machinery this Government has got for implementing this proposed Act. It is alright that the Government has prohibited employers from employing children below 15 years. But where should these children go? What about their future? Our railway platforms and Bus stations will be flooded with such children begging money. Or they will turn out to be pick pockets. This way Govern-

ment is only trying to encourage these unhealthy and deplorable trends. So I request the hon. Minister for Labour to keep this in view while enforcing this Act. The children who will be thrown out of employment should be properly taken care of by the Government.

Sir, the Government proposes to prohibit children who are in the age group of 15-17 years, working during nights. Children working in the night is not that much prevalent in northern States like U.P., M.P. but is very much prevalent in Southern States like Andhra. In places like Hyderabad one can see children employed in hotels, working till midnight carrying all sorts of jobs like cleaning, serving etc. So I want this Act to be applied to hotels as well. The merciless hoteliers who force the children to work till midnight must severely be dealt with.

Sir, success of this Act depends on various social factors. We must have enough schools to provide education to all the children. I plead for opening of more and more schools which can offer vocational training to the children. This helps children to stand on their own legs when they grow up. The intention of this Bill is good. But there are many hurdles in its implementation. The Government must gear up all its machinery for the purpose. What are the steps the Government proposes to take for the effective implementation of this Act? I want to know this well intended measure should prove to be a boon but not a bane for the millions of the unfortunate children in the country. It should not prove the saying in Telugu which means that neither grand mother gives food nor allows to beg, to be correct.

Sir, before I conclude, I thank you for giving this opportunity.

[English]

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Amendment brings some changes in the original Employment of Children Amendment Act 1938, Sir, this is to enhance the penalty,

so that it will have deterrent effect on employers who violate the provision of the Act. I support this Bill, as it is expected to go a long way in discouraging employers from violating the provisions of the Act. Sir, I know the Labour Minister is concerned in regard to this Bill, still I doubt whether any prosecution will be done by giving stringent punishments to those who are violating this Act, because the number of prosecution is less and even in those cases the Government inspectors state that they are reluctant to initiate any prosecution proceedings because it would result in child losing his job. We see that we have not yet reached the stage where we can ban such child labour. We are trying our best to achieve that objective.

According to the official statistics based on a sample survey in 1983, there were 17.36 million working children below the age of 15. But official statistics also state that 2/5th of the total Indian child population live in such condition where the question of survival comes. From this one can assure that the true reflection of the number of working children in India would be nearer to 100 millions. From this, it can be said that child labour remains widespread and very much disquieting in many parts of the country.

Sir, first of all, I want to say that there does not exist any overall statistical data analysing the occupational distribution of these children or systematic analysis of the actual conditions of their work. I would like to say that the Ministry must take up this action by setting up a separate cell with the cooperation of the Social Welfare Ministry and other concerned Ministry. Some research work have been done which indicate that the great majority of children are, found in agriculture or in small scale industries, in workshops, in quasi-family undertakings in urban areas. They work under such conditions which are detrimental to their health and welfare and they never go to the school, and they drop out. Some legislation often excludes some of the occupations also. So, we know that child labour is essentially a problem of development. For large families, child labour is an economic compulsion and at the same time the

employers find in children the economic advantage of a cheap, productive obedient and efficient labour force.

Sir, I would like to say that India was a founder member of the I.L.O. in 1919 and was a signatory to the first convention on the prohibition of child employment. Since then, it has enacted a large number of legislations, to ratify the I.L.O. conventions to prohibit the employment of children below 15 in different schools. All the legislations deal with specific sectors and not one of them is comprehensive in covering all occupations. Thus no general law regulating child labour is to be found in the Statute Book. So there should be a comprehensive law and I am glad to know from the Annual Report of Labour Ministry which says that as for the decision of the Labour Ministers' conference held in September, 1983, a group was set up to examine the raising of the minimum age of child for entry into employment and the needs for a comprehensive legislation in the employment of children.

I would like to know when the final recommendations—which are expected to come up shortly—will come. They should come up as early as possible. The existing laws relating to prohibition and regulation of employment of children should be consolidated into a single, comprehensive one.

We have to admit the reality. What should be the strategy? The strategy, of course, should first of all be to eliminate child labour. In order to eliminate child labour, there should be an attack against poverty and under-development of families. For this, we have got the 20-point programme, the rural development programme and other employment programmes also. But still, we have to look to the needs of the children when they are in employment.

For designing programmes, working children could be classified into (a) children in wage-earning employment ; (b) children bounded with artisans ; (c) children living and working as unpaid family workers, and (d) children working and

[Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik]
schooling.

When we speak about children in wage-earning employment, hazardous occupations should be identified. The employer should be urged to ensure adequate conditions of work for the children, by enforcement of legislation, and administrative advice. Here, we see that children are so employed i.e. in small scale sector, petty commerce and domestic service, where labour laws do not apply. Sometimes, labour administration has limited influence; and so, here the cooperation of other administrations relating to social services is imperative, in fact-finding, publicity work as well as relief work.

There should be some standards laid down. If the child is employed, it should have some training. This standard should also be laid down. Each specific category which I have mentioned here, has its own peculiar problems, which need to be attended comprehensively.

The Gurupadaswamy Committee had made various suggestions, and some of our hon. Members have also suggested certain things, I would also like Government to bring out specific data. The Gurupadaswamy Committee had also suggested this.

About Advisory Boards also, some hon. Members have spoken. But in the advisory boards, more female members should be taken in.

About strengthening the machinery of enforcement also, Members have spoken. This machinery also should be strengthened.

Some institutional framework should be evolved for ensuring collective bargaining in respect of the needs of children. For this, Government should initiate a dialogue with the trade unions. Besides all this, an effective enforcement of the Apprentice Act, and the setting up of separate vocational clinics and employment bureau for children will also be required.

Besides this, a housing scheme is very necessary for children. Where a large

number of children work, they should be provided housing, and this need should be looked into.

I have spoken that children are exposed to serious hazards, and that identification of such jobs is also necessary. But no effort has so far been made to regulate their employment. This should also be taken into consideration.

Lastly, I want to say that the media has a role to play. We know that sufficient funds are required for providing all these things ; but the community also has got role to play. They should be made conscious of it. The publicity media has a meaningful role in bringing about a greater social consciousness on this evil of child labour. Though sporadic efforts are being made, there is no conscious planning in this regard.

We have the match industry where children are employed. Hazardous employment has already been spoken about by some of the hon. Members. Even in the carpet industry of U.P. where Rs. 54 crores have already been given, the child benefits only by getting Rs. 1-25 for food, and the rest of the amount goes to the *babus* or other higher officials. All the needs of children should be looked into. This is a great problem. I must emphasize on tackling this serious problem. Ours is a welfare State and we must think of a time-bound programme where a target should be fixed. That is, at least some percentage of such children within a particular time should overcome the problem, and to this extent, it should be limited. But within this period, we should try to control the problem to some extent, some percentage of the problem should be dealt with, and this should be taken into account. I hope the Minister must look into it. With these words, I support this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Rosera) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Employment of Children (Amendment) Bill introduced by the hon. Labour Minister. It would have

been better if child labour liberation Bill would be presented instead of Employment of Children (Amendment) Bill as it would help ensuring welfare of children specially. After going through this Bill, it is being felt that it is not going to help in the welfare of children.

The hon. Minister has been a labour leader himself. He has great sympathy with the poor and children. We hope that he will bring a Bill to confer freedom on the bonded children.

Today we see that some parents spend Rs 1000 per month on their child whereas some others being very poor mortgage their children to make both ends meet. Their children fall victim to hazardous and difficult jobs and they do not have money for their coffin and burial. Such type of disparity exists in the country.

Just now hon. Member Smt. Prabhavati Gupta has said that it is all due to poverty. You should remove these causes due to which children are subjected to hazardous jobs. You should find ways and means to release the children from slavery.

The present amendment is not going to help much. Those poor people, who do not have money to enter into litigation and who do not have bread to eat, will not get any benefit thereby. It seems to be a very ridiculous thing. I hope that you want freedom for the bonded children. All the children call Nehruji as 'Chachaji'. Mahatma Gandhi has said they are gardens of the nation. Our country's future depends on children. Today not lakhs but crores of children are half naked and some starved. They do not get square meals despite hard work.

We see that children within the age group of 12 to 15 years pull cycle rickshaw. In Calcutta a 15 year old child pulls the cart as if he were a horse. In this way the Children are working in place of animals. You should pay attention towards this.

We feel that you have love for Children. There are many Acts for bringing about socio economic parity, but they have not proved effective. You have enacted Widow Marriage Act, Land Ceiling Act, etc. Similarly, you are going to make an amendment in the Act under discussion also. If a legislation is enacted but not implemented, the very purpose of its enactment is defeated. Similarly, if the amendment made by you is not given a practical shape, it will have no use.

You should bring a Liberation Bill for poor children. Some useful steps should be taken to bring the people above the poverty line. You should impart compulsory education to those children within the age group of 5 years and 15 years or even 25 years whose parents are living below the poverty line. After education you should give guarantee for their employment and residential accommodation so that your Children may not be able to indulge in inhuman acts in future.

Today in hotels and farms, children put in work equal to that put in by adults from morning till evening. You should try to prevent this thing. Sir, a mother's heart is very big—

*"Dev pat ki bhookh jhan hai, vahan hriday
ki bhookh na dena,
Jnlane ko jo bani Chakori, Usko Chandra
Vimukh na dena,
Beta beta hai bhi ma se chhin jata hai
Do paise ke liye Videsh mein ma ka din
gin gin jata hai"*

But when a mother has to face extreme poverty, she subjects her children to slavery. Our Hon. Minister is a great humanist. Our hon. Prime Minister has also initiated steps under the 20 point programme to lift the poor above the poverty line. So, you should prepare a scheme for those poor Children at an early date. You have formulated very big schemes. But who has been benefited by these big schemes? The capita-

[Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan]

lists have taken benefit of it. The poor did not get any benefit. I, therefore, would like to urge the hon. Minister to take effective steps in this direction immediately so that all the children in the country get equal Treatment and these nation builders may look ahead for bright future.

With these words, Sir, I conclude and thank you for allowing me to speak.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, all my hon'ble colleagues have referred to the plight of children employed in our country. It is a matter of shame that we have earned the dubious distinction of being mentioned in the I.L.O. Report that in India children employed in the match factories and private mines of Meghalaya are among those working in "most inhuman conditions in the world". We have also earned the dubious distinction of being included in the same report, that nearly 76.5 million children were working "in inhuman conditions".

Sir, the problem is well-known. But then, the seriousness of it or the pathos of it are always to be remembered.

Recently the question of the carpet weavers has been referred to very much. The Supreme Court appointed a committee in 1984. They prepared a report of that area. They found that these children were made to lie down on the rooftops without any cover both in summer and in winter ; they were given only one piece of *chapati* and some watery dal ; that also was deducted from their wages and they were made to work as bonded labourers from the time of their ancestors, not even fathers or grandfathers, for Rs. 800 or so taken some 15 years ago or so. That is how these children are working. That was all seen by this committee.

In the capital itself, a report of the Institute of Social Undertakings says that about three lakh children are working in the capital for 12 to 14 hours a day with only Rs. 2 as wages. In my part of the

State also we often see that in hotels, restaurants, plantations the situation is quite serious. All over India among plantation labour it has been seen that among children wages vary from 99 paise to Rs. 3.50 per day. There is neither time nor any necessity to dilate on the conditions at length. But it is good to the nation that sometimes at least we remember in this august House in what great plight our children are.

A point has been made by many of my friends that a comprehensive labour law about children be brought. I support that. My contention is that a comprehensive labour law is necessary but probably very much more necessary is the implementation machinery. Who is implementing the laws that are existing ? I do not see any implementing machinery for that. Who are the employees who go to register that there is child labour and who go to catch them ? Nothing ever happens. Therefore, the most important aspect of the thing is to strengthen the implementing machinery. Instead of strengthening the laws, really a machinery *de novo* will have to be set up with regard to child labour, because the Labour Directorates which are there in the States, they often remain busy with the organised labour. Unless a special machinery all along the line is built up which will exclusively go into the question of child labour laws which are there and which will come in future for the benefit of the child labour, nothing will happen. If this implementation machinery is not thoroughly overhauled and new thing is brought with plenty of women workers thrown in to make it effective, I am sure that really no serious turn can be brought about in the situation. Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister his idea about the implementation machinery. What is he going to propose and how soon ? By what time this comprehensive labour law on children is being contemplated and by what time it will be brought before the House.

I would have been happy had I been able to say that let us ban the child labour. Unfortunately, in the socio-economic condition in which we are in, we are really not in a position to ban

the child labour as such because that will be a big blow on the poorest of the poor families. This is the paradox of the situation. That being the situation it is really imperative on the part of Parliament, Government and the entire nation that serious attention is paid to improve the really most inhuman conditions of our child labour. I would like to know from the Minister as to what his proposals are in regard to that.

[*Translation*]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Employment of Children (Amendment) Bill. In the constitution also there is a provision for ban on child labour. In 1958, similar law had been enacted. But even today there is no dearth of child labour in the country. According to a survey there are two crore child labourers in the country even today and according to present pace their number will further increase in coming years. It is also true that child labour problem exists not only in this country but also in many other countries. I.L.O. has also said that children less than 15 years of age should not be employed on such jobs. In our country child labour problem is very grave. It is a blot on humanity. I would like to say a few things in connection with the amending Bill.

First, the hon. Minister has made a mention about the hazardous job but no clear definition has been made in this respect. Can we not term those jobs as hazardous which the children do in villages? Today, you will witness child labourers in every corner of the country. For example, small children work in match-stick industry in Tamil Nadu. Will it not be termed as hazardous job? Similarly, children are working in carpet industry in Uttar Pradesh and Kashmir. They work for 12 to 13 hours daily there and they are compelled to work even if they feel sleepy. Can we not term it as hazardous job? Similarly, children are engaged in slate manufactures work in Madhya Pradesh. Besides, child labour is

engaged in all the hotels being run in the country to clean utensils. You can see children cleaning utensils in hotels. Can this job be not termed as hazardous? Similarly, children are exploited in agricultural work in every village and they are paid very less wages say Re 1 or Rs 2 only. In this way they are exploited and their condition worsens. Their physical and mental growth is not possible because they start-working in a very young age and in this way they cannot become successful citizens of the country. They contact diseases in their childhood itself. A 20-years old person is in the prime of his youth but they look old when they attain this age. Death rate is also increasing among them due to their exploitation.

There are certain other jobs like begging in which they are engaged. They are forced to resort to begging and they are made crippled. A law should be enacted to prevent all these things.

Enactment of law will not serve any purpose unless you have got special machinery to implement it. I feel that you have got no special machinery to detect such cases. The greatest question before us today is as to why children undertake such work. Their parents think that income of the child is an addition in family's income. I would like to give a suggestion to the hon. Minister and through you I would like to request the hon. Education Minister that 'Earn and learn' factor should be included in the proposed new education policy. Such experiments have been made in many states where children learn while doing petty jobs and they are given vocational training. In this way they earn a little to meet their expenditure on books and other articles. It is essential that in our educational policy besides giving vocational training, 'earn and learn' factor should also be included.

I also suggest that there should be Labour Advisory Boards in the Centre as well as in States. It should be the duty of the District Labour Officer to visit different places and if he finds that Child labour has been engaged somewhere, he should take action in the matter. No attention is paid towards child labour. De-

[Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat]

terrible punishment should be given particularly to a person who forces the children to resort to begging. The period of proposed imprisonment is very less. It should be increased at least to 5 years. Unless you do this, you will not be able to reduce the number of such persons. One thing more. The Central and the State Governments will also have to make arrangements for the rehabilitation of children, who will be dislodged from their respective jobs. They should be kept in hostels where they can get occupational training. Training Centres should be set up for them.

Mr. Chairman, since you have rung the bell, I shall be brief. Merely enactment of law will not serve the purpose. No social evil can be removed with the help of a law. Child Labour problem is a social problem. We are required to change our approach. Unless we do so, this problem will continue to remain. Hence, social awareness is necessary.

While concluding, I would like to say that children are precious assets of the country. It is the bounden duty of a welfare state to protect this asset. This law is not adequate in this direction. So, it needs to be amended. With these words I conclude.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Child labour problem is the biggest problem before our country and it is linked with poverty. Prior to me, many hon. Members have spoken on this problem. I would also like to reiterate their feelings.

There are many laws but the main point is how effectively they are implemented and to what extent the enforcement machinery is committed. Parliament enacts laws. But due to lack of Coordination between the centre and the States, which are supposed to implement, these laws continue to remain on paper. Factories Acts are not implemented properly. Innocent Child labour is subjected to exploitation there to the maximum extent. They are not able to even express their sufferings whereas laws are there to protect them. How can they raise their voice?

Their condition is very pitiable. You should pay attention toward this and take action to implement it with the help of the States.

I am not against any law. I would like to say what Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat has said prior to me that unless social awareness is created, too much cannot be expected in this field.

I.L.O. and W.S.O have very seriously drawn our attention towards this problem. We should always keep this in mind that this problem in our country is linked with the problem of poverty and unless the problem of poverty in our country is not solved, this problem could also not be solved. We should, therefore, always keep this in our mind and I think, the hon. Minister might be aware of the shortcomings in the implementation of law throughout the country as he is the Chairman of the Central Advisory Board and he has many sources for gathering the information. He can have better knowledge about it, because he has done a lot of work in this field and he has many achievements to his-credit. I would like to submit to him that the provision of punishment in the current law is so mild that it needs to be made more comprehensive. As many other Members have also said earlier, a comprehensive Bill should be brought before the Parliament and various aspects of child labour should be included in this law and these should be got implemented.

I would like to submit one more point that there are certain people in organised sector, who work as touts between the employer and the child labour. By hook or by Crook they persuade the parents and send their children to the employers and they pocket a major portion of their wages. It has to be considered as to how their problem could be solved and how could they be released from the clutches of the touts.

In addition, I would also like to submit that working hours for ordinary workers are less, but working hours for child labour are very much. The employers indulge in arbitrary manner and the

children are not able to protest in a proper manner. They are also not organised. I would, therefore, urge the hon. Labour Minister that a machinery at regional level should be set up which could fix working hours and their wages and might also look into other matters.

I would also like to add that arrangement should also be made for providing education and training to the working children and statutorily this responsibility should be fixed on the employers. If such a law is not enacted, then I think, no employer would come forward and say that he would make arrangements for the education of the child labour working under him.

I would also like to say one more thing that in 1978, a law was passed in this regard and a ban was imposed on the employment of child labour in any hazardous industry, but still they are being employed in the hazardous industries. There is always risk to them and they might suffer any loss and this may jeopardise their entire career. I would request the hon. Minister that a social security scheme should be formulated for the child labour engaged in hazardous industry and where they might suffer any loss of life and limb. Under such a scheme arrangement should be made for their maintenance throughout life. You should work in this direction.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

*SHRI GOPALA KRISHNA THOTA (Kakinada) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill. At a tender age when they are supposed to go to school and learn, many children in the country go to their working places to earn their livelihood. Employment at such a tender age destroys all their mental faculties. These children who work in the industries which are hazardous to health are doing so at the risk of their life. But they are compelled to work, for, they have to earn loaf or bread for their survival. These children who enter the four walls of work-

ing plane are permanently deprived of the opportunity to acquire any kind of knowledge. So, Sir, I welcome this measure which is for the benefit of those unfortunate children. By preventing them from working in industries which are hazardous to health these innocent children can now be protected from the diseases. Communicable diseases spread mainly through the children. So, in a way this Bill helps in preventing diseases from spreading among the children. Sir, there are certain drawbacks in this Bill. In the present socio-economic conditions prevailing in the country, the Government have the responsibility to take certain steps for the welfare of the children. It is sad to note that this Government instead of taking positive measures to help the society to grow, is working in the opposite direction. To take away fundamental rights one by one, envisaged in the Constitution is an example to prove it. Sir, more than half of the population are living below the poverty line. Whatever the head of the family earns, is hardly sufficient enough to feed the entire family. Thus the children are forced to take up employment. There are certain industries like safety match industry which employ mainly the children. If the children are prohibited from employment, then there are certain responsibilities on the shoulders of the Government. The Government must provide stipend to the children during the course of their education. This step will create a good impression in the minds of parents and they will encourage their children to pursue education. To control population is also the responsibility of the Government. And this is impossible as long as the parents continue to be under the impression that by producing 4 children or more they will get more income. So, by taking steps such as introducing stipend to all the school going children, the Government can bring a change in the attitude and thinking of the poor parents. It will contribute in controlling the population by creating a favourable attitude among the poor in the country.

Sir, there are millions of orphans in the country today. It is the responsibility of the Government to take care of these

*Speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

[Shri Gopala Krishna Thota]

orphans. There is no provision whatsoever in this Bill for their maintenance when these orphans are driven out of their employment, they will resort to stealing. Finally they will turn out to be hard core criminals. Because of the provisions of the Bill which invite punishment, no employer will come forward to provide employment to the children. No opportunity will be available to children except stealing to earn their bread.

Sir, we need schools, buildings teachers etc. to provide education to all the children. These facilities now available in this regard are very poor. Hence the Government should come forward in a big way to provide education to all children in the country. For that the Government should establish schools in every village in the country. All the school going children should have to be provided with food and cloth. There should be many more orphanages in the country, so that every orphan can be taken care of properly. They can thus be good citizens of this great nation.

Sir, I conclude my speech thanking you for giving me this opportunity.

[*English*]

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil) : Sir, while supporting this Amending Bill, I wish to offer a few points.

Employing child labour is one of the unpleasant practices that are followed in our country. The magnitude of the problem could be seen by the fact that one-third of the world child labour is in India. Of the estimated 52 million child labour of the world, 17 million are in India. No State in India is free from this trouble and no sector is free from the employment of child labour. The primary reason is extreme poverty of the unfortunate children and the secondary reason is profit motive of the exploiting classes. Nearly half of the people of our country live below the poverty line. The socio-economic compulsions resulting from acute poverty forced the parents to put their children to work to supplement the family income. Parents prefer them to work in

factories rather than to send them to schools:

Employers in various trades and industries prefer children to adult workers, the reasons being that they are cheap compared to adult workers and they won't create labour problems. In certain trades like carpet making they are preferred as better workers. Children have the aptitude to learn the jobs. For the works which do not involve any skill or arduous manual labour, employers engage child labour. Heinous forms of exploitation are perpetrated by the employers. The health of the working child is severely affected. In match factories children are taken from neighbouring villages in lorries and vans, and they are forced to work in unhygienic conditions and they are to handle dangerous explosives. Hard labour and malnutrition affect them with incurable disease. They are sent out of job when they are found unsuitable and sick because they are temporary workers. Similarly, in cashew factories their hands are affected and skins disfigured. They are not giving them gloves for protection and powder to prevent the skin being affected. Children are put to work for long hours from sunrise to sunset, for 12 to 14 hours. They are not making available free and compulsory education as parents prefer to send them to work instead of sending them to schools.

In respect of accidents, children are not compensated even while an accident occurs during employment or when they are on duty. There is no opportunity for them to become skilled labourers.

This amendment has limited scope. It deals only with the quantum of punishment. Comparatively stringent punishment is given. Violation of the Act could be stopped if only the penalties are made stringent. In this Amendment, though for the first offence a minimum period of three months of imprisonment is made compulsory, for a subsequent offence a period of six months of imprisonment is left to the discretion of the court for the reasons to be recorded. But there is no provision if the offence is committed again and again.

This is an amendment to the Employment of children Act of 1938, which was adopted before the commencement of the Constitution. Articles 34 and 39 of the Constitution prohibit employment of children below 15 in hazardous occupations and employment. So the employment of Children Act of 1938 has become infructuous. So, what is required is a detailed study of Articles 24, 39 and 23 of the Constitution on this aspect to deal with all sectors of child labour for the enactment of a comprehensive law on child labour. Apart from the above referred constitutional prohibition, there are several other Acts dealing with different aspects of labour. For want of time I am not mentioning the details of these Acts here. These legislations have become unrealistic and ineffective and have become paper legislations. They are flagrantly flouted. Unless the poverty stricken condition is changed, children would continue to be victims of poverty and exploitation.

17.00 hrs.

Similarly the ban on child labour would remain only on paper unless the socio economic conditions are changed:

Parents cannot protect their children because they are not financially equipped to maintain their children. It is too big a job for the Government to eliminate child labour altogether at a stretch immediately. So, the practical aspect has to be looked into. That is, either the ban has to be implemented effectively by providing economic substitution to the parents or a more realistic practical approach has to be resorted by providing them some sort of legal protection or recognition so that their interests are safeguarded and protected legally as that of other adult workers. Some sort of statutory protection has to be given to them. Now, they are not recognised as part of the work force. So, a comprehensive legislation protecting the children and bringing in welfare measures, has to be brought forward. But at the same time time-bound programme has to be evolved for gradual elimination of child labour. For the enactment of the comprehensive

legislation covering different aspects of child labour, collection of data is necessary regarding the number of children employed in different fields. For this purpose, a commission has to be appointed in this country to go into the aspects of child labour in detail. The purpose of such legislation should be security of job, reduction of the duration of working hours, reasonable remuneration, compensation when they met with accidents and also other welfare measures like education, medical facilities and nutritious food.

For the implementation of this programme, a national child welfare benevolent fund should be constituted. There should be contribution from employers, State Governments and the Central Government. That fund should be utilised for their safeguard, protection and future employment.

A scheme also has to be evolved accepting the period of child labour as apprentice labour. That would make the employers to choose these trained labourers, apart from other benefits that the children may get.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMESHWER NEEKHRA (Hoshangabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Employment of children (Amendment) Bill. I would like to congratulate and express my thanks to the hon. Labour Minister that he felt the necessity of bringing forward with a Bill and he brought forward amendments in the Bill.

As many hon. Members have said in the floor of this House that the child labour is the product of poverty and only because of poverty people send their children for working as child labour. Bidi is manufactured in our State of Madhya Pradesh and I have seen that when Bidi Act was passed, the owners of Bidi factories stalled the bidi manufacturing work done through the contractors to circumvent the law. When Bidis were manufactured in the factories the labourer used to work in the factory Premises,

[Shri Rameshwar Neekhra]

but when bidi manufacturing work was stopped in the factories and this work was handed over to the contractors labourers and minor children were engaged for the bidi manufacturing work and this attempt were made to foil that Act. When work is done in this manner, I fail to understand as to how any Act could be implemented by Government?

Until we inculcate the human feelings in the society and we create mass awakening through media and until we ask the people to take the note of the fact that if we employ any child, we are destroying his future, we would not be able to implement the Act fully.

It is a problem since time immemorial and it has been provided in Articles 24 and 39 of the constitution that children below 14 years of age would not be employed, but despite passing of so many Acts, this problem is going on increasing. Recently a survey was made by Government and 1,75,00,000 children were found working. You cannot go everywhere to stop them from working. This shows that your Labour Inspectors are not discharging their duty properly. Those people in the villages are harassed, they do not understand the law and no action is taken against the factory-owners. When the matter is taken to the Court, a decision is taken about the age. Doctor is already in league with the factory owner. He certifies that the age of the child is above 15 years. For whoms do you want to implement the Act which you have brought forward here. Act would be passed by the House, but it has to be implemented by the State Governments. After the enactment of the law, State Governments do not frame the rules. When rules are not framed, how could the Act be implemented? Our hon. Labour Minister is a great Labour leader and he is aware of all the ins and outs. He knows that mill-owner or factory owner always tries to circumvent the law. I would request the hon. Minister that a powerful machinery should be provided under the Act, which may award most stringent punishment expeditiously against these factory own-

ers who employ children. I am greatful to the hon. Minister that he has made a provision of punishment in the Act. I would also like to submit that there would be better implementation of the Act if non-cognisable offence is made cognisable. With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS
(Bhilwara): Mr. Chairman, Sir I rise to welcome Employment of children (Amendment) Bill, 1985. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Labour Minister towards one point. Through punishment has been increased through this Bill, yet a mistake has also been made. You might have gone through the proviso of this Bill. This proviso has made the entire law meaningless. You have said in the proviso to the Bill :

[English]

"provided the court, for any adequate and special reasons to be recorded in the judgement, impose a sentence of imprisonment for a term of less than six months."

[Translation]

When you have included such a proviso with this Bill, then any increase in the punishment has been rendered meaningless. This proviso has been added by your officers. Your officers are in league with the capitalists, that is why this proviso has been added to the Bill so that any influential person could go scot free with the help of the Magistrate. Your officers add which a proviso to raise the social status. What is your Labour Department doing these days. What are its activities? What is the number of those people against whom action has been taken? Your law in this regard is already in existence. It has been provided in the earlier law that if any person violates sections 3-B, 3-D or 3-E, he shall be punishable with a fine of Rs. 500. I would like to know how many persons have been punished by your officers? When not even a single person has been punished under the proviso of earlier law, in which there is already a provision of six months' imprisonment or a fine of Rs. 500 then there is no meaning of increas-

ing the amount of fine to Rs. 2000 with which a proviso has also been added. Consequently nobody would get the punishment. Every body would go scot free. This proviso empowers the Magistrate to discharge any person without any punishment. He may take a lenient view and award the punishment till the rising of the court. What is the need of having such a provision in the Bill? You have said that you have thought forward stringent measures, but the form of the Bill which you have introduced has rendered it meaningless. I would, therefore, like to draw your attention towards it and you should be wary of such officers. Labour Department has been formed for the welfare of the workers and the poor and our Government want that action should be taken in the interest of workers and the poor, action in not being taken in the interest of the workers. You may visit any place, whether it is District Headquarters or State Headquarters, you will find that officers are in league with big capitalists. Till now officers have not taken any action against these capitalists. Even today I had asked a question as to how much amount of Provident Fund E.S.I. or Compulsory Deposit has been misappropriated by these capitalists and what action has been taken against them. No action has so far been taken against them, no capitalist has been punished, nobody has been challaned so far and no capitalist has been put behind the bars. Your Labour Department does not take any action against them. Rs. 100 crores of Provident Fund which should have been deposited with the Government has been misappropriated by big capitalists. A huge amount due for payment to the workers has been misappropriated or pocketed by them. These people deduct the money from the wages of the workers, but do not deposit it with Government and your Department remains a mute spectator and does not take any action against them. When this is the situation, you may pass a plethora of Bills, but, the problem is not going to be solved. I know it fully well that you have very old links with the Labour Department and you have sympathy in your heart and mind with the course of the workers, but your Department is very inactive and does not take any action against the capitalists.

Till such a situation persists, there can not be any welfare of the workers.

I would, therefore, like to point out to Government that the law made by you would not yield results unless the implementation machinery enforces it properly. No action has been taken against those who violated laws. So, I doubt whether there will be proper implementation of this law in future also because your implementation machinery is such. You have, therefore, to think of streamlining this machinery.

You said that you want to abolish child labour, but it is not going to end because the conditions in our country are such, because we are a poor country and unless we succeed in removing poverty through the 20-point programme, we shall not be able to solve child labour problem although our Hon. Prime Minister and our Government are determined to eradicate poverty. As long as we remain poor, this problem will remain and no amount of laws will help. You have to see and you have to evolve a system to fix minimum working hours for child labourers. We find that in hotels and other places 14 to 15 hours a-day work is taken from the children in the 5 to 7 years age group. They do not have time to sleep. They are put to different kinds of tortures they face various difficulties. So, you at least fix minimum working hours for child labour so that the employers do not exploit them, so that they are not faced with any sort of accident.

You have also to fix minimum wage for them. What happens today is that they are paid the minimum wage for the maximum work. As several hon. Members have said here, you should fix Rs 7 as the minimum wage for a child labourer against Rs 11 fixed for adult so that he is not paid less than this fixed amount in any case. People prefer to employ children because they take more work from them as compared to adult labourers to pay them very less. People know very well that children do much more work than adults. The employers take mental work from them. Hence the need for fixation of minimum wage. And also there

[**Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas**]

is desperate need of making some legal provisions for their welfare security, maintenance, job-security and provision for payment of compensation in the event of any accident. You will not be able to prevent child labour, any amount of legislations you may enact, but if they get the above facilities, their standard of living will improve; they would be able to forge ahead and they will get opportunity to make progress.

Arrangement should also be made for them to be able to study during off-duty hours and pass examinations to better their career. This arrangement is imperative. I would urge the hon. Minister to bring forward some legislation in this regard. Enhacing of penalty and punishment would not help as many hon. Members have said. You bring a comprehensive Bill which should incorporate provisions for security and amenities and all that and strengthen your implementation machinery to achieve the official goal of welfare of all. You also pull your department to ensure proper implementations of the law. Only your department is in a position to ensure its implementation. This law has been made for the good of the poor, but your department has failed to enforce it properly and in turn it is benefiting the capitalists. So I would submit that you also streamline the working of your department.

With these words, I support the Bill.

[*English*]

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Though I have to support this Bill, we have to accept that the child labour cannot be totally eradicated from our country. Almost all the Hon'ble Members accept that our country is a poor country nad that chronic poverty is the cause of the child labour. With this it is impossible for us to eradicate child labour from our country.

But, we have to regulate the child labour. And that is possible. In Cottage Industry and Small Scale Industry, while labour will have to be regulated through Laws and Legislations. In the organised sector child labour should

be abolished. I say this because even in the Committee Report, it is said that only in the rural area the child labour is more than in the town area. But the exploitation of the child labour, whether done in the towns or rural areas, should be dealt with firmly.

I have to tell the Hon'able Minister at this stage that this Bill, whether it is going to help the children or not, will certainly help the officers concerned; either to harass the employers or to get tips from the employers. Therefore, the net result out of this Bill is nil. Thank God, at least in the child labour there is no trade union.

We are talking of child labour. When we are riding on the roads, whether it is national highway roads or rural highway roads, we are seeing children employed there in the hot sun. How many of our politicians or how many Ministers have asked the concerned engineers or officers as to why these children have been engaged in carrying tar in the hot sun. We are talking here, but according to our conscience we cannot say that we have done something for the children.

To face the 21st century, we have to face only two General Elections more. So, free and compulsory education from the age of four to ten is a must. When we lay this foundation now only, we can bring this Bill boldly. We should give free good to these children at least in the noon. I am not boasting my State of Tamil Nadu. Poverty will go out only if we give some food to the stomach. Therefore, free noon meal should be given to the children of the age of four to ten while they are studying. Free and compulsory education is the remedy for the future India, for the children to be free and for us to face the new 21st century.

I would again say that education should be made compulsory at least in the four major cities of India i.e., Bombay, Madras, New Delhi and Calcutta. At least here the child labour should be abolished completely. In these four cities, we have seen in the Report that even under the impact of the newly generated forces, there was an

unbroken system of rural poor migrating to the urban centre in search of livelihood. We should come forward to form a new Bombay, Madras, New Delhi and Calcutta. These four important cities should be first controlled. The child labour should be abolished both in the organised and in the unorganised sectors. Only then we can boast that new Prime Minister, the dynamic Prime Minister has done something for our children. With these, I conclude my speech.

[*Translation*]

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA (Janjgir): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Child Employment of Children (Amendment) Bill. As several hon. Members have said, it is the most essential legislation, and while going into it two things come to my mind.

Today we find that the child labour force comes from rural areas and works in cities. This shows that these are the children whose parents live below poverty line and are unable to earn their living out of their own work. They send their children through workers or otherwise to work in cities.

The second factor is our education policy. Poor also want to send their wards to schools but their resources do not allow them to bear the burden of education expenses beyond 2nd or 4th standard and, therefore, they send them to cities. It is an irony that the children who are the future citizens of the country are going from pillar to post in search of subsistence and nobody cares for their health and education. It is a very heavy obligation on humanity today.

We cannot solve all problems by making legislations. Laws were there. But as the hon. Members have already stressed, we should educate the people enjoin upon social organisation to propagate eradication of this evil, and we should also adopt strict postures. Only then shall we be able to accomplish this task.

This is an admitted fact, as the hon.

Members have said, we cannot stop child labour, but we can take measures for their welfare. In this connection, I shall put forth some suggestions. Some minimum working hours should be fixed for child labour. We should conduct a survey in this regard. They should be examined medically every month because these children grow as weak citizens due to malnutrition and become a burden on the nation. After having the survey conducted, some Government controlled hostels should be built and the financial burden should pass on to those who employ such child labour. Their medical examination and schooling should be the concern of the State.

No doubt, our task under the 20 point programme is of lifting the poor above poverty line, but it does not envisage any special programme for child welfare. I shall urge the Labour Minister : to add one more point for the welfare of children particularly those coming from rural areas who are living below poverty line. There should be positive arrangements for their education and they should get time for time for studies and the burden of education should not fall on parents. We can overcome this problem to a great extent with this legislation along with education and cooperation of social organisations.

I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. With these words I conclude.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Shanjapur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall raise two or three points in this connection as I have very little time at my disposal.

While introducing the Bill, the hon. Minister said—

[*English*]

“It has been observed that under the present Act in cases where prosecutions have been launched and convictions obtained, the punishment has been usually very light.

We have, therefore, considered it necessary to amend Section 4 of the Em-

[Dr. G. S. Rajhans]

ployment of Children Act to enhance the penalty so that it has a deterrent effect on employees who violate the provisions of the Act. We believe that this will go a long way in discouraging the employers from violating the provisions of the Act."

[Translation]

I shall be practical. Bihar was under President Rule. Bribery was rampant there prior to President rule. Following the President Rule, the bribe seekers said, "We shall now be caught, we shall now be sent to jail for longer period, so please enhance the rate of bribery." You have brought this legislation. The employer hitherto used to give Re 2 to the worker. He will now pay Rs 1. They will say, 'we shall be caught, we shall be sentenced for such period, so please bear this burden also.' Hon Minister, Sir, I am categorical and practical. This Act will prove harmful instead of advantagious.

I was pained at what my friend from West Bengal said the other day. A congressman could never utter such things. He asked Mr. Scindia to remove Bihare's because they had made the encroachments. Where do you want them to go? Settle them in Bengal or elsewhere. No reference of Bengal or Bihar has been made from the Congress side. Our friend Mamta Banerjee is called the Royal Bengal Tigress. She does not discriminate between States.

The hon. Minister had promised in June last the introduction of a comprehensive Bill. Please bring or comprehensive Bill. A reference has been made to the report of Gurupad Swamy Report. Government should incorporate the main points made in its recommendations. Child labour is not a new problem. This is a very old universal problem. Child labour was employed in textile mills in England when the industrial revolution took place. It is from there that this movement started; the trade union movement was born there. Then the need of a socially acceptable solutions to this problem was felt. Enactment of legislation is not a solution of this problem; may it be a carpet industry of Kashi or a matches industry of Shivakashi. I recollect

an incident. A riot took place in an European country. The king asked the Minister what the people wanted. The minister replied that they wanted bread. The King said "Tell the people, if bread is not available, they should have cake". The stand of hon Minister that Government enacts laws which provide square meals to the children is not proper. This stand will not benefit anybody.

Sir, I shall now narrate the conditions prevailing in North Bihar where man is facing starvation. Some middleman from Delhi, Bombay or Calcutta goes there and promises jobs to the people there. The people leaves for that place and become bonded labour later on. Sir, it is not a problem of child labour. It is a problem of bonded labour. The starved man does not care for any law. Enactment of laws will not so've the problem. There should be some alternative like vocational training.

I would like to tell the hon. labour Minister that there are a number of child labourers doing various jobs for the last 20 to 25 years? Why to look for the problem of child labour elsewhere. The whole constructions industry in Delhi engages child labour.

Provision of enhanced punishment will not solve the problem of child labour. Some economic alternative must be found out and the it should be such as is acceptable to all and it should benefit these people in real sense.

17.25 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR-DISCUSSION

[English]

Increase in Sick Industrial Units

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the House will take up Half-An-Hour Discussion. Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi to speak.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am

greatful to you that ultimately the discussion has been admitted. The sick industrial units' problem in the country is not merely related to a few units and the working class. It is positively contributing to increase the inflationary rate and directly affects the economy of the country, the growth rate, per capita income and price index, etc.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the picture, if I may narrate, is so horrible that it is high time the Government came out for taking some action. According to the answer available to my question, based on which this discussion is allowed in this House, the figure is that more than 80,000 units are sick as on June 1984 and by this time, I apprehend it would have surpassed the figure of 90,000. Apart from the sick units, there are some closed units in Engineering, Jute, Textile, Chemical plants and Plastics with an involvement of public money of more than Rs. 3.5 thousand crores in these sick units and closed units and about 4 million people are involved in earning their bread and livelihood. Just for a while you think of what would be the plight and sufferings of these people and the ultimate stake in the economy, inflationary rate and the growth rate in the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the current year's report on industry, it has been stated that during 1983-84, production from the small scale industries was estimated to be around Rs. 41,620 crores providing employment to over 84 lakh persons and export earning from this sector was estimated to be Rs. 2350 crores representing about 24% of the total exports of the country. This picture is bright, no doubt. But if you take into account of 92,000 sick units and the involvement of 3.5 thousand crores of rupees, then I personally feel that you cannot justify the brightness of your picture.

Now, I would give some specific points. I will just try to convince the Minister before he gives his reply today as to how the Government is not fulfilling its promise given in this House or at least the officers of the department are not obeying the directives of the Government. Now, the

Government had said on 23rd January in reply to a Starred Question No. 204 that for sick units revival measures will be guided in so many ways and in this connection I quote :

"The financial institutions and banks will initiate necessary corrective action for sick or incipient sick units based on diagnostic study. In case of growing sickness the financial institutions will also consider assumption of management responsible where they are confident of restoring the units to health."

Now, who is to look after these sick units ? Is it IRBI ? Are you aware of the fact that IRBI has adopted a decision for the last six months that they would give money to them but they are not ready to take the responsibility of the management which they used to do earlier. In the case of India Machinery Company of West Bengal, which made profit after IRBI took over, suddenly they changed the policy of their managerial responsibility. So, you are saying something in this House and the management is doing something separately. I would now like to place an important matter on the Table of the House. Sir, you will be surprised that in West Bengal, in my constituency, Howrah, there was unit called Kalpana Engineering Company which had become sick and it was managed by your I.R.C.I. The I.R.C.I. gave an award of certificate to the Chairman of the Unit in appreciation of the leadership qualities of the management and their staff and for improvement performance the Chairman was awarded the certificate and after 10 days the unit had become sick. Now, look at how they are functioning and how the Government policy is followed and in spite of its best desire, it is being flouted. You have said in the statement on 23rd January that they will report the matter to the Central Government. Now, who will decide the question that the unit should be nationalised or

*The speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the paper was not treated as laid on the Table.

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi]

whether any other alternate step is suggested including the workers' participation in the management in reviving the unit? Now, can you tell us how many reports have been received by the Government from the Standing Committee in regard to the recommendation of either the workers' participation in the management or taking over of the unit or nationalising the unit? On the contrary, I would refer to the West Bengal State which is the most affected State in the country in the matter of sick units, thanks to the performance of the State Government there. The freight equalisation policy which should have been withdrawn loan back has not yet been withdrawn.

Don't you realies that it is contributing to the sickness of the units? Speculation in raw material, lack of energy and power are the major factors, and more so, the lack of coordination. I would tell you one glaring example. I am sorry, I cannot blame the Minister; he is like a post master in this case. These matters are dealt with by the Finance Ministry, but unfortunately the questions are put to the Industry Ministry. I would, therefore, request him to take up the matter with the Finance Ministry.

In 1981, in this House, a guideline was announced by the Government how they would valuate the viability of the sick units. The guideline was that it was to be approved by the Small Scale Industries Development Board through a Standing Committee. The Standing Committee was to recommend the small cases. You will be shocked to know that since 1981 to 1985, the Standing Committee only operated for the textile industry and the steel industry, neither for the jute, nor for the plastic and nor for the engineering industry. Whatever recommendations were necessary they have made till today have not been known to the public, not even to the House. I say that with all confidence. Had it been known to us, what the recommendations of the Standing Committee are, we could have contributed to it. It is not known to us, May be, they have recommended for nationalisation of a few units. I would like to know the fate of the Standing Committee, which make recommendations as per the Reserve Bank guidelines.

The Government has made its policy very clear. I recall the Finance Minister's Budget speech and the Prime Minister's positive declaration that the bad management would be thrown out as bad currency. Three thousand and five hundred crores are involved in the sick units and your policy is that bad management would be thrown out as bad currency, yet you do not interfere; yet you do not appoint any Financial Director, or any Technical Director to control the production. Timely alarm was necessary for these units. If, for instance, you are providing one crore to one unit, why don't you give them a timely alarm, if you find that it is not functioning well, or its production is below the target etc. Instead, you serve the notice at the fag end. I have just quoted the example of Kalpana Engineering Unit. Similar was the case in respect of Indian Rubber, which has been donotified. You say that you are prepared to nationalise, if things are sound. Indian Machinery Company is a glaring example. It was a company which beat every private sector company in building and in manufacturing weighing bridge machines etc. and made profit, yet that was not nationalised. It is being allowed to go on and making itself sick. Who is responsible ultimately? You say something and your public financial institutions do something else. Therefore, I say that there is no coordination between the Ministry of Industry and the Ministry of Finance.

The West Bengal Assembly unanimously—all parties—stated on March 28 that the responsibility lies with both the Central Government and the State Government, whether these industries be in Maharashtra, Orissa or West Bengal. The State Government has a responsibility. I do not deny that. But, if there is no coordination between the State and the Centre in this matter involving public financial institutions' money, how do you expect that the sick industries will come up?

I got a paper on this on the eve of this session, because in this session, you were going to have a legislation for the revival of sick units. Please make

categorization. You collect money and give it entirely to the textile. That will not be justified. You categorise the amount for textile, jute, engineering, chemical, plastic industries etc. An amount of Rs. 564 crores has been spent on textile industry in the name of adding and improving the health, whereas you have given only Rs. 81 lakhs to all the States for others as incentive amount. The current report says that during 1983-84, the Central Government sanctioned Rs. 86 lakhs to the State Governments under margin money scheme, revival of sick units. It is State Governments, plural, not singular. As against this, Rs. 564 crores have been given only to textile units in Maharashtra. This is precisely the point. The malaise is being encouraged.

I would like to know, firstly, whether your Ministry in coordination with the Finance Ministry would jointly review the situation and adopt a time-bound programme to revive the sick units as per the recommendations of the State Governments, including West Bengal, as also the recommendations of the Standing Committee, if any. Secondly, will you make it a policy with the help of the financial institutions to see that during the clearance of the licences for the big projects of the private owners, or the MRTP Houses or the non-residents, it should be a compulsory obligation for them to add along with those, one or two sick units in the respective States? You may give them income tax relief; I do not mind. Provide them excise duty relief also, so that the burden on the government exchequer will be lesser. Can such a policy be thought of? I am saying this because the non-residents are coming in a big way with all their moneys in the Swiss Bank and here and there. Why do you not compel them to take up sick units also, so that while giving them relief on the one hand, you can get rid of them too? But you are not doing it. Kindly think about it. Thirdly, a special fund may be created for the rehabilitation and refinancing scheme for the sick units, specially for the State of West Bengal. I say this because this is the State which gave a lead to Indian industry once upon a time. Today, the

same State is a burning *ghat* of all industries. During 1969-70, there was the crisis of violence. Now, there is the crisis of power. I do not like to bring in politics here because we can fight politically, but that is a different issue. But ultimately, what will be the fate of the workers and those consumers who get the products?

We have not yet decided about the small scale industries policy for supply of raw material. On a same day, you give some financial support to Birlas and Goenkas as well as to the small scale enterprises. If Birlas and Goenkas do not pay off their dues in time, it does not matter. They can go and appeal in a court of law. But, if these small scale units, when they instal their units, have to wait for six to eight months to get the electricity and to send their products into the market about one year time. Why don't you pursue the matter with the Finance Minister and see that till their products come into the market, no interest is levied on them? Otherwise they just cannot survive. It is impossible for them to survive. These are the fundamental points and if you go deep into them, then only there is a possibility of reviving the sick units. I am afraid that the policy that you have adopted in your Ministry is not being reciprocated by the Finance Ministry. Then, there is always a clash between the lead bank and the public finance institutions. If the United Bank of India agrees to give money, the IRBI says 'no'. If the IRBI sanctions a project, the UBI does not give any help. How can you solve this? Do you know the amount of huge cash losses? Suppose my scheme is for Rs. 5 crores, with the modernisation part by IRBI and working capital part by UBI. Do you know the kind of corruption that is prevailing in these public finance institutions and the banks? You go on talking about terrorists and tycoons. The biggest terrorists are the nationalised banks. What do they do? They connive among themselves. Suppose I am a private party and I have an eye on some good plant, I will influence the officers in the bank not to release the working capital for it within six months, in spite of the fact that it has been sanctioned. Such a huge loss of cash will be incurred that

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi]

it cannot be compensated or made up within one year. I can cite the example of hundreds of units like this in Bengal which are destroyed because of this policy of the banks. You have to go very deep into it. Merely issuing a statement is not enough. I beg you—not merely appeal to you—to kindly discuss this with the Finance Minister seriously. Our Prime Minister is determined to fight this menace. Why do you not give some time to it and find that these are implemented properly. In West Bengal, for instance, if things continue like this, I do not know what will happen. West Bengal is sitting on a volcano. A time will come, if you do not solve the problem now, when a crisis will come from the workers and that too of such a magnitude that it will be beyond your control. Now there is time and kindly intervene because a time-bound programme can solve the problem. If not thousand of units, make at least a hundred units viable by a time-bound programme. That way, you can do justice to the State and to the various other units. I will again remind you not to allow the entire money for a selective industry, say a textile lobby or a sugar lobby. You be generous to everyone who suffered the most.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I appreciate the concern which has been expressed by hon. Minister Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi. The figures and the data on sick units are really disturbing and this increase in the number of sick units is more significant when we compare the figures of 1982 and of latter years with 1981 figures.

The sharp increase has been mainly because the State Bank of India included Small Scale Units in Protected Recalled Accounts in its list of sick units which were not included in the data furnished earlier. Although the number of sick industrial units has been increasing from year to year in real terms, the Incidence of sickness expressed as percentage of loans, to outstanding credit has been

constant around 8 per cent over the last three years. But, as I stated earlier, we have reason to worry about it and we should do whatever best is possible and ensure that the units which can become viable in future, they are restored back to health.

Sir, Government has issued policy guidelines for guidance of Central Ministries, the State Governments and Financial Institutions in October, 1981 for the revival and rehabilitation of potentially viable units. The salient features of the policy guidelines, I do not think, there is need to go into details, you have already quoted from the guidelines, these guidelines are there.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Guidelines are not followed by the Banks, that is my point.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Well, so many agencies are involved for implementing these guidelines and the Government keeps constantly monitoring how these guidelines are being implemented. Wherever, we receive complaints that the guidelines are not followed, if they concern the financial institutions, then we take up the matter with the Finance Ministry; if they concern the agencies of the State Government, then we take up the matter with the State Governments. But so many agencies are involved.

The specific question which Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi has asked is whether you would like to sit with the Finance Minister and sort out all these problems?

I would like to assure the hon. Member, that it is because of the joint efforts of these Ministries—Finance and Industry and Government as a whole that not only these policy guidelines have been issued, but various other measures have also been taken, so that these sick units can be revived. For instance, as the hon. Member quoted from the Budget speech of the Finance Minister, now there is a proposal for creation of a specific authority, to deal more effectively with the sick industries and this will be in the nature of a

financial institution which will go into other causes of the sickness also. About this, the hon. Member has made this suggestion whether Government will consider the proposal to make it compulsory on the new entrepreneurs to amalgamate sick units with their new enterprises? There is already a scheme and Government have provided certain concessions to assist revival of sick units without direct interventions.

For this, the Government have amended the Income Tax Act in 1977 by addition of Section 72(a) by which tax benefits can be given to the healthy units when they take over the sick units by amalgamation with a view to reviving them. The tax benefit is in the form of carryforward of the amalgamated business losses and unprovided depreciation of the sick units by the healthy companies after amalgamation. A scheme for provision of margin money to sick units in the small scale sector on soft terms, to enable them to obtain necessary funds from banking and financial institutions, to implement their revival schemes has been introduced from 1st January 1983.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : From 1983 or 1985 ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : I am sorry I won't be able to give that now, but I will be able to give it later.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Make it compulsory for the non-resident investments.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : About the Special Fund for financing sick units, I have already stated that Government is proposing to set up a body to deal more effectively with the sickness in industries.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : With a time-bound programme.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : That aspect will be taken into account. I am sure that while making their programme, this new body will surely keep this suggestion in their

be a time-bound programme. Otherwise, there will be no use doing it.

Once again I can assure the hon. Member that Government shares the concern which has been expressed by him, and that we will do whatever best is possible to see that we restore at least the viable units back to health.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : My question has not been answered. One question was : Government is saying that the public financial institutions will also take over managements, wherever necessary. But IRBI, a public financial institution, has changed its policy. They say 'No, we are not going to take over management. We are only giving money.' What is your answer in this matter ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : The hon. Member is right. That is the policy guideline, but he will appreciate that the number of sick units is so large that even for IRBI it will not be feasible to take over the management of all these sick units.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Not all, but selected ones.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : We are not deviating. If some cases where the financial institution is backing out come to his notice, we will again take up the matter with the financial institution concerned; and as I have stated, there is a new proposal for setting up a new specific authority, which will take care of this subject.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are four Members in the list. I think Mr. Das Munsi was quite exhaustive. So, I would request other hon. Members to be brief and only put questions.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West) : I am happy that the issue is being discussed when the entire working class of West Bengal has decided to observe a token strike. Nine Central trade unions, including the INTUC have called this token strike. On this day in the next month there will be a strike in West Bengal. The entire working class

[Shri Ajay Biswas]

ing the strike: and the Minister has heard what has been said by Mr Das Munsi. So, the problem of sickness in industry is a matter of concern to all the Members in this House.

I think the figures given in the reply of the Minister are final ones. According to him, in 1981 the total sickness in the small scale industry was 26,758.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN :
It was Total.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : In 1982, the figure was 60,173, and in 1983, 80,110. According to the available data collected by the Reserve Bank of India, the number of sick industrial units assisted by the banks will be more than 80,000; I think it will be more than 95,000. So, you must understand the gravity of the problem. According to the RBI, what are the reasons for this? 52 per cent units fell sick due to mismanagement and diversion of fund; 23 per cent fell sick due to recession; 14 per cent fell sick due to faulty management; 9 per cent fell sick due to power cut and only 2 per cent fell sick due to labour dispute.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : What is the local government doing there? Are they sleeping?

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : It is the duty of the Central Government. All members particularly from West Bengal are concerned about it. *Anand Bazar* reads as follows :

"The Secretary of the INTUC, Mr. Bhiwani Paul said in a statement that the MPs particularly Congress I from West Bengal assured the people before Parliamentary elections that they would try to revive or open their sick mills and they are also trying."

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Their government is based on sick government.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : I am telling you, even Congress I MPs are also

concerned about the sickness of industry in West Bengal. They met the Minister, and we, the left party, also try to do it.

In Tripura, there is a jute mill. Today, we have to pay bank interest yearly more than Rs. 1 crore. It is a small concern, and we borrow loan from the banks, particularly the financial institutions, and they charge 14 per cent, 15 per cent and 16 per cent interest; if the banks and the financial institutions charge such a high rate of interest, then how the sick industry will revive? So, definitely, the banks and financial institutions have a role to play to revive the sick industry. I hope the Minister will give a categorical reply to my questions. I request the government to properly review the role of RBI and other banks and financial institutions with the object of making these institutions effective instruments in the revival of those sick units. (b) Will the Indian Government direct the banks and the financial institutions to provide need-based working capital for running sick industrial units? (c) Will the Union Government direct the RBI not to insist on State Government guarantee in providing finance to sick units for the revival of which the RBI has been constituted?

18.00 hrs.

The last question is a very important one because it concerns a very serious matter.

Everywhere the pre-takeover liabilities of banks and financial institutions should be totally protected along with interest when the proposal is initiated by the State Government for nationalisation. The banks give money to the private owners and when the State Government is going to nationalise it, this burden also the State Government bear. This pre-takeover liability is a very serious problem. I want to know whether the Union Government will drop this condition so as to help the State Governments to take over the sick industries.

These are my specific questions and I want specific answers to them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please send your list of questions to Minister.

Shri Harish Rawat.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr Chairman, Sir, the condition of small and medium scale industries is causing anxiety. In Uttar Pradesh also most of the small and medium scale industries are sick. Lakhs of workers are employed there. These workers have in a way become unemployed fully or partially. Government should take steps before the situation deteriorates. The area which I represent here is a special incentive district. In that district, people established industries on the basis of the various incentives which were declared there. At present they are lying closed or are in the process of being closed. When the entrepreneurs are asked to establish industries then at Time the State Government declare a number of incentives. But it is the work of agencies of different State Governments to make available incentives in time. They do not regard it as their social responsibility because they think that establishment of industries is a job of Industry department. It is also their responsibility to ensure that the industry survives. Most of the industries get sick from the beginning because they do not get land and the Revenue department does not cooperate. If they get land then the problem of electricity arises. The electricity department does not act promptly. If the power is made available then the financial institution create difficulties. They do not help in the matter. The problem of raw material and the marketing is also there. I shall not talk of technical guidance. The hon. Minister knows what kind of infrastructure they have for it. I do not want to waste the time of the House by dwelling on this point. I do not want to cause further anxiety in the mind of the hon. Minister. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many small and medium scale industries have been revived in the different States. If the hon. Minister gives data about it, then I think that out of the Sick industries, what to talk of one per cent, even 0.5 per cent

industries have not been revived. Such is the distressing situation prevailing. What are you going to do in this respect. Have you undertaken study of such industries, statewise, which can be revived. If any study has been undertaken, whether some programme will be formulated based on this study for nursing these industries. For the implementation of the programme effectively and in a coordinated manner would he take up the matter with the Finance Ministry so that the Financial Institutions come forward to help them. I would, therefore, like to know what type of programme you are going to formulate in this regard?

[English]

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA (Barh) : I want to know as to when the data in respect of small scale industrial units in Orissa for the period ending 30 June, 1984 will be available with the Reserve Bank of India. As we see, the number of sick industrial units in the country is increasing day by day. As per data given by the hon. Minister in answer to Starred Question No. 208 dated 6.8.85 though the increase in sick industrial units is slow for the last two years yet the figure of 83597 sick units in the country as in June, 1984 is also a big problem for industries in the country. May I know the criteria for announcing an industrial unit as sick industrial unit and what steps Government had taken to re-open these sick units? How many sick industrial units are there in Bihar and out of them how many had been re-opened upto January, 1985?

The tax benefits on merger of non-viable companies with the healthy ones under Section 72-A of the Income Tax Act are not sufficient. Therefore, these tax benefits may be increased. May I know the quantum of levy quota for sick cement units in the States of UP and Bihar? What suggestions Government have received from various State Governments for take over of sick units? Please give state-wise details with specific attention to Bihar State.

What benefits regarding job security

[*Shri Prakash Chandra*]

etc. are given to the employees of sick industrial units after their take over by the Government? In the end I would like to request the Government to solve the problem of sick industrial units in the country so that production may be increased and the industries which are the backbone of a developing country, would not suffer on production.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. chairman, Sir, first, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what specific directions are being given to the State Governments and the industries to avoid sickness in the industries so that such situation does not arise which may result in the sickness of industry. It is a fact that the number of sick industries is increasing at present. But what specific measures the Government is going to take to improve the situation in future not to allow the further increase in the number of sick industries. You have, of course, issued guidelines and it seems that those guidelines are being flouted. May I know what steps are being taken against the officers who are found guilty in this matter?

Secondly, as you have stated, you are going to set up New Specific Authority very early. What will be the powers of the Authority and how much funds it will have? What type of Authority will it be and what will be its role in improving this condition of sick industries? What specific steps will it take? All these points may be answered in detail.

Thirdly, in my constituency some dyeing and printing industries have caused pollution problem. Whenever pollution problem arises, treatment plants are needed to be established to contain it. The small and medium scale industries are not in a position to set up these treatment plants. May I know whether the Central Government or the concerned State Governments or any other authority is ready to help them in this regard so that they set up treatment plant to prevent pollution.

And if these treatment plants are not

installed or if conditions to instal them are not created, it would further add to the pollution and no more industries could be set up in future. It has already been pointed out that if these treatment plants are not installed, the setting up of industries will be discouraged. It is a good that such industries should be discouraged. But I would like to ask what provisions are being made to get treatment plants installed in the industries which are creating pollution. If there is no provision for treatment plants, the pollution will go on increasing and the industries will continue to grow sick. I would, therefore, like you, to throw some light on Government's intention in this regard and the steps that are proposed to be taken.

Fourthly, some light may also be thrown on the progress made in the rehabilitation and revival of potentially viable units as also the steps proposed to be taken to make further progress in this field.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister will reply now (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : I had given my notice before Question Hour, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, the Minister will reply now

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Why not, Sir? There are some important points which I have to raise (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, your name is not there

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : It could not be considered as intimation was received after the commencement of the sitting of the House. That is the endorsement made by the office. I am very sorry I cannot allow you

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I had given notice before Question Hour. You please find out. I have some important questions to raise.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no. I have read out the endorsement of the office . . .

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Why not, Sir? 2,000 workers are going to die in my constituency. I should be allowed to say something about them.

MR. CHIARMAN : After the Minister has given the reply, I will see.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : Mr. Chairman is saying that after I have finished the reply, you can raise your point.

Sir, I am thankful to Shri Ajoy Biswas, Shri Harish Rawat, Shri Prakash Chandra and Vridhi Chander Jain Ji, for the concern about the sick industry which they have expressed. I also understand the pain of Kumari Mamata Banerjee because, for instance, the points which Shri Ajoy Biswas has raised, were part of the memorandum which was presented by the Member of the Legislative Assembly and the Members of Parliament from West Bengal to the Industry Minister, my senior colleague.....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Are you prepared to hear Kumari Mamta Banerjee's question also so that you may cover her question also in your reply ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Yes, Sir, I have no objection.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Then come on, you put your question.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that a large

section of the industries in West Bengal are closing down. This is a very serious problem. In my constituency itself, the Steel and Allied Products Ltd. is under lock out since 1979-80. As a result of this, the families of about 2,000 workers are now going to die.

Already some workers have lost their lives and some are on way to death. They are on way for starvation. I would like to know whether the Government has a proposal to overcome this situation, because I have already met the West Bengal Chief Minister, Jyoti Basu...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sorry. This is not the way.

AN HON. MEMBER : If you allow her, then others also should be allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not relevant. So, the hon. Minister may kindly continue.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN . The basic point raised by the hon. Members are same. The point is that this large number of sick industrial units is a cause of concern not only from the viewpoint of employment of those who are working there, but also from the point of view various other angles.

As I said earlier, the very purpose of the guidelines which we have issued to various Ministries, the State Governments and the financial institutions is that we can ensure that all these units which can become viable in future can be restored back to health.

As I said earlier, we are going in this direction in close coordination with the Finance Ministry, and financial institutions and we are also seeking cooperation of the State Governments, because that is most important. It is the State Government which are basically responsible for the industrialisation of their respective States. With the cooperation of all

[Shri Arif Mohammad Khan]

these agencies we are trying to see that we are able to achieve our goal and we are able to restore as many sick units back to health as possible.

Regarding the banks providing working capital and the IRBI taking guarantees from the State Governments, I would like to say that the concerned agencies have to take their own decisions.

Shri Ajoy Biswas has spoken about the bank guarantee. Here I would like to say that the IRBI asked for the State Government guarantee only in cases where the State Government insists the IRBI to finance non-viable units. This is done after taking into consideration various other factors and where the IRBI considers that a particular unit is not going to become viable and the State Government insists IRBI to assist those units. In those cases the IRBI insists for the State Government guarantee.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
Discrepancy will come in cases where the State Governments are...

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :
Suppose, if a State Government itself is not viable.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN :
Then it is a different question. IRBI is a financial institution and they have got their own experts.

(*Interruptions*)

We have taken up this matter not only with the Finance Ministry, I have repeated many times in the course of this discussion that this is a continuous process and we want the conditions to become, more and more liberal, so that we are in a position to help the sick units more effectively.

I would like to say a word about the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India. This was established under the Companies' Act in 1971 at the instance of the Government of India for the purpose of rehabilitating ailing industrial units.

In order to overcome the inherent difficulties which have been faced by the

IRCI during the last 13 years of its existence which have tended to inhibit its efforts to rehabilitate and reconstruct sick industrial units, Government have converted it into Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India. The IRBI has been invested with effective powers, including powers to take over the management, lease-out or sale of the undertaking as a running concern, prepare schemes for reconstruction by scaling down the liabilities, etc.

Out of 245 companies assisted by IRBI, 186 (accounting for 78% of credit to sick units) have been revived and 59 companies accounting for 22% of credit are incurring losses.

In regard to management of sick units, the policy is in accordance with the guidelines which have been issued to them. Shri Das Munsi has stated that in many cases they are not agreeing to follow the guidelines. We can look into such cases again. We can see in such cases what can be done.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :
It is okay.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN :
Shri Virdhi Chander Jain has asked about the new policy which we are going to formulate. I shall deal with it in detail. The hon Finance Minister had announced in his Budget speech that a machinery will be constituted which will look after the sick industries in a better way and rejuvenate them. A proposal is under the consideration of the Government as to what can further be done effectively in this regard.

[*English*]

Very actively this is being considered. Very soon, I hope, we will be able to come to the House with this legislation.

SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA
(Contai) : Will it be in this session ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN :
It may be.

[English]

About the interest rate structure for financing of industrial units, I think, this point was raised by Shri Harish Rawat and Shri Ajit Biswas.

Interest rate for the financing of industrial units is determined considering a variety of factors.

Concessional rate of interest is offered for setting up of units by technical entrepreneurs or in backward areas.

As far as the sick units are concerned, the IRBI is operating a Refinance Scheme through the State Financial Corporations for the rehabilitation of small industries.

Under this scheme, assistance is extended to the borrowers at the concessional rate of 10 per cent.

[Translation]

The hon. Member Shri Prakash wanted to know the number of such units in Orissa and Bihar.

[English]

The question was: How many sick units are there in the large scale sector and in the small scale sector? That possibly he had asked me. I don't know if I have the figure separately available with me. But regarding 1982 and upto June 1983, the figures are here. If you want to get figures for some more years, then, I will be supplying them. I will collect the information and supply the same to the hon. Member. (Interruptions) In Orissa, in 1982, the total number was 1438. Large sick units were 3. This 1438 was the number of SSI sick units. In Bihar 2504 were the SSI sick units. Large sick units were 13 in number.

[Translation]

Shri Harish Rawat had asked about the number of sick industries which have been revived? The data pertaining to I.R.B. is not with me. But according to my information 5,099 sick industries were rejuvenated in 1982 while in 1983 the number of revived industries was 8,763. As I have stated earlier the basic thing is

the same which all the Members have stated. The hon. Member Mamata Banerjee has asked about the units located in her constituency. This information is not with me at present but I shall make it available to her. The basic thing is that all the hon. Members have expressed concern on the hardships being caused by the sickness of these units which is affecting employment opportunities as well as our national economy.

[English]

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : A condition has been imposed about pre-takeover liabilities.

[Translation]

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : I can only say that the Central Government is not only concerned about this problem but is trying level best...

[English]

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Without any result.

[Translation]

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Whatever may be the results, I have just told you the number of sick units which have been rejuvenated. Regarding West Bengal I may submit that previously I was representing such area where there were a number of sick industrial units. That is why I appreciate the anxiety which the hon. Member has expressed. We are taking our level best that the Guidelines and the directions issued by the Central Government are followed strictly and with the cooperation of financial institutions and the State Government and the Central Government, efforts are being made to make these sick industries viable which can be rejuvenated.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.28 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Tuesday, August 13, 1985 Savana 22, 1907 (SAKA)