

संसदीय विषयावधि

Eighth Series, Vol. XXVIII; No. 44

Monday, May 4, 1987
Vaisakha 14, 1909 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Eighth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXVIII contains Nos. 41 to 50)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 6.00

C O N T E N T S

[*Eighth Series, Vol. XXVIII, Eighth Session, 1987/1909 (Saka)*]
 No. 44, Monday, May 4, 1987/Vaisakha 14, 1909 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, May 4, 1987/Vaisakha 14,
1909 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri P. Kolandaivelu.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Yes, Sir. Just come.

MR. SPEAKER: You are caught in the nick of time.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Yes, Sir. Question No. 880.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

High Power Transmitters in All AIR Stations

*880. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the shortage of wave lengths of the radio stations, the programmes of the All India Radio are not being received clearly;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to set up high power transmitters in all the radio stations in the country;

(c) whether Government propose to import high power transmitters from foreign countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) No, Sir. The AIR transmitters are serving the areas well for which these have been installed.

(b) No, Sir. However the power of a number of Medium Wave and Short Wave transmitters is proposed to be upgraded to High power, during the 7th Five Year plan (1985—90).

(c) and (d). 4 Numbers of 500 KW SW Transmitters and 2 Numbers of 250 KW SW Transmitters are proposed to be imported during the 7th Five Year Plan 1985—90).

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Sir, now-a-days in our country only the low power transmitters are being installed and because of that, from district to district, from taluk to taluk, even the people are not able to hear the radio broadcast properly. Moreover, the medium wave transmitters in almost all the stations are covering only 10 kms. or so. But we are able to hear the broadcast programmes made from Sri Lanka and BBC which are thousands of miles away. I want to put the question to the hon. Minister whether there is any possibility of changing all the transmitters in the country from 10 kilo watts to 100 kilo watts so that people may be able to hear the news properly. It is important because it is the best medium in order to send message from one place to another. Is there any possibility of changing all the transmitters in this country with regard to radio stations?

SHRI A.K. PANJA: There is possibility for all the radio stations but it has to be done gradually. Therefore, at present, 96

stations are operating. At the end of the 7th plan, there will be 105 new radio stations. At present, we have taken up 22 medium wave stations and from the range of 1, we have increased it to somewhere 100, somewhere 200 or 300, according to the specifications given.

So far as the short wave is concerned, we have taken up upgradation of 16 numbers of such stations from 2.5 K.W. up to 50 and 100 K.W.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Recently I have drawn the attention of the hon. Minister under Rule 337 to my Constituency where the district headquarter in Periyar district is without a radio station. But the hon. Minister has given the reply stating that they are going to instal it in Nilgiri where there are no people at all. Shri R. Prabhu, our hon. Minister is there. He is representing the Constituency. But anyhow they want to instal it in the hill station. But I have already requested the hon. Minister to instal it in crowded areas where more and more people are living. (*Interruptions*). Periyar district in Perundurai taluk is the best place as far as elevation is concerned. The climate is also suitable for radio station. There is a radio station in Coimbatore. Coimbatore and Periyar are nearly 100 KM far away. So, the people are unable to hear even the farmers programme and other programmes. Moreover, Periyar district is a completely agricultural area. (*Interruptions*). I request the hon. Minister to instal a radio station in Periyar district at least during the period of the Seventh Five Year Plan, if not now.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: So far as my hon. Member's Constituency is concerned. I have already answered whatever is possible under Rule 377. But so far as Nilgiri is concerned, the hon. Member only found one citizen, Mr. Prabhu. But besides the hon. Minister Mr. Prabhu, there are other people and, therefore, Nilgiri has also been taken up.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the decision to install a high-power transmitter in Jaisalmer and Barmer the border area of Rajasthan, was taken one year ago but progress has been very slow in this regard. Will he arrange to install that high-power transmitter at the earliest that is, within one year, so that people living in the border area can also watch the programmes on television. Secondly, the programmes relayed from Pakistan can be seen and heard in our country. Will you formulate some policy by which Indian programmes can also be viewed and heard by the people of Pakistan?

[*English*]

SHRI A.K. PANJA: As I have already stated during the debate, the border areas have been taken as a priority and I have already informed the hon. Member about the progress of the two places he just now mentioned.

SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU: May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that from Calcutta radio station, no programme is heard in Delhi radio station? Will he do something to see that we can hear at least Bengali news in Delhi here?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A.K. PANJA: There is no provision for having news from Calcutta to Delhi. But Delhi, of course, transmits some of the language news but that is given on short-wave length which does not touch the areas over Delhi, except at target places. As some of the hon. Members have already mentioned about this difficulty of not having not only Bengali news but also news in other regional languages, I had a discussion with my officers and they are exploring you what arrangement would be made. But, at present, no such thing could be done.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Panja, whenever I have gone out, leading the delegation, there has been a general feeling from our

members outside that they do not get our transmissions from India on the external services. Will you take care of that? Wherever I have gone, they told me that they cannot hear it...

SHRI A.K. PANJA: We have the External Service transmission...

MR. SPEAKER: That should be powerful enough.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: I will certainly look into that, if places and mentioned.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is just for your information.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

Alternative Crop to Wheat

*881. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an alternative crop to wheat has been suggested to the farmers in view of the plentiful production of wheat and the farmers not getting remunerative price for it;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this direction keeping in view the interests of the farmers?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): (a) Diversification of area from wheat to alternate crops is being advocated in areas where wheat sowing is

being done with limited irrigation facilities, besides delayed sowing conditions and rainfed conditions where wheat cultivation is uneconomical.

(b) Alternate crops like Rabi oilseeds and pulses are being advised.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) Farmers are being encouraged to take up oilseeds crops like Mustard, Toria-Gobhi, Sarson, Safflower and Sunflower through supply of inputs, laying out of field trials, and procurement of the produce through support price mechanism.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Sir, in the report by Dr. K.S. Labhana, Additional Commissioner (Oilseeds) in the Union Ministry of Agriculture, he said that the profitability of Gobhi, Sarson in fields vacated by paddy, toria and sugarcane is higher than that of wheat in certain areas of Punjab and Haryana. The Minister in his reply has said: "besides delayed sowing conditions and rainfed conditions where wheat cultivation is uneconomical". wheat cultivation is uneconomical. This is the point which he has conceded. My point is that in Punjab and Haryana, the wheat cultivation is becoming uneconomical because the land has been fully exhausted and moreover, the wheat lying in godowns for the last four years has not been lifted by FCI and other agencies. Will the hon. Minister assure us that he is taking a special programme to convince the farmers of Punjab and Haryana for diversification and going in for alternative crops to wheat? Are you taking certain special programmes or having certain earmarked areas in Punjab and Haryana for this purpose?

DR. G.S. DHILLON: The hon. Member has just said that wheat growing in Punjab is becoming uneconomic. I do not agree with this. But I agree with him that the area and production are much more than the required, sometimes. So, we appointed a Study Team on it and Dr. Johl, Vice-Chancellor of the Ludhiana University

made a report on it. Now, he is the Chairman of the Agricultural Cost and Prices Commission. He has advised that wheat require atleast 10 irrigations whereas the other crops.....

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: That is the point I said....

DR. G.S. DHILLON: I am going to answer. Why are you interrupting?.. The oilseeds require less number of them. Irrigation in Punjab is 85 per cent, much more than any other State. Dr. Johl says that we could divert a part of the area to production of other crops and he has suggested horticulture, he has suggested dairying, and he has suggested more diversion to fodder. I think, what he has suggested is, to a large extent, correct.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: My point is this. How can his answer to the question be right when the Minister's approach is that wheat-growing in Punjab and Haryana has not become uneconomical, when he is not sure, when he has not been fully informed by his officers that wheat-growing in Punjab and Haryana has become uneconomical. The very fact, when he says that wheat needs 10 irrigation periods and other crops need only two or three, is itself a proof that wheat-growing has become uneconomical. So, I join issue with him. The Minister should satisfy the House how he is convinced that wheat-growing in Punjab and Haryana is not uneconomical. I can say with all the statistics that wheat-growing in Punjab and Haryana is uneconomical. People are fed up with wheat-growing; they are not getting remunerative prices. I join issue on this point.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: I am very much amused over the analysis put up by him. Besides being a Minister of this Department, I am a farmer myself.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: I am also a farmer.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Another farmer is sitting there.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: He is the leader.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: As far as our studies go, wheat is not uneconomical. But the Johl Committee which was appointed by the Government of Punjab, your Government there, have recommended that, looking to the future needs, we could have some alternative pattern of cropping, and the pattern he has recommended, I have just now mentioned to you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think, wheat production is becoming uneconomical not only in Punjab and Haryana but also in other parts of the country and in such circumstances, it is but natural for the farmers to go in for some alternate crop but till now they are incapable of taking up some other cropping pattern. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether in view of the requirements of the country as a whole, the fluctuating market and the imbalanced production, he will present some such balanced agricultural production programme to see that such conditions are not created, market prices are stabilised, production becomes stable and the question of alternative crop pattern does not arise? Will the hon. Minister consider formulating any such programme?

[*English*]

DR. G.S. DHILLON: I replied to the first question because the background was given only about Punjab. But the reply to the question about Punjab may not be applicable to many other areas because there the irrigation is very scanty, limited. I quite agree that where irrigation is low, wheat production may not be very economical there. Where there are only three or four irrigations available instead of eight or ten required in the case of wheat, we have suggested that alternative crop pattern should be followed like oilseeds and all that. We have set up some cropping pattern. If the Speaker allows me two minutes

more, I can read out. These are alternatives: One, Autumn Potato and Mustard; (2) Autumn cane & Mustard/Toria; (3) Turia & Gobi Sarson and Summer Moong; (4) Toria and Sunflower/Sugarcane; (5) Toria Spring Groundnut; (6) Toria followed by Water Melon and others. So, these are different agro-climatic conditions and we have suggested that by rotation.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Sir we are importing so much of edible oils in our country and also as Mr. Ramoowalia has said that the wheat production in Punjab is more uneconomic. At this juncture, the Minister can give the House an assurance that oilseeds production will be encouraged in the States of Punjab, Haryana and other parts of Andhra Pradesh.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: Sir I never agreed with Mr. Ramoowalia that it is uneconomic. But, I have no objection if Mr. Ramoowalia advises his Government to take over to oilseeds and other cropping pattern. So. is the case in Haryana. Both are highly wheat intensive areas. But the irrigation is so much enough that instead of coming down we can have other pattern more preferably in other States where the irrigation level is low.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr Ramoowalia thinks that his Government has become uneconomic.

MR. SPEAKER: Ramoowaliaji should have drawn attention to this fact that oversaturation by water both these crops paddy as well as wheat are giving a new problem of water-logging. I remember that in my area it was 100 feet when I left college in 1945. Now, water-level has come to only 5 feet. Even by diversification, this salinity will come. So, you have to take care of that problem of drainage and everything.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: That is the problem which I am facing. You did not face from that perspective.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: We are not satisfied with the reply.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Sir, let us have a debate.

MR. SPEAKER: We can have it because this salinity will cause problem. We shall have some debate.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: Mr. Speaker, he says, I have not given satisfactory reply. When he was there that was not the problem. When I visited that constituency it was very much there. This is the reply.

MR. SPEAKER: I am voicing the grievance of his constituency. (*Interruptions*) That is part and parcel of the country. When the water level comes up it will destroy even the fruit trees. They do not require wet field.

[*Translation*]

Provision of Material Components for Famine Relief Programme

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

(a) whether Government pay more emphasis on the permanent construction works under the famine relief programme;

(b) whether Government do not provide any material components required for the permanent construction works;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government propose to modify the policy and provide help to backward areas in the form of material components; and

(e) if so, the time and the manner in which it is proposed to be provided for?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

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

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have issued guidelines from time to time to the State Government advising them to take up such works under drought relief programmes which would result in the creation of productive assets to enhance the capability of the affected people and areas to withstand drought better in future.

(b) and (c). The Government of India provide annually to the State Governments 50 per cent of the margin money of Rs. 240.75 crores to assist the States in meeting the expenditure on relief and rehabilitation following natural calamities. The 8th Finance Commission had felt that "in the ordinary course it should be possible for the States to cope with a natural calamity without having to seek any further assistance from the Centre". Despite this the Government of India have been supplementing the resources of the State Governments to enable them to meet the situation caused by drought. For employment generation programmes the Central Government give assistance for the full cost of the wage component as per notified minimum wages. It is expected that the State Governments would provide material component from their own resources under on-going plan and non-Plan Schemes.

(d) No. Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply which has been given is very unsatisfactory. The works relating to irrigation, roads and soil conservation, etc. are of permanent nature and are necessary for creation of productive assets. For all these permanent works,

material components ranging from 40 to 50 per cent are required. If some State remains in the grip of famine for one year, the State Government can provide material components. But if famine conditions continue for two, three or four years, then, under such situation, it becomes difficult for the State Governments to provide material components for the works of productive and permanent nature which are required to be carried out. Will the Central Government adopt a generous policy in regard to providing the material components required for such works of permanent nature?

[English]

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: So far as employment generation is concerned, there is no provision for the material component under the revised norms which are applicable and which came into force from 1.7.1986. We provide hundred percent assistance for the employment generation for 25 days in a month. That is given to the State Government. For the works which are of durable nature, productive nature, the State Government has to find out their own resources, from planned or non-planned resources. There is another component in the relief assistance and that is the drinking water supply. In that component we do give money for material component also.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: The hon. Minister's reply is not satisfactory. He should know that even in regard to drinking water supply, assistance is provided to the advanced plan.

In this connection, my second question is that out of Rs. 240.75 crores, Rajasthan has been provided only Rs. 16.75 crores as a margin money. How can Rajasthan tackle the famine situation with this amount?

Secondly, you do not follow the recommendations of the 7th and the 8th Finance

Commissions. The 8th Finance Commission has stated:

[English]

"The 7th Finance Commission also added that where a calamity of a rare severity, it might be necessary for the Central Government to extend assistance to the States concerned on a scale even more liberally than suggested by the 8th F.C."

[Translation]

As per the recommendations of the 7th and 8th Finance Commissions, the Central Government should extend special assistance and even 100 per cent assistance in case of a calamity of a rare severity. Will he extend this assistance? The Centre has released only 3 1/2 lakh metric tonnes of foodgrains although Rajasthan Government had demanded 5 lakh metric tonnes. Will he provide this assistance to the Government of Rajasthan and increase the margin money also?

[English]

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, it is wrong to say on the part of the Hon. Member that I don't know the norms and the recommendations of the 8th Finance Commission. He does not require to educate me on this point because I am capable of knowing about this.

So far as the margin money is concerned, it was Rs. 7.74 crores which is increased to Rs. 16.75 crores. It is increased more than double. It is also wrong to say that the margin money is less, because it is increased from Rs. 7.74 crores to Rs. 16.75 crores, in the case of Rajasthan.

So far as the third part of his question is concerned, for the demand of foodgrains, it is for the State Government to request the Government of India. We can examine the issue on merit.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Sir, South is very much affected by the drought this time. I have seen in the TV programmes where the Central Government assist fully for certain parts of Rajasthan which are affected by drought. It is also given in the answer that 100% of the minimum wages are paid to such projects where employment generation is there. In Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu even drinking water is not available. About a thousand crores of rupees is the estimated loss in Kerala alone where even the drinking water is not available.

I would like to ask why the Government has not provided the employment generation scheme with full wages; whereas I have seen that only some money, about Rs. 10 crores alone has been given and this programme has not been given. Will the Government have a monitoring scheme under the Ministry of Agriculture to see that by a monitoring process such things are also provided for them for 100% utilisation?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, as I earlier said, 100 per cent money is provided for employment generation in a month for 25 days. The calculation is as per notified minimum wages declared by the State Government we provide 100 per cent money for 25 days in a month.

So far as the drinking water is concerned we have given to the State Governments, including Kerala, according to the assessment made by the Central team and recommended by the high level committee.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: What about Kerala?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: We have given enough money to Kerala.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Here it is written that 8th Finance Commission had held that "in the ordinary course it should be possible for the States to cope with a natural calamity without having to seek any

further assistance from the Centre". I know the Minister is enlightened. I would expect him to enlighten us about the definition of 'extra-ordinary course' when in Maharashtra we are facing drought and scarcity for the last three years. How will he react to that? How much aid he will give?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The extra-ordinary course is where the State is suffering from rare severity. The Finance commission has said that it should be viewed from a different angle. That means 100 per cent assistance should be provided to the State. This rare severity is to be judged by this Committee and the high-level committee. The particular thing which they take into consideration is if the entire State is under drought for the consecutive three-four years then they consider it as rare severity. In case in one State certain area is under drought this year and certain other area is under drought next year and some other area is under drought in the third year then though the drought is there for three years but then it has not affected the entire State. It has affected certain parts of the State. In that case it cannot be considered 'rare severity'.

Construction of Houses by DDA

*883. ⁺SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:
DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) when the construction of about one lakh dwelling units per year by the DDA was announced;

(b) the actual accomplishment since the announcement made year-wise, up-to-date;

(c) the annual target fixed for settling the residents of Jhuggi-Jhonpri colonies in transit-camps, the Yearly progress and actual accomplishments made in this regard so far; and

(d) how many units already under con-

struction at the time of the announcement have been completed so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Lt. Governor, Delhi while addressing a press conference in January, 1985 had mentioned about the programme of the DDA to construct about one lakh houses in the year 1985-86 in an attempt to liquidate the arrears in its various housing schemes.

(b) 16519 houses were constructed by the D.D.A. during 1985-86 and 8828 in 1986-87.

(c) No annual target had been announced for settling of J.J. residents in the Transit camps. In all, DDA had completed or nearly completed 5980 units of Transit camps accommodation. The construction of such Transit camps has since been discontinued. During the year 1986-87, 3435 plots of 10 and 12.5 sq. mtrs. size have also been demarcated for jhuggi dwellers.

(d) 86651 dwelling units were at various stages of construction at the time of the announcement, out of which 25347 have been completed so far.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Mr Speaker, Sir, from parts (a) to (d) of the reply of the hon. Minister, it is evident that there is a lot of gap between his announcement and the actual accomplishment. Even half of the work has not been completed. It can be seen in the reply of the hon. Minister.

[*English*]

86651 units were in progress and out of which only 25000 have been completed after two years. What about the remaining three fourth? When are they going to complete and what about this announcement?

[*Translation*]

My question was that as per the

announcement, 1 lakh dwelling units per year and if not per year, during the year 1985-86, were to be constructed to complete the backlog but even one-fourth of the target has not been completed. Even the requirement might have increased further during the last 2 years. May I know whether D.D.A. or the Government have any scheme to complete this backlog and if so, the time by which it will be completed?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, keeping in view the population of Delhi, the Lt. Governor had announced in 1985 that there was a requirement of 1 lakh houses. It is a gigantic task. Moreover, under our general scheme during 1967 to 1982, out of 68, 168 persons, who got themselves registered, houses were provided to many persons. Under the new pattern scheme of 1979, out of 171272 persons, who were registered, flats were allotted to 45,451 persons. We agree that there is a backlog and we will complete the backlog of 55,219 at the earliest. The L.G. had made the announcement keeping in view the requirements. We are making efforts to complete this backlog as early as possible.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: You have stated:

[English]

"No annual target had been announced for settling of J.J. residents in the Transit Camps".

[Translation]

I have not been able to understand what does it mean? Is there any scheme for settling of J.J. residents; whose number is going on increasing; and if so, the details thereof? You have stated that plots of 10 sq. metres size have been demarcated for the jhuggi dwellers. Even our toilets are bigger than these plots where you want to settle them. (Interruptions)... Even in Andhra Pradesh larger units have been constructed. If plots of 10 sq. metres are enough for slum dwellers, then what does

this demarcation mean? In my constituency, a friend of mine invited me for meals in his hut. He is employed as an L.D.C in the D.D.A. This hut is constructed on an area of 5 sq. metres. I had to bend my head to enter it. The space inside is such that when I was asked to sit on the bed and food was served to me, the children were asked to go out. A person cannot even stand inside. It is constructed on a plot of 3 sq. yards. Are you making this sort of arrangement for the masses of this country? Delhi is the capital of India and this is the condition of the J.J. residents? If there is any master plan, then such dwelling units should be constructed according to that master plan. May I know the time by which it will be completed?

MR. SPEAKER: Now conclude, it is enough.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Even one-fourth of the programme has not yet been completed. Sub-standard units are being constructed and the money of the poor people is being pocketed by the officers and the contractors. What action is being taken in this regard?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: As the hon. Member has stated, the area of the dwelling units is very small and this is why we have reviewed the scheme and discontinued it. We are now going to develop 47,000 sites and every unit will be of 26 sq. metres. As has been stated, the issue of the jhuggi-dwellers is a very important one and the people from neighbouring States come here to earn their living.

Naturally, the slum-dwellers will be settled there. We make constant efforts to construct tenements and transit camps to settle them. All arrangements are being made in this respect.

[English]

SHRI K.S. RAO: From the reply given to this question, it is clear that the Government had made known through the announcements of the Lt. Governor that

they were going to construct a lot of houses for these people. I do not know whether the Government at the ministerial level or the officers are lacking in their will to keep up the announcements or the promises made in the Parliament. Constraint of resources cannot be a problem because lakhs of people are prepared to take the houses by virtue of the land being made available by the D.D.A. at a lower price and the cost of construction would be very less by taking up the construction on a large scale. Constraint of resources is, therefore, never a problem. It is only the lack of determination on the part of the authorities for construction of houses. If it is really constraint of resources, I would like to know whether they are prepared to support the private enterprises by giving them soft-term loan for construction of houses and solve this problem, or they do not want to construct any houses with a view to stop the influx of people from outside to Delhi.

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: It is yet under our consideration whether this work should be entrusted to private contractors or not. We intend to construct 28696 houses during the year 1987-88. Similarly, we have allotted 1250 acres of land to the Group Housing Societies for liquidating the arrears. There are about 517 such societies which will construct 72,900 flats out of which about 12 thousand flats will be ready for possession during the current financial year. Apart from that, we have acquired 3 thousand acres of land which will be given to the remaining 1200 societies so that the backlog is cleared and the demand is met.

MR. SPEAKER: Anybody can construct a jhuggi or permission for the same is granted by you. Once someone constructs a Jhuggi, he becomes entitled to have land.

[English]

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: I am not bothered about the number, but about the

quality. Everyday we are reading in the newspapers about the poor quality of construction of the flats for slum dwellers and others by the D.D.A. The Public Accounts Committee in its recent report has also referred to it. In spite of that no action is being taken by the Delhi Administration to improve the quality of work. The same contractors who are blacklisted are again in the field, and the worst part of the construction is that the foundations are very bad. What action are the Government taking to see that the quality of construction by DDA in Delhi, which is the capital city of India, is improved?

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: This is a gigantic task. We do not say that there are no shortcomings. Shortcomings are bound to be there in every work which is done on a large scale.....

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: The bigger the work, the more serious are the shortcomings.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: In case of any shortcomings in quality control, our officers do take action. The hon. Member has referred to reports about the poor quality of construction. If there are any shortcomings in quality control, action is taken and some officials have been suspended.

[English]

Prices of Fertilizers

*884. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the difference in prices of imported and indigenously produced fertilizers;

(b) whether Government contemplate to depend more on imports than on indigenous production; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

**DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R.**

PRABHU: (a) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) *The comparative prices of imported and indigenously produced Urea and Diammonium phosphate, the two major fertilizer, during 1986-87, are indicated below:*

(Rs. per M.T.)

	Weighted average ex-factory retention price of indigenous material	Total cost of imported material
Urea	3324	2982
DAP	4035	3428

(b) and (c). Imports of fertilisers are restricted to the extent indigenous production falls short of estimated requirements of fertilizers.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: The Minister has given the comparative prices of imported and indigenous fertilizers. If we have a look at them, the cost of imported fertilizers including everything is very very low and the cost of fertilizers produced in India is very very high. What are the reasons for high cost of fertilizers produced in India? Are the Government initiating any action to reduce the cost of indigenous fertilizers?

SHRI R. PRABHU: Sir, the cost of imported fertiliser is only marginally less than the cost of indigenous fertiliser. But there are reasons for this. The fertilisers plants abroad are old plants and as the Member is probably aware, newer plants have higher capital cost. So, this is probably one of the reasons why the imported fertiliser is available at cheaper prices. And, also the cost of feed-stocks abroad is much less than that in India. For example, the cost price of gas in America today is 2 dollars per million BTU and in India it is 5 dollars per million BTU. In the Middle East it is only a half a dollar BTU. So, this is the

reason why imported fertiliser price is less than the indigenous price. Sir, as far as the question about what we are doing to reduce the cost of indigenous fertiliser is concerned, we are trying to reduce our cost of production by increasing the capacity utilisation and reducing specific consumptions.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: In Krishna and Godavari basin during the oil exploration work a lot of gas is also struck and most of the gas is being wasted. Will the Government consider making use of this gas and start a fertiliser project in Andhra Pradesh basin of Krishna and Godavari?

SHRI R. PRABHU: Sir, the quantity of gas available in the basin in Andhra Pradesh is not yet exactly known and in fact the new plant which is going to be set up in East Godavari district in Kakinada-Nagarjuna, is going to have the capacity to utilise gas feed-stock also, if gas is available.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: I would like to know from the Minister as to what is the level of capacity utilisation of the fertiliser factories in India; what is the quantity of fertiliser we are importing from outside and what steps are being taken to increase

the capacity utilisation so as to bring down the level of import?

SHRI R. PRABHU: Sir, the capacity utilisation figures I do not have. So, off hand I cannot give them. But, the figure for last year, i.e. 1986-87 is 79.6 per cent. And the quantity imported last year, i.e. 1986-87 is 23.08 lakh tonnes and for 1985-86 it is 33.99 lakh tonnes of nutrients.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you know, though the area of Sikar and Jhunjhunu is of military personnel, the farmers there are very hard working and unrelenting. Keeping in view the requirements of the farmers in that area, whether the hon. Minister is going to install a fertiliser plant in the Khetri copper project area or not?

MR. SPEAKER: In Sailadipur also. You have forgotten Sailadipur.

[English]

SHRI R. PRABHU: Sir, there is a proposal to set up a Super phosphate plant in the constituency of the hon. Speaker.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: It is good that it has been done. Your work has been done.

[English]

DR. G.S. DHILLON: Sir, the other day when I announced it, the hon. Member, who is on his legs now, said, make it fifty-fifty.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: We are socialists, we will accept it. (*Interruptions*)

It should be done simultaneously after consultation.

[English]

Problems of Film Industry

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

(a) whether Government are considering to appoint a fresh enquiry Committee to go into the crisis situation in the film industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what other steps Government have in view to save the film industry from its problems such as competition from TV video etc?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) to (c). There is no proposal under consideration to appoint an Enquiry Committee.

Television and video are technological advances. They are there to stay. It does not seem that these have posed a serious threat to the film industry.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Sir, Institutions, like the NFDC, were established primarily to help Film Industry to move away from high budget to low budget social films. Is Government satisfied that NFDC has measured up to this need and if not will it consider reorganising the NFDC and broadening it to make it more effective?

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Sir, the main question is about the film industry in general, whereas the NFDC deals with some particular aspects of the industry. One of the programmes of the Government is to give encouragement to good films. Since it came into existence in April, 1980 the NFDC has embarked upon a three-pronged approach to improve good films. First is to give hundred per cent aid in

respect of a reputed producer's film, which would be of good artistic quality. Secondly, as regards construction of theatres, there are certain proposals either to go in for new construction or to improve the old ones in case the proposal comes from the State. Thirdly, at present we are having a sub-titling unit at Bombay, a 16 mm Centre at Calcutta and a Video unit at Madras.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Sir, the film industry has become one of the biggest means for recycling black money because it feeds the big budget films which require a lot of money. Will the Government therefore consider providing finances at reasonable terms to the film industry, not only through the NFDC but through other institutions such as banks, etc.? This will help stop the generation of black money in the country.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Sir, film industry is mainly in the private sector. So far as financing the film industry is concerned, the industry people arrange for their own finances through various financial institutions. So far as the NFDC is concerned, I have already stated the categories under which the NFDC subsidises the financing of a good film.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Sir, one of the problems that are faced by the films produced by NFDC and other good films is that they do not reach the viewers because the distributors are not prepared to take those films. And the suggestion of having theatres is a very long standing one and I do not think that it has been implemented as yet. Therefore, may I know from the Minister as to what steps the Government has really in mind to see that these films which are good films, which are award-winning films and which do not go to the people, may reach the people?

SHRI A.K. PANJA: We have taken several steps in this direction in respect of the films which have been categorised as award-winning films. With regard to films which have won awards in international

and national film festivals; films which are given awards by State Government or Union Territory, Indian Panorama or the films which are termed as children's films by the Central Board of Film Certification, we have recommended to the State Government - since the subject is within the purview of the State Government - that they must automatically be exempted from entertainment tax. It is right that films which are artistic creations do not get enough commercial returns. That is why, we have taken up this matter with the State Governments and requested them to give exemption from entertainment tax to those films which have won awards as decided by the jury. But the response of the State Governments is not very encouraging.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: The claim by the Government that the film industry is not suffering due to piracy and that it is not a new problem faced by the industry, is totally wrong. All over the country, cinema theatres are being closed down due to lack of patronage. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps the Government would take to stop this industry from totally collapsing. The films that are shown on the television were also commercial films at one time. How can the Government claim that they are not competing? How is the Government going to help the film makers?

SHRI A.K. PANJA: There is a basis on which I have stated in my written reply that although there is competition, and yet the film industry is not suffering as such. Between 1980 and 1986, there is a gradual increase in the number of films. The number of applications for film certification by the Central Board of Film Certification was 740 in 1980 and by 1986, it has to be upto 840.

So far as the net box office collection is concerned, we have made a calculation according to the rental charge of 1 per cent of the net collection. These are tentative - of our own - figures. But, when the film industry came and met me and said that

they are suffering, we have asked this industry that you please give us, say figures of the last five years or ten years, showing the net box office collection and how it is falling down or what are the cinemas which are to be closed down because they became non-viable. Those records are not yet given to us. But our own calculation shows that there has been an increase. In 1980-81, the net collection from cinema was Rs. 334.70 crores. It has gone up in 1986-87 to Rs. 585.83 crores. These are all tentative figures made according to our calculations. But as soon as the film industry gives us we will sit down together and find out...

Forest Universities

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

- (a) the forest universities functioning in the country and the location thereof;
- (b) the number of students being trained by each university annually;
- (c) the nature of training to the students and the manner in which the students are absorbed after completing their training;
- (d) whether Government propose to set up some more forest universities in the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). There is no Forest University in the country. However, the University of Horticulture and Forestry has been established at Solan by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh. The Government of India through Indian Council of Agricultural Research have assisted the development of the Department of Forestry in twelve State Agricultural Universities. These universities are also offering B.Sc. forestry degree programme with a total intake capacity of 242 students annually. Post-graduate programme in forestry is offered in two agricultural universities (the names of the universities, their location and intake capacity is given in the Annexure below).

(c) The under-graduate degree programme in forestry covers all aspects of Forest Science and Management. In Post-graduate programmes, higher education is imparted in this discipline.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Annexure

Intake Capacity of State Agricultural Universities Offering Degree Programme in Forestry

S. No.	Name of the State Agricultural Universities offering degree programmes in Forestry	Year of Establishment	Intake capacity		
			B.Sc. (Forestry)	M.Sc. (Forestry)	Ph.D.
1.	Birsa Agricultural University, Kanke, Ranchi (Bihar)	1982	20	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)	1986	25	—	—
3.	Kerala Agricultural University, Manuthy (Kerala).	1986	17	6	—
4.	University of Agricu- ltural Sciences, Dharwad (Karnataka)	1985	20	—	—
5.	Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli (Maharashtra)	1986	20	—	—
6.	Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola (Maharashtra)	1985	20	—	—
7.	Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana (Punjab)	1985	25	—	—
8.	Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar. (Haryana)	1986	20	—	—
9.	Dr. Y.S. Parmar Univer- sity of Horticulture & Forestry, Solan (Himachal Pradesh)	1985	20	4	5
10.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	1985	20	—	—
11.	Sher-E-Kashmir Univer- sity of Agriculture & Technology, Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir)	1986	20	—	—
12.	G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar (Uttar Pradesh)	1986	15	—	—
		Total:	242	10	5

[Translation]

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister the number of forest universities functioning in the tribal areas and the number of those which are proposed to be opened in the tribal areas in future and the allocations made for this purpose under the Seventh Five Year Plan?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: There are 12 such universities and their names are:

[English]

(1) Bisra Agricultural University, Ranchi;
(2) Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola; (3)
Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana;
(4) Tamil Nadu Agricultural University,

Coimbatore; (5) University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwar; (6) Dr. Yashwant Singh Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Solan; (7) G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar; (8) Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology, Srinagar; (9) Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli; (10) Kerala Agricultural University, Vellanikara; (11) J.N. Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur; (12) Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar; (13) Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar and (14) Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat.

There are some universities which are very near to the forest areas and there the tribal population is in large number. So, these universities can provide education to them if they are admitted or if they want to get admissions in these universities.

[Translation]

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the Adivasi areas, there are many Adivasi boys who can do forest conservation work. What action is being taken to provide education to such Adivasi students?

[English]

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, there are two provisions. One is in-service training for those who are already admitted in the service. They are admitted to some institutes for inservice training and those who join the college and take the degree, they can complete against the advertisements given by the Government and they can be absorbed in the Government, if they are selected.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Rajasthan is very backward so far as forests are concerned. As a consequence, famines occur there frequently. At present, there are 3

universities but nowhere arrangements for studying forestry exist. Even in Udaipur University, which is an agricultural university, there are no such arrangements. May I know whether you are going to make arrangements for the study of this particular subject in Udaipur University and open at least two such Universities in Ajmer and Kota?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: We are afraid that it will be difficult for us to provide employment to the graduates coming out of these 14 Universities.

MR. SPEAKER: Give them work in the fields instead of any other job.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Though the scope is limited, yet if we write to the agricultural universities and the I.C.A.R. about it, they will look into it.

[English]

They can examine.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Changes in ICAR Staff

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

(a) whether the decision of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to reduce/redeploy scientists and other personnel is going to effect the promotional prospects of the scientists as well as the research projects; and

(b) if so, the long term as well as short term measures taken to safeguard against the chances of stagnation in both the spheres?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): (a) and (b). There is

no decision to reduce the number of scientists and other personnel deployed on research schemes/projects undertaken by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Redeployment is resorted to fulfil the priority Research and Development Goals and to provide focus on new frontier areas of research. Such measures are not intended to affect the promotional prospects of the Scientists or the research projects. In view of this, no long term or short term measures to guard against chances of stagnation are necessary.

[Translation]

Subsidised Fodder for Enhancing Milk Output

*887. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to supply fodder lying surplus in godowns to cattle owners at subsidised rates in order to increase the production of milk in the country;
- (b) whether Government have adopted any policy in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): (a) No, Sir. The Central Government have neither such fodder godowns nor any specific scheme to supply fodder to cattle at subsidised rates.

(b) and (c). Cost of fodder transportation by road/rail from within or outside a State is being given under drought relief as Central assistance since March, 1986 in respect of fodder deficit areas. State Farms Corporation of India Limited are supplying dry/green fodder to various State Government farms or allowing grazing of private cattle and supplying grass to local farmers on nominal rates from Central State Farms at Hissar, Suratgarh, Sardargarh, Jetsar and Raichur.

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for setting up silvipastoral farms during the Seventh plan period has been recently approved by the National Wasteland Development Board and the State/Uts have been requested to submit project proposals.

Instead of supplying dry fodder of low nutritive value at subsidised rates, main thrust is on augmenting green fodder production through (i) production/distribution of seeds and planting materials of high yielding and nutritive fodder varieties; (ii) transfer of technology regarding scientific fodder production/conservation through extension and training; and (iii) popularisation of quality fodder production through minikit distribution/conduction demonstrations in farmers' fields.

IFFCO Soda Ash Plant at Phulpur

*889. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in December, 1981 the then Minister for Agriculture had announced that a soda ash plant would be set up by the Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Limited at Phulpur; and
- (b) if so, the reasons for not setting up the plant so far?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): (a) We have no records to show that the then Minister of Agriculture had made such an announcement. However, IFFCO had been granted a letter of Intent in 1982 for setting up a Soda Ash/Ammonium Chloride plant at Phulpur.

(b) Some of the main reasons are:-

- (i) The project was envisaged to utilise the surplus ammonia and carbon dioxide (CO_2) from the existing ammonia plant, after meeting full requirement for production of urea. But the operation

of the existing ammonia plant during the past four years has not indicated any such surpluses;

- (ii) The plant was to be based on indigenous technology, which has not stabilised at high level of production;
- (iii) The project cost has escalated by about Rs. 20 crores and might increase further if imported technology has to be used. This would affect the viability of the project; and
- (iv) IFFCO's resources are committed to the Aonla Project and revamping of the existing units.

Beedi Workers

*890. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to lay a statement showing:

- (a) the State-wise number of beedi

workers in the country as on 31 March, 1987;

(b) the number of workers out of them contributing to the Employees Provident Fund regularly, State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to provide regular work to all the beedi workers in the country to enable them to avail of the benefits of the Employees Provident Fund?

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

(c) Beedi manufacturers employ workers including home workers, for manufacture of beedis. It is therefore incumbent on them to provide regular work for enabling the workers to avail of the benefits in terms of the law laid down in this case. Government does not provide employment in this industry.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total No. of beedi workers (As on 31.12.86) (In lakhs)	No. of Total/workers covered under the EPF Act (As on 30.9.86)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.50	1,80,014
2.	Bihar	3.50	2,651
3.	Gujarat	0.50	401
4.	Karnataka	3.00	2,83,540
5.	Kerala	1.50	70,100
6.	Madhya Pradesh	5.65	28,349
7.	Maharashtra	2.50	56,427
8.	Orissa	1.60	50
9.	Rajasthan	1.00	1,019
10.	Tamil Nadu	2.00	1,38,889
11.	Uttar Pradesh	4.50	—
12.	West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Meghalaya	4.50	891
		32.75	762,331

[English]

Setting up of TV Studios

***891. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: SHRI H.B.PATIL:**

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up TV studios in the country during 1987-88;

(b) if so, the places where the studios will be set up; and

(c) the criteria of setting up the studios?

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

(b) Besides a Central Production Unit at Delhi, TV studio centres are planned to be established at Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Guwahati, Kohima, Silchar, Dibrugarh and Imphal during 1987-88. Of these, TV studio centre at Ahmedabad has since been commissioned.

(c) Establishment of TV studio centres at different places is essentially guided by the need for production of programmes of regional/local relevance.

Separate TV Channel for States

***892. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a suggestion has been made by the Chief Ministers of some States that there should be a separate television channel for every State to encourage the regional programmes on Doordarshan; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the suggestion made by the Chief Ministers?

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

(a) The Government have seen Press reports to this effect.

(b) A separate TV channel for States is not considered necessary.

Poaching by Chartered Trawlers

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

(a) the number of chartered fishing vessels penalised for operating beyond the restricted notified areas under the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign fishing vessels) Act, 1981;

(b) whether Government propose to intensify the surveillance along the sea-coast; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): (a) As per the charter terms and conditions the chartered foreign fishing vessels are required to operate only beyond the restricted notified areas indicated in the Rules framed under the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981. Hence, the question of penalising the chartered vessels for operating beyond this area does not arise.

(b) Yes, Sir. The intensity of surveillance will increase with the growth of the force level of Coast Guard ships and aircraft in accordance with the planned development of the service.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]**AIR Station at Saharanpur**

*894. SHRI RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Najibabad station of Akashvani does not cover Saharanpur district while broadcasting news, programmes on agriculture and weather reports;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government propose to set up a separate Akashvani station in Saharanpur district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). Major parts of Saharanpur district receives coverage from the High Power Transmitter at AIR, Najibabad.

(c) No, Sir.

Minimum Wages for Agricultural Workers

*895. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Union Government monitor information about the agricultural labour which are not getting minimum wages as yet in different places in the country;
- (b) if so, the places so identified; and
- (c) the corrective measures taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). The Central Government receives quarterly reports, under the 20 Point Programme from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations about the progress of implementation of minimum wages for agriculture labour. The matter is also reviewed in the

Conference of State Labour Secretaries and State Labour Ministers to ensure better enforcement of the minimum wages.

Mechanisation of Farm Implements for Hill Areas

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

- (a) whether any scheme has been prepared by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to mechanise the farm implements and equipments for use in hill areas of the country;
- (b) if so, the salient features of the scheme; and
- (c) if not, the measures proposed to be taken to promote mechanisation in these areas?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has already sponsored Research programmes which will cater to the needs of design and development of improved tools, implements and machines needed for agriculture in hill areas.

[English]**Tamil Films for International Film Festivals in Foreign Countries**

*897. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any Tamil film has been selected for inclusion in the screening list of Indian films for eight International Film Festivals to be held in foreign countries in June 1987;

(b) if so, the names thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) On specific requests received, the Directorate of Film Festivals is entering only three Hindi films in three International Film Festivals being held at Melbourne, Sydney and Cartagena during June, 1987. However, Tamil film "Mouna Ragam", which was included in the Indian Panorama 1986, is proposed to be entered as one of the Indian films in the competitive section of the Moscow Festival scheduled in July 1987.

Encroachment on DDA Land in Paschimpu

*898. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is large scale encroachment on the DDA land and service roads of pocket-2, Janata Flats, Paschimpu, New Delhi;

(b) whether complaints are being received by the DDA/Government from the affected residents including blind persons since 1986; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to remove these illegal encroachments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Some complaints have been received by the D.D.A. to this effect and there are also some cases of encroachment in the pocket, but these are not on a large scale.

(c) D.D.A. has carried out a survey for taking necessary action for removal of these encroachments.

Setting up of TV Transmitters and Programme Production Centres

*899. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new television transmitters and programme production centres proposed to be established during the Seventh Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(b) the State-wise amount ear-marked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Number of TV Transmitters/Programme Production Centres to be set up in the Country under the VII Plan of Doordarshan, their locations and state-wise outlay of funds

S. No.	State	No. of programme production	No. of transmitters	Capital outlay for TV facilities (in rupees crores)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	2	4	28.13
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	7	28.57

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	18	8.47
4.	Bihar	3	14	35.00
5.	Gujarat	1	9	21.61
6.	Haryana	1	2	4.82
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	9	18.46
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	10	24.90
9.	Kerala	—	4	5.82
10.	Karnataka	1	7	16.97
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2	27	36.65
12.	Meghalaya	2	2	8.65
13.	Maharashtra	1	10	41.24
14.	Manipur	1	5	6.69
15.	Mizoram	1	2	5.98
16.	Nagaland	1	6	6.84
17.	Orissa	1	9	24.73
18.	Punjab	—	2	14.59
19.	Rajasthan	1	13	25.32
20.	Sikkim	1	3	4.98
21.	Tamil Nadu	1	7	27.13
22.	Tripura	1	—	7.56
23.	Uttar Pradesh	2	17	34.23
24.	West Bengal	1	4	26.63
Union Territory				
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	5	4.41
2.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1	2	2.31
3.	Pondicherry	1	3	3.25
4.	Lakshadweep	—	9	2.41

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Chandigarh	1	1	2.51
6.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	1	0.21
7.	Delhi	—	—	99.72
	Locations to be decided	—	3	
	Total	32	215	578.89

NOTE:— (i)The number of transmitters given in the above table includes some existing transmitters which shall be shifted to new locations as a result of their being replaced by high power TV transmitters or the area concerned coming under the coverage of a new high power TV transmitter.

(ii)The above information does not include high power TV transmitters to be set up for Second Channel service at Metropolitan cities.

Allotment of Land for Nursery School by D.D.A.

8774. SHRI D.P. YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority had invited applications for allotment of land for construction of a Nursery School at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs per acre but at the time of allotment, the price was raised to Rs. 6 lakhs, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the particulars or organisations to which the land was allotted;

(c) the size, location and cost of each of the plot;

(d) whether any organisation has failed to take possession of the plot or any allotment has been cancelled, if so, the details therefor; and

(e) whether any organisation has appealed for allotment of land at the cost of Rs. 3 lakhs per acre or for the payment of cost in instalments?

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (e). On 20.6.87, applications were invited for allotment of Nursery School sites @ Rs. 3 lakhs per acre. At the time of allotment, which was finalised later, the rate of Rs. 6 lakhs per acre was charged as approved by the Government of India. However, on receipt of representations, the matter was reviewed by the Competent Authority and it has been decided to charge the rate of Rs. 3 lakhs per acre in such cases. No request for making the payment in instalments was received.

(b) and (c). As per the Statement given below.

(d) The following societies could not take allotment/possession due to their non-completion of required formalities:

1. Vandana Education Society,
2. Malviya Education Society,
3. Vidya Vihar Shiksha Samiti,
4. Green Valley School Society,
5. Sangeet Bharati (The society could not take over the possession due to non payment of the cost of land).

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of Societies.	Size of plot.	Area/ location.	Cost of plot.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Adrash Sangeet Vidyalaya	0.349 acres	East of Kailash	Rs. 53,813.50
2.	D.A.V. Management Committee	0.1976 acres	Shalimar Bagh	Rs. 60,762.00
3.	—do—	0.5247 acre	Pitampura, Block-F	Rs. 75,952.50
4.	—do—	0.52 acre	Wazirpur, Block-H	Rs. 1,59,900.00
5.	Indira Adarsh Shiksha Samiti	0.70 acre	Janakpuri	Rs. 1,07,626.00
6.	Logan Kala Upvan	0.25 acre	Ministry of Health Co-operative H. Bldg. Society	Rs. 1,53,750.00
7.	Study School Society	0.45 acre	East of Kailash	Rs. 70,726.00
8.	Sangeet Bharti	0.50 acre	Malviya Nagar	Rs. 1,53,750.00
9.	Lawrance Edu. Society	0.699 acre	Janakpuri Blk. G-III	Rs. 83,026.00
10.	Samarth Shiksha Samiti	0.25 acre	Janakpuri Blk. B	Rs. 93,001.00
11.	—do—	0.56 acre	Naraina Blk. C	Rs. 86,101.00
12.	—do—	1069 sq. yds.	Tagore Garden-F	Rs. 1,35,833.90
13.	Bal Joyti Edu. Society	0.257 acre	Naraina. C	Rs. 1,58,055.00
14.	St. Margats Edu. Society	0.48 acre	Deera Osmai Khan Co-op. H. Bldg. So.	Rs. 1,47,601.00
15.	Delhi Marthoma Church Society	0.444 acre	Masjid Moth	Rs. 2,73,060.00
16.	Kamal Education Society	0.1976 acre	Bodella	Rs. 30,382.00

1 - 2	3	4	5
17. Tri Ng. Shiksha Parchami Sabha	1190 sq.mtrs.	Lawrance Road	Rs.91,144.00
18. Modern Montessori School Edu. Society	0.531 acre	Janakpuri —B	Rs. 81,000.00
19. South Delhi Edu. Society	0.491 acre	East of Kailash-C	Rs. 1,50,982.50
20. Swami Siva Nanda Cultural Asstn.	0.4 acre	—do— Block-B	Rs. 1,23,001.00
21. Adarsh Children Edu. Welfare Society.	0.44 acre	Janakpuri —C	Rs. 67,651.00
22. The Magic years	0.48 acre	Vasant Vihar	Rs. 1,47,601.00
23. Manav Bharati Institute of Child Edu.	0.368 acre	Panchsheel Park	Rs. 58,581.00
24. Lawrance Modern Edu. Society	0.25 acre	Lawrance Road	Rs. 76,875.00

Allotment of Land for Statue of Lord Mahabir in Mehrauli

8775. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has allotted private land near Mehrauli to a private organisation for the installation of a statue of Lord Mahabir and Jain Complex around;

(b) whether the allotment has been later on cancelled;

(c) whether the land has been returned to the owner; and

(d) if not, whether and how the D.D.A. propose to compensate the owner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Bhagwan Mahabir Ahinsa Kendra has been allotted 3 acres of DDA land (0.5 acre for installation of Statue and 2.5 acres for landscaping and also to be kept as green) on Mehrauli Road, near Qutab Minar.

(c) and (d). Question do not arise.

Internal Water Pipe Lines in Yamuna Vihar

8776. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that underground water pipe lines laid in different blocks of Yamuna Vihar are defective;

(b) whether plastic pipes laid underground have broken and the water is leaking out from them;

- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the arrangements made or proposed for repairing these broken pipes to avoid inconvenience being caused to the residents of Yamuna Vihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) It is not a fact that the defective pipes have been provided in Yamuna Vihar.

(b) to (d). P.V.C. pipes have been used in the area and are functioning normally. Whenever any leakage is noticed by the DDA staff or when complaints are received from the residents, remedial steps are taken and the leakage plugged.

Jhuggies and Jhonparies in Janakpuri

8777. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a cluster of Jhuggies and Jhonparis cropped up in A-2, Block, Janakpuri, New Delhi, D.D.A. colony, adjacent to Asalatpur village;

(b) whether the land occupied by them was originally earmarked by the D.D.A. for a nursery school but has been allowed to be passed into the unauthorised hands; and

(c) the steps being taken to clear the said land from the unauthorised hands and utilise the same for the purpose for which it was earmarked originally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. There are about 90 jhuggies on this site.

(b) The D.D.A. has denied that jhuggies were permitted to be set up at this site earmarked partly for a nursery school and partly for a park and other community

facilities. The jhuggies have come up on their own.

(c) The D.D.A. has no immediate programme for removal of these jhuggies for want of availability of alternative accommodation for these jhuggi dwellers.

News Captioned "Wrangling at the Cost of Lives"

8778. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news item captioned "Wrangling at the cost of lives" appearing in the New Delhi Edition of 'Hindu' dated 17 March, 1987;

(b) if so, steps Government propose to take to enforce maximum co-operation, cohesion and co-ordination between the various Governmental agencies in the capital particularly the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the Delhi Development Authority and clearly demarcating their areas of functioning; and

(c) the action being taken against the DDA and MCD officials in the light of the magisterial inquiry report on the death by drowning of two children last year?

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

(b) and (c). Instruction have been issued to the Delhi Administration for maximising cooperation and coordination between MCD and DDA and to take appropriate action against the guilty officials, if any.

Central Agricultural Programmes

8779. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have issued directions to the State Govern-

ments to make a thorough review of the Central Agricultural Programmes and take adequate steps for the immediate fillip to these programmes; and

(b) the details of the action taken by the State Governments on the suggestions made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). In a series of meetings held in Delhi during February, 1987, a thorough review of the Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation was undertaken in consultation with the State Governments. The primary purpose of these review meetings was to consider re-designing of the schemes in order to impart flexibility to suit the location-specific requirements of different agro-climatic zones in the States and to give a fillip to the programmes. During the course of the discussion, various suggestions were thrown up and the same were considered in depth. The State Governments expressed their broad satisfaction with the outcome of the deliberations.

Regularisation of Casual Labour Fertilizer Corporation of India

8780. **SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY.** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to regularise the services of casual labour working in the Fertilizer Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Casual labour is appointed either against some specific work or against some temporary/leave vacancy. As soon as the requirement is over, the services of casual labour are dispensed with.

Wage Board of Employees of Mini Cement Plants

8781. **SHRI MAURICE KUJUR:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set a Wage Board for the employees working in the mini cement plants; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which wage board is expected to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cane Production

8782. **SHRI N. DENNIS:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of places where cane is produced, State-wise;

(b) the total quantity produced by these States;

(c) whether cane is exported to foreign countries; and

(d) if so, the details of the countries to which it is being exported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Table below gives State-wise production of sugarcane during the crop year 1985-86:

State	Production	(Lakh tonnes)
Andhra Pradesh	—	95.7
Assam	—	19.7
Bihar	—	39.4
Gujarat	—	64.9
Haryana	—	51.5
Himachal Pradesh	—	0.3
Jammu & Kashmir	—	0.2
Karnataka	—	125.7
Kerala	—	4.2
Madhya Pradesh	—	15.2
Maharashtra	—	237.0
Manipur	—	0.6
Nagaland	—	1.0
Orissa	—	37.0
Punjab	—	50.5
Rajasthan	—	10.1
Tamil Nadu	—	221.7
Uttar Pradesh	—	730.6
West Bengal	—	8.1
Others	—	3.4
All-India	—	1716.8

(c) Sugarcane is not exported to foreign countries.

(d) Does not arise

[Translation]

Houses for Beedi Workers

8783. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state.

(a) the number of houses constructed for beedi workers in Madhya Pradesh during 1985-86 and 1986-87,

(b) the amount released from the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund for the purpose, and the places where these houses have been constructed,

(c) the number of houses proposed to be constructed for beedi workers in the State

during 1987-88 together with the location thereof; and

(d) the amount spent on the construction of these houses during each of the aforesaid years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received

Construction of Bharat and Meridian Hotels, New Delhi

8784. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL. Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) how far the construction and completion work of the Bharat Hotel and Meridian Hotel, New Delhi, for which land was given on concessional rates for Asiad Games requirements, is behind schedule;

(b) the total amount of principal and interest outstanding against the allottees of land for these hotels and how much of the interest had been amortised, and

(c) the steps being taken to recover the same from them without further grace of time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) The NDMC have reported that both these hotels were to be completed and commissioned by 31st December, 1984, and that the construction of Meridian Hotel is complete, and Hotel Bharat is likely to be completed by 31-12-87. They have also reported that the land to these hotels was not given at concessional rates.

(b) It is reported by NDMC that they have granted moratorium to both these hotels upto 30th November, 1987 in order to facilitate early completion of construction. The total amount for which morato-

rium has been granted is reported as follows:—

Bharat Hotel	— Rs. 5,80,00,000.00
Interest	— Rs. 1,43,08,781.25
Meridian Hotel	— Rs. 13,40,00,000.00
Interest	— Rs. 4,46,65,326.67

(c) In view of the position explained in part (b) above the question does not arise at this stage.

Export of Iron Ore from Kudremukh

8785. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of iron ore by the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited has increased during the year 1986-87;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent of the utilisation of the installed capacity, and

(d) the measure taken to increase the exports?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The quantity of export of iron ore concentrate exported by the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited (KIOCL) during 1986-87 was 3 36 million tonnes, which was 63% more than the exports in 1985-86.

(c) The capacity utilisation of the Plant in 1986-87 was 46%

(d) A vigorous marketing drive has been launched to locate overseas markets for sale of iron ore concentrate and pellets. The company exported concentrate to seven countries in 1986-87. Besides, about 1.5 lakh tonnes of pellets were exported to Hungary, China and Poland as trial car-

goes. Orders have also been obtained for increasing the export level in 1987-88.

Shifting of Monitoring Unit of AIR from Simla to Delhi

8786. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether one of the monitoring units of All India Radio was shifted from Simla to Ayanagar, New Delhi in 1981;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there was any justification in locating the two monitoring units at the same station, i.e. one in Ayanagar and the other at New Service Division, Parliament Street, New Delhi;
- (d) whether the closure of monitoring unit at Simla uprooted a good number of employees and the Government also had to spend a lot of money for setting up of a new monitoring unit in Ayanagar, New Delhi;
- (e) whether Government have received any report suggesting that the unit at New Service Division should be closed; and
- (f) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). The complete Monitoring unit of All India Radio was shifted from Simla to Ayanagar, New Delhi in 1981 with a view to make its functioning more efficient and advantageous.

(c) Yes, Sir. The two Monitoring Units have different roles to play. The Monitoring Unit in Broadcasting House Complex gives only a skeleton service by monitoring major English News Bulletins put out by certain important countries, thus catering to the immediate needs of the News Bulletins put out by News Services Division. The

Monitoring Unit at Ayanagar is a comprehensive one and not only monitors the News Bulletins but also news commentaries put out by various countries over their radio in different languages.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) No, Sir

(f) Does not arise.

Mother Dairy's Vegetable Shops

8787. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of vegetable shops run by Mother Dairy in Delhi;
- (b) the profit earned and losses accrued during the year 1985-86 and 1986-87;
- (c) whether Government propose to open more such shops;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether this activity was envisaged when the organisation was set up; and
- (f) if not, the reasons for diversification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Mother Dairy is presently running 12 fruit and vegetable shops in Delhi.

(b) As many of the overheads are common for the Dairy and the fruit and vegetable Unit at this stage, it is not possible to indicate the profit/loss. Moreover, accounts for the year 1986-87 have not yet been finalised.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The project envisages construction of 200 fruit and vegetable shops in Delhi.

Construction is under way for about 50 shops. For the remaining shops site selection is being done with the assistance of Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Committee, Delhi Development Authority, Land and Development Office and Central Public Works Department.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Government of India took a decision to have a pilot project on distribution of fruits and vegetables in Delhi to serve as a pace-setter for other cities and should be undertaken by an organisation which already had the infra-structure and expertise for marketing of perishable commodities in the city. Mother Dairy/National Dairy Development Board was considered to be most appropriate agency to take up the project.

Activities Promoted under IRDP in Kerala

8788. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Integrated Rural Development Programme under the Seventh Five Year Plan is confined, only to agricultural development in the rural areas,

(b) if not, the activities promoted under the programme; and

(c) the details of achievements under programme in Kerala in projects other than agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). Under IRDP in the Seventh Plan as in the Sixth, any viable income generating project in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors can be taken up by identified families in rural areas.

Government of India do not monitor

activitywise performance under the programme. In 1985-86 0.713 lakh families had been assisted in Kerala under IRDP. In 1986-87 as per provisional reports, 1.31 lakh families have been assisted

Closure of Programme Journals of AIR

8789. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for closing down the programme journals of All India Radio.

(b) the manner in which Government propose to provide information of AIR and Doordarshan programmes to the public.

(c) the number of journals brought out by Government which are not incurring losses, and

(d) whether Government propose to keep the foreign listeners informed by continuing publication of the journal 'India Calling'?

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

(a) As a part of the exercise to review expenditure and achieve economy, a decision was taken after review to close down the programme journals of All India Radio. These journals have been incurring losses over the years and were also unlikely to become self supporting.

(b) Programme summaries are broadcast/telecast from every station/Kendra for the information of the listeners/viewers

(c) The Weekly 'Employment News' brought out by this Ministry in English, Hindi and Urdu is not incurring any losses.

(d) Yes, Sir.

[Translation]**Allotment of plots to refugees of Tihar Village**

8790. SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI NAVAL PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.4623 on 30th March, 1987 regarding allotment of plots to refugees and state:

(a) whether liabilities of the Municipal corporation of Delhi were also transferred to the DDA consequent upon the transfer of slum Department of the M.C.D. to the DDA;

(b) whether the cases of the 45 refugees who had deposited Rs. 500/- each as first instalment for allotment of plots, etc. were also transferred to the DDA for due action;

(c) whether their cases are still pending even after a lapse of 17 years; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor, and the remedial measures being taken to allot the land to these persons without any further delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) All the assets & liabilities were supposed to have been transferred from MCD to the DDA. However, the assets and liabilities have not yet been finalised.

(b) Some such cases were transferred to the DDA.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]**Outlay for Expansion of AIR and TV**

8791. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the number of projects for which the INSAT-1B satellite is being used for broadcasting and telecasting the various radio and television programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): All the Radio and TV transmitters in the country utilize the INSAT-1B facilities for relay of programmes.

Films with Foreign Collaborations

8792. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for making films in collaboration with any foreign countries like France, Italy, United Kingdom, Japan and United States of America during the remaining years of the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof for each year of the Plan and the nature of collaboration arrived at with each of the countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir. There are some proposals in this regard but the same are not linked to VII Plan Period. It is difficult to lay any time schedule for their finalization.

(b) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Collaboration between	Proposed Title of the film/ subject	Nature of Collaboration
1	2	3	4
1.	National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) and U.K. (M/s Griffin Productions)	Ganesh	Terms under discussion
2.	N.F.D.C. and France, Hungary	Amrita Shergill	Terms under discussion
3.	Doordarshan and F.R.G. (West German TV Corpn.)	Himalayas	No terms submitted
4.	Doordarshan and USSR	A two-part film on India and USSR.	Indian side is to provide hospitality to USSR team in India. Similarly, USSR will provide hospitality to Indian team in that country.
5.	Doordarshan and Egypt	Women in India and Egypt	Egypt will provide hospitality to Indian team there and India will host their team in India.
6.	Doordarshan and Mauritius Film Development Corporation	Under negotiation	Terms under discussion
7.	Doordarshan and China	Xuan Zhuang	No discussion yet
8.	Films Division and USA (M/s Uni Film Connections)	A documentary on India	Terms under discussion
9.	Films Division and GDR	Indian Women	Terms under discussion

Extension of E.P.F. and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 to the Construction Workers of N.B.C.C.

8793. SHRI MOHANBAI PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees Provident

Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 is proposed to be extended to the workers employed in the construction industry after they have put in the required length of service;

(b) if so, whether the Provident Fund contributions are deducted from the wages of the workers of the NBCC units in

Delhi but not deposited with the authorities concerned;

(c) whether this violation of provisions of the Act is continuing unnoticed by the Provident Fund Commissioner, Delhi for the last three years;

(d) if so, the amount of EPF contributions deposited by the N.B.C.C. with the authorities concerned during the above period, year-wise; and

(e) the action being taken against the officers responsible for the violation of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) The EPF Act already stands extended to construction industry w.e.f. 31st October, 1980 and the workers who have completed the minimum qualifying service prescribed in the EPF Scheme are entitled to become members of the Fund.

(b) M/s. NBCC has its own Trust for provident fund and is reported to be regularly transferring the provident fund contribution to the Trust. It has, therefore, been granted relaxation from the operation of the EPF Scheme, pending grant of exemption.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Open Drains in Sagarpur Colony, Delhi

8794. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Government have issued any instructions to the Delhi Development Authority to introduce the system of covered sewage disposal in Sagarpur colony, Delhi after realizing the development charges from the residents of the locality in order to save the residents from various diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The information

is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Iron Ore and Manganese Mines

8795. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of iron ore and manganese mines under operation of the Orissa Mining Corporation, National Mineral Development Corporation and private companies in Orissa,

(b) the period for which the lease has been given to the Orissa Mining Corporation, National Mineral Development Corporation and private companies for each of the mines; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by the mines owners for the protection of ecological balance and environment in each of the mines in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) does not have any mine in Orissa. Particulars in respect of other iron ore mines and manganese ore mines under operation in Orissa are given in Statements I and II below.

(c) Such detailed information, mine-wise is not readily available. However, in most of the mechanised mines, particularly in public sector, some of the steps taken to control pollution are:-

- (i) Slime Ponds have been provided for collection of Tailings.
- (ii) Water spraying measures have been adopted.
- (iii) Afforestation programmes have been taken up so as to compensate deforestation.
- (iv) Dumping of solid waste is being done in terrace with Plantations on the Dump-Slopes.

STATEMENT—I**Particulars of Iron Ore Mines Reporting Production in Orissa in 1986**

Sl. No.	Name of the Mine	Name of the Mine Owner	Location/ District	Period of lease in Years
1	2	3	4	5
(A) PUBLIC SECTOR				
1.	Tomka	M/s Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd.	Cuttack	20 years
2.	Balda Palsa- Jajung	-do-	Keonjhar	20 years
3.	Banspani	-do-	-do-	30 years
4.	Barpada-Kasia	-do-	-do-	Working permission has been granted
5.	Daitari	-do-	-do-	30 years
6.	Gandhamardhan 'A' Block	-do-	-do-	30 years
7.	Gandhamardhan 'B' Block	-do-	-do-	30 years
8.	Khandbandh	-do-	-do-	30 years
9.	Roida (C D Blocks)	-do-	-do-	Working permission
10.	Seramada Bhadrassai	-do-	-do-	Working Permission
11.	S.G.B.K.	-do-	-do-	Working Permission by Orissa Govt.
12.	Kasira	-do-	Sundargarh	20 years
13.	Bhanjpali	-do-	-do-	20 years
14.	Khandadhar	-do-	-do-	20 years
(B) PRIVATE SECTOR				
15.	Jalahuri	M/s. Bikramjit Roy, Avijit Roy	Keonjhar	20 years
16.	Urimunda	M/s. B.D. Agarwala	-do-	30 years
17.	Jaribahal (157 Ac)	M/s. B.D. Patnaik	-do-	28 years
18.	Kalaparbat	-do-	-do-	20 years

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Murgabeda	M/s. D.R. Patnaik	-do-	30 years
20.	Jajung	M/s. H.G. Pandya & Others	-do-	20 years
21.	Noagown	M/s. Kamaljit Singh Ahluwalia	-do-	20 years
22.	Chamakpar	M/s. K.C. Pradhan	-do-	30 years
23.	Hormotta	-do-	-do-	Not available
24.	Joruri (31.36 Ac)	M/s. Kalinga Mining Corporation	-do-	20 years
25.	Joruri (67.14 Ac)	-do-	-do-	20 years
26.	Joruri (335 Ac)	-do-	-do-	20 years
.27.	Thakurani	M/s. Kaypee Enterprises	-do-	30 years
28.	Roida Ist (258.67 Ac)	M/s. Khatau Narbheram and Company	-do-	30 years
29.	Roida IInd (185 Ac)	-do-	-do-	30 years
30.	Gauli	M/s. M.H. Rehman	-do-	20 years
31.	Raikala	M/s. S.N. Mohanty	Sundergarh	30 years
32.	Putalipani	M/s. Manilal and Brothers	Keonjhar	30 years
33.	Bhulbeda	M/s. Manoranjan Das	-do-	20 years
34.	Raika Kalaparbat	M/s. N.C. Patnaika	-do-	20 years
35.	Surguturia	M/s. Narayani Sons	-do-	30 years
36.	Laupada	-do-	-do-	Not available
37.	Belkundi	M/s. Orissa Minerals Dev. Co. Ltd.	-do-	30 years
38.	Bhadrasai	M/s. Orissa Minerals Dev. Co. Ltd.	Keonjhar	Working under Working Permission
39.	Jajung	M/s. Rungta Mines Pvt. Ltd.	-do-	20 years

1	2	3	4	5
40.	Jilling Langalota	M/s. S. Lal & Co. Ltd.	-do-	30 years
41.	Kasia	-do-	-do-	30 years
42.	Unchballi	-do-	-do-	Not available
43.	Koira	-do-	Sundergarh	30 years
44.	Balda Block	M/s. Serajuddin & Co.	Keonjhar	Not available
45.	Banspani	M/s. S.C. Padhee	-do-	20 years
46.	Gurubeda	-do-	-do-	20 years
47.	Bajtarani	Mrs. (Dr.) Sarojini Pradhan	-do-	30 years
48.	Raika	Shri Shiv Dutta Sharma	-do-	Not available
49.	Nuagaon	-do-	Sundergarh	20 years
50.	Raikela	-do-	-do-	30 years
51.	Joda-East	M/s. Tata Iron	Keonjhar	30 years
52.	Katamati	-do-	-do-	20 years
53.	Kasia Barpada	M/s. T.B. Lal & Co.,	-do-	30 years
54.	Jajung	-do-	-do-	30 years
55.	Suleipat	Shri Birat Chandra Dagara	Mayurbhanj	30 years
56.	Ghueria	Sh. Drupad Chandra Dogra	-do-	20 years
57.	Gorumahisani	M/s. Ghanshyam Misra & Sons Pvt. Ltd	-do-	30 years
58.	Badampahar	M/s. Lal Traders & Agencies Pvt. Ltd.	-do-	30 years
59.	Purunapani	M/s. R.C. Das & Sons	-do-	20 years
60.	Maharajpur	Smt. Sumati Bala Dash	-do-	30 years

1	2	3	4	5
61.	Narayanpochi	M/s. Aryan Mining Trading Corpn.	Sundergarh	20 years
62.	Nedidih	M/s. Bonai Indus- trial Co.	-do-	20 years
63.	Nedidih	M/s. Feegrade & Co. Ltd.	-do-	20 years
64.	Patabeda	M/s. M.G. Mohanty	-do-	Not available
65.	Paitula	M/s. National Enter- prises.	-do-	20 years
66.	San-Indpur	-do-	-do-	20 years
67.	Tantra	Smt. Kavita Agar- wala	-do-	Not available
68.	Orghat	M/s. Rungta Sons Pvt. Limited.	-do-	20 years
69.	San-Indpur	-do-	-do-	Not available

STATEMENT-II**Particulars of Manganese Ore Mines Reporting Production in Orissa in 1986**

Sl. No.	Name of mine	Name of Mineowner	Location of mine district	Period of lease (in years)
1	2	3	4	5

(A) PUBLIC SECTOR

1.	Dalki	The Orissa Mining Corpn. Ltd.	Keonjhar	M.L. grant pending
2.	Dubna	-do-	-do-	20 years.
3.	Roida C&D	-do-	-do-	M.L. grant pending
4.	Sermda Bhadrakai	-do-	-do-	Working Permission
5.	S.G.B.K.	-do-	-do-	Working on temporary permi- ssion of the Govt. of Orissa

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Roida 'D'	-do-	-do-	Not available
7.	Nishikhal	-do-	Koraput	20 years
(B) PRIVATE SECTOR				
1.	Jarikhali	B.D. Patnaik	Keonjhar	20 years
2.	Jajang	N.G. Pandya	-do-	20 years
3.	Jonuri (135.30 Ac)	Kalinga Mining Corporation.	-do-	20 years
4.	Silljora Kalimati	Mangilal Rungta	-do-	20 years
5.	Belkundi (A Block)	The Orrisa Minerals Dev. Co. Ltd.	-do-	Working under working permission
6.	Bhadrasai	-do-	-do-	
7.	Jajang	Rungta Mines (P) Ltd.	-do-	20 years
8.	Katasai	Rungta Sons (P) Ltd.	-do-	Not available
9.	Jilling Longalota	S. Lal & Co.	Keonjhar	30 years
10.	Unchbabi	S. Lal & Co.	Keonjhar	40 years
11.	Bamehar	The Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.	-do-	20 years
12.	Joda West	-do-	-do-	20 years
13.	Manmora	-do-	-do-	10 years
14.	Tiringpahar	-do-	-do-	20 years
15.	Banspani	S.C. Padhee	-do-	20 years
16.	Kundupani	R.B. Das	-do-	Not available
17.	Raika	S.D. Sharma	-do-	Not available
18.	Ranga Kala Khan	Monoranjan Das	Koraput	Not available
19.	Domuhani	Aryan Mining & Trading Corp. Ltd.	Sundergarh	20 years
20.	Mahulsukha	-do-	-do-	20 years

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Sarkunda	Feegrade & Co. (P) Ltd.	-do-	20 years
22.	San-Indpur	National Enter- prises	-do-	20 years
23.	Ganua	M.G. Mohanty	-do-	20 years
24.	Orahuri	Orissa Manganese & Minerals (P) Limited.	-do-	20 years
25.	Patmunda	-do-	-do-	20 years
26.	Tenduldiha	-do-	-do-	Not available
27.	Kusumdih	-do-	-do-	Not available
28.	Sanpatholi	-do-	-do-	20 years
29.	Bhaj Kusum	-do-	-do-	Not available
30.	Gauna	S.N. Mohanty	-do-	20 years
31.	Sarkunda	S. Lal & Co. Ltd.	-do-	20 years
32.	Malda	The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Limited	-do-	Not available
33.	Kanther-Koira	Rungta Mines (P) Ltd	-do-	20 years
34.	Kolmong	-do-	-do-	20 years
35.	Kusumdihi	Smt. Kavita Agara- wal	-do-	20 years
36.	Nuagaon	S.D. Sharma	-do-	20 years
37.	Teberai Sonua	G.P. Behra	-do-	Not available
38.	Nuagaon	-do-	-do-	Not available

* Reporting production from July, 1986.

Telecast/Broadcast of Programmes in Urdu

8796. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

and Doordarshan Kendras which broadcast/telecast programmes in Urdu:

(b) the time given to Urdu programme during 1986 as a percentage of total broadcasting/telecasting time; and

(a) the names of All India Radio Stations

(c) the composition of the listening area

of each of these stations in terms of districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A K PANJA) (a) The names of AIR Stations which broadcast programmes in Urdu is given in the Statement—I below All Doordarshan Kendras except Madras, Ahmedabad and Calcutta are telecasting/relaying programmes in Urdu

(b) No compiled information in respect of

programmes broadcast/telecast in various languages during 1986 is being maintained

In addition to the programmes broadcast in Urdu by the various regional stations, a daily 12 hours 15 minutes service in Urdu originating from Delhi is also being relayed through powerful transmitters

(c) The details of the programme zone of AIR Stations in terms of districts covered may be seen in the Statement-II below The coverage in respect of Doordarshan may be seen in the Statement-III below

STATEMENT-I

Air Stations broadcasting Programmes in Urdu

Sl No	Name of the Station
1	Aurangabad
2	Allahabad
3	Ahmedabad/Badodara
4	Bombay
5	Bhopal
6	Bangalore/Bhadrapur
7	Bikaner
8	Calcutta
9	Delhi
10	Darbhanga
11	Dharwad/Gulberga
12	Gorakhpur
13	Hyderabad
14	Indore
15	Jammu
16	Jallandhar
17	Jalgaon

Sl. No.	Name of the Station	
18.	—	Jaipur
19.	—	Jodhpur
20.	—	Lucknow
21.	—	Nagpur
22.	—	Ranchi
23.	—	Rampur
24.	—	Ratnagiri
25.	—	Simla
26.	—	Udaipur
27.	—	Vijayawada
28.	—	Patna
29.	—	Mysore
30.	—	Rohtak

In addition, a daily 12 hours 15 minutes service in Urdu originated from Delhi is carried by through powerful transmitters.

STATEMENT-II

Details of the Programme Zone

Sl. No.	Name of the station	Districts covered
1	2	3
1.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad, Parbhani, Bir, Nanded, Osmamabad, Jaina & Latur.
2.	Allahabad	Pratapgarh, Fatehpur, Banda (Partly).
3.	Ahmedabad/Vadodara	Gandhi Nagar, Mehsana, Kheda, Part of Ahmedabad, Surendranagar Bharooch, Vadodara, Surat, Pancham, Balsar, Bang.
4.	Bombay	Greater Bombay, Thana.
5.	Bhopal	Bhopal, Sehore, Raisen, Vidisha, Betul, Hoshangabad & Guna.

1	2	3
6	Bangalore/Bhadravati	Bangalore, Kolar, Tunkur, Kodagu, Hassan, Parts of Mandya, Chikkamaglur, Shimoga, Chitradurga
7	Bikaner	Districts of Bikaner and Churu
8	Calcutta	South & Western Parts of West Bengal, Calcutta, 24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly, Nadia, Birbhum, Murshidabad, Bankura, Midnapore & Burdwan
9	Delhi	Union Territory of Delhi, Ghaziabad Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahar, Saharanpur, Faridabad, Sonipat and parts of Gurgaon
10	Darbhanga	Madhubani, Darbhanga, Samastipur, Begusarai, Sitamarhi, Saharsa, Madhupur
11	Dharwad	Dharwad, Belgaum, Bijapur, Bellary Uttar Kannada, Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur
12	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Basti, Deroria
13	Hyderabad	Mahboobnagar, Ranga Reddy, Hyderabad, Medak, Nijamabad Adilabad Karimnagar, Narangal, Nalgonda
14	Indore	Indore, Mandsaur, Jhabua, East Nimar, Rajgarh, Dhar Ujjain, Ratnagiri West Nimar, Dewas, Shahapur
15	Jammu	Jammu, Poonch, Rajouri, Udhampur, Kathua, Doda
16	Jalandhar	Whole of Punjab and Union Territory of Chandigarh
17	Jalgaon	Buldhana, Jalgaon, Dhule & Nasik
18	Jaipur	District of Jaipur, Ajmer, Alwar, Tonk, Sawaimadhopur, Bundi, Bhilwara, Sikar, Kota, Jhalawar and Jhunjhunu
19	Jodhpur	Districts of Jodhpur, Nagpur, Jaisalmer, Balmer, Jalora, Pali and Serohi
20	Lucknow	Lucknow, Rai Bareilly, Barabanki, Unnao, Kanpur, Hamirpur, Jhansi, Lakhempur, Kheri, Lalitpur, Jalaun, Etawah, Gonda, Farrukhabad, Shahjahanpur, Hardoi, Bheri, Sitapur, Fatehpur, Faizabad, Badaun (Partly)
21	Nagpur	Wardha, Chandarpur, Bhandara, Akola, Yeotmal, Amravati
22	Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri & Raigarh, Sindhudurga

23. Rampur	Bareilly, Rampur, Budaun, Pilibhit, Moradabad & Nainital.
24. Ranchi	Singhbhum, Ranchi, Palamu, Hazaribagh, Girideh & Dhana and Part of Santal Parganas.
25. Simla	Himachal Pradesh State.
26. Udaypur	Districts of Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara and Chittorgarh.
27. Vijayawada	Parts of East Godawari, West Godawari, Krishna, Guntur, Nelore, Prakasam, Khammam.
28. Patna	Patna, Bhejpur, Rontas, Nalanda, Gaya, Newada, Aurangabad, Muzaffarpur, Saran, East Champaran, West Champaran, Siwan, Vaishali, Mungyrr (parts) Gopal Garh, Sitamarhi
29. Mysore	Mysore, Coorg & two Taluks of Mandya Distt
30. Rohtak	Haryana State.

STATEMENT-III

TV Coverage of Main Doordarshan Transmitters and their Relay Centres

Sl. No.	Name of Centre	Area Covered ('000 S.q. Kms.)	Population in lakhs		
			Urban	Rural	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	DELHI	30.70	88.15	102.45	190.60
2.	MUSSOORIE	33.60	32.98	98.67	131.65
3.	LUCKNOW	25.30	18.56	91.84	110.40
4.	KANPUR	29.40	26.42	85.70	112.12
5.	BOMBAY	18.90	99.37	33.63	133.00
6.	PUNE	21.94	21.09	32.04	53.13
7.	PANAJI	7.90	3.22	13.20	16.42
8.	JALANDHAR	20.40	20.92	51.92	72.84
9.	AMRITSAR	7.90	9.30	23.70	33.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	CALCUTTA	26.60	99.06	139.59	238.65
11.	ASANSOL	32.65	12.93	101.25	114.18
12.	MURSHIDABAD	12.80	16.51	72.24	88.75
13.	MADRAS	18.60	51.73	42.77	94.50
14.	KODAIKANAL	86.60	67.60	194.89	262.49
15.	SRINAGAR	15.70	8.27	23.06	31.33
16.	JAIPUR	46.10	19.36	59.23	78.59
17.	RAIPUR	11.30	9.01	14.82	23.83
18.	MUZAFFARPUR	5.20	2.45	35.81	38.36
19.	HYDERABAD	40.80	45.00	61.69	106.69
20.	GULBERGA	11.30	4.29	12.27	16.56
21.	SAMBALPUR	11.30	3.08	13.48	16.56
22.	GORAKHPUR	29.80	10.70	151.25	161.95
23.	RAJKOT	42.55	23.97	38.18	62.15
24.	RANCHI	37.30	12.82	57.17	69.99
25.	NAGPUR	42.75	35.48	49.30	84.78
26.	GUWAHATI	18.00	4.01	42.58	46.59
27.	AHMEDABAD	40.44	42.84	78.71	121.55
28.	BANGALORE	43.20	42.82	79.70	122.52
29.	TRIVANDRUM	9.00	12.18	59.98	72.16

**Implementation of N.R.E.P. and
R.L.E.G.P. in West Bengal**

8797. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

Guarantee Programme during the last three years; and

(b) the particulars of durable assets created in West Bengal during the same period?

(a) the total number of mandays generated in West Bengal through implementation of National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The total number of man-days generated under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) In West Bengal during the last three years are as under:-

(Lakh mandays)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	Total
NREP	211.87	130.95	204.18	547.00
RLEGP	72.83	110.64	219.74	403.21

(Figures for the year 1986-87 are provisional)

(b) Statement I and II indicating the assets created under NREP and RLEGP respectively during the years 1984-85,

1985-86 and 1986-87 as per reports received so far are given below.

STATEMENT-I

Assets created under National Rural Employment Programme during the last three years in West Bengal.

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87*	Total
1.	Area covered under social forestry	(Hect.)	1809	1882	4236	7927
2.	Trees planted	(Lakh)	7.67	13.97	27.35	48.99
3.	Works taken up for benefit of SCs/ STs.	(Number)	1891	2334	NA	4225
4.	Village Tanks constructed	—do—	619	1016	621	2256
5.	Area covered under Minor Irrigation/ Flood Protection works etc.	(Hects.)	19487	15840	9381	44708
6.	Area covered under soil conservation works.	(Hect.)	3613	2220	319	6152
7.	Drinking water wells/ ponds constructed	(Number)	24785	12562	310	37657
8.	Rural Roads constructed/Improved	(Kms.)	13945	15180	5408	34533
9.	School Building/ Balwadi/Panchayat Ghars constructed	-(Number)	4895	3378	1605	9878
10.	Other works		2296	539	1188	4023

NA—Not Available

*—Figures provisional.

STATEMENT-II

Assets created under Rural Landless Employment Gurantee Programme during the last three years in West Bengal.

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87*	Total
1.	Area covered through minor irrigation works	(Hects.)	460.00	3163.26	—	3623.26
2.	Area covered through Fish Farms	(Hects.)	15.67	27.50	—	43.17
3.	School buildings constructed	(Nos.)	240	124	65	429
4.	Roads constructed	(Kilo-meters)	984.02	1654.98	351.90	2990.90
5.	<i>Social Forestry:</i>					
	(i) Area completed for advance planning works.	(Hects.)	—	7774.80	17846.61	25621.41
	(ii) Area covered through soil conservation works.	(Hects.)	—	1147.95	—	1147.95
	(iii) Godowns constructed for storage of seed	(Nos.)	—	20	—	20
	(iv) Earthen Dam constructed as a part of soil conservation	(Nos.)	—	1	—	1
6.	Construction of houses under Indira Awaas Yojana.	(Nos.)	—	—	5445	5445

*Figures provisional.

Filmotsav 1988

8798. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding the venue for conducting the "Filmotsav 1988";

(b) if so, the place selected and when it is likely to be held; and

(c) the other details regarding the Filmotsav proposed to be held in 1988?

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

(b) In Trivandrum (Kerala) from 10th January to 24th January 1988.

(c) Work on the organization of the festival has been initiated, and will go on right till the holding of the Festival.

Possession of LIG Flats in Motia Khan

8799. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3686 on 23rd March, 1987 regarding possession of LIG flats in Motia Khan, Delhi and state:

(a) whether the price of these flats would be the same as decided by the DDA at the time of the draw held in March, 1982;

(b) if so, the category-wise price of these flats; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). No Sir, the final disposal cost of the flats is worked out on their completion on the basis of approved pricing formula which has been so evolved that there is neither loss nor profit to DDA in its overall housing programme.

Community Centres in Janakpuri, Delhi

8800. DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Development Authority had earmarked land for community centres in the various blocks of Janakpuri, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of such sites and how many of them have been utilised by the various organisations so far; and

(c) the blocks which have not yet been allotted land for this purpose and the steps

taken to ensure that each block has a Community Centre?

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

(b) One site in each of the four blocks, namely, A, B, C, and D has been earmarked for the construction of community halls. However, none of these four sites has so far been utilised by any of the organisations.

(c) No allotment of land has so far been made in block B and D. No request has been received from the MCD or any social or cultural organisation (Regd.) for allotment of land in these two blocks.

Strike by CPWD Workers

8801. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CPWD workers all over India gave a notice to go on strike during April, 1987;

(b) if so, the major demands put forth by them;

(c) whether the CPWD worker's representatives under the auspices of the Chief Labour Commissioner and the CPWD management arrived at a settlement to call off the strike;

(d) whether all the demands of the workers have been agreed to; and

(e) if not, the details of the outstanding demands?

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

Foodgrains Production

8802. SHRI MURLI DEORA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government anticipate a glut in foodgrains production; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to exploit its recently acquired foodgrains export capabilities in view of the FAO's reported prediction of a fall in world consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Production of foodgrains in the country during the crop year 1986-87 is currently anticipated to be in the range of 149 to 151 million tonnes as compared to the production of 150.5 million tonnes in 1985-86.

(b) The foodgrains export possibilities would be explored and exploited by the Government after taking into account the domestic supply and demand as also international production/price levels.

[Translation]

Interest on EPF Contributions

8803. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh are not paying simple interest on the employees Provident Fund deposits;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to ensure proper payment of interest thereon;

(c) the number of workers who contribute towards provident fund in sugar mills in the State particularly in Ganeshwar Sugar Mill at Ramkola in Deoria district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) According to available information, 19 sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh are exempted/relaxed from the operation of the provisions of the EPF Scheme. All these mills are paying interest on the provident fund deposits. However, the rate of interest declared by three of these mills are reported to be lower than the rate of interest declared by the EPF Organisation.

(b) The EPF authorities have already advised the concerned mills to pay interest at the same rate as that declared by the EPF Organisation.

(c) and (d). 17,060 workers are reported to be contributing towards provident fund in sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh. M/s. Ganeshwar Sugar Mills, Deoria has 1184 provident fund subscribers.

[English]

Illegal Encroachment in Bhagat Singh Market

8804. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 80 per cent shop owners in Bhagat Singh Market, New Delhi have occupied the front verandahs without permission;

(b) whether Government propose to conduct a survey to find out the causes of such illegal encroachment by the shop owners; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

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

CPWD Enquiries in Government Colonies

8805. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI NARSING SURYA WANSHI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the complaints that supervisory and other staff deployed in C.P.W.D. Enquiries in Government colonies, especially Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi do not attend to the complaints promptly and the complaints regarding leakage in overhead tanks, taps, sanitary fittings, choked lines, repairs of doors, windows and floors are kept in abeyance for several days;

(b) whether the material used by the C.P.W.D. for repairs of walls, roofs etc. is of inferior quality and gives way to rainy water, leakage and seepage; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The supervisory and other staff deployed in CPWD Enquiry Offices including the Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi, Enquiry Office take adequate care to attend to the day to day complaints of the allottees and ensure that the complaints are attended to quickly, as far as possible on the same day.

(b) Good quality material conforming to standard specifications and with ISI marks, wherever available, are used for repairs/maintenance of Govt. colonies.

(c) Question does not arise in view of replies against (a) & (b) above. However, it is stated that the Junior Engineers, Asstt. Engineers and Executive Engineers

remain at the Enquiry Offices at fixed time and on fixed days to listen and attend to the grievances of the allottees. The fixed time and days are also prominently displayed at the Enquiry Offices for the convenience of the allottees. Senior Officers also make frequent visits to the Enquiry Offices to ensure that there is no scope for laxity on the part of officers/staff manning the Enquiry Offices.

[*Translation*]

Adoption of Villages by Voluntary Organisations for Integrated Development

8806. SHRI DEEP NARAIN VAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been prepared so far for adopting villages by voluntary organisations for integrated development thereof;

(b) if so, the names of the approved voluntary organisations in Uttar Pradesh and the progress made by them so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) It is the accepted policy of Government to give all encouragement to voluntary organisations in implementation of programmes of rural development and increasing agricultural production.

(b) and (c). Detailed information pertaining to the Scheme for adoption of villages by Voluntary Organisations for integrated development in Uttar Pradesh is being obtained from State Government of Uttar Pradesh and other agencies.

[English]

Rehabilitation of Families Affected During Emergency

8807. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the work relating to allotment of land to the families affected during the Emergency period in Delhi has been completed;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the number of families to be rehabilitated as yet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). According to the report received from the D.D.A. 467 cases pertaining to request for alternative allotment whose unauthorised construction had been removed during 1976, have been transferred by the Delhi Administration to the D.D.A. These cases are pending disposal and are to be considered by a committee constituted for the purpose.

Scheme for Remunerative Price to Farmers in U.P.

8808. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh has evolved a new scheme to help farmers to get fair prices for their produce also during periods when the market price falls below the minimum support prices;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have asked for a detailed report of the scheme and its implementation;

(c) the extent to which this scheme will help the farmers in Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) whether this scheme is proposed to be introduced in other States also?

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

Proposal to Set up Ammonia Plant by FACI, Udyogmandal

8809. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Fertilizer and Chemical India Limited Udyogamandal, Kerala has submitted a proposal to Government for setting up a 900 tonnes per day ammonia plant and 1100 tonnes per day urea plant; and

(b) the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As the project proposal is not included in the Seventh Five Year Plan, it has not been processed for an investment decision.

Strategy to Maximise use of Fertilisers

8810. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have chalked out a strategy to maximise the use of fertilizers in collaboration with the fertilizer industry;

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

(c) the manner in which the strategy is proposed to be disseminated to the farmers?

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

(b) and (c). Under the Lead Fertiliser Supplier System, the lead fertiliser suppliers identified by the State Governments at State and district level, are required to take up fertiliser promotion activities in each district by organising field demonstrations, training of farmers and dealers and opening of additional retail outlets.

Charge Chrome Factories

8811. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

S. No.	Name of the Unit	Capacity	Location
1.	M/s. Indian Metal & Ferro Alloys (Private Sector)	45,000 tonnes	Rayagad, Distt. Koraput, Orissa.
2.	M/s. OMC Alloys Corp. Ltd. (Public Sector)	45,000 tonnes	Bamnipal, Distt. Keonjhar, Orissa.
3.	M/s. Ferro Alloys Corp. Ltd. (Private Sector)	50,000 tonnes	Randia, Distt. Balasore, Orissa.
4.	M/s. Indian Charge Chrome Ltd. (Private Sector).	50,000 tonnes	Chudwar, Orissa.

(c) The indigenous demand of charge chrome is being met from domestic production of other ferro alloy units. Export-oriented projects were set up with a view to earning foreign exchange.

Forestry College in Andhra Pradesh

8812. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ICAR has received any prop-

(a) the number of charge chrome factories in public sector and private sector, sector-wise;

(b) the particulars of export oriented factories with their locations; and

(c) the rational behind chrome exports when it can be utilised indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). There are four units who have been issued Letter of Intent/Licences for the manufacture of charge chrome. All the four units are 100% export oriented. The particulars of these are given below:—

osal from Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University to start a Forestry college;

(b) if so, whether ICAR has approved the proposal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Indian Council of Agricultural Research had received a proposal from Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University for the Establishment of the Department/College of Forestry at Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University. The Council has agreed to establish a Department of Forestry under the faculty of Agriculture to initiate research in Agro-Forestry in B.Sc. (Ag.) degree programme during the VII Plan period. The Council has earmarked an amount of Rs. 10.00 Lakhs for the above programme under the scheme "Establishment & Development of Agricultural Universities". Accordingly, the University has been informed.

(c) Question does not arise.

Agro-Based Industries in Rural Areas

8813. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the incentives government are giving to the farmers and workers in cooperative sectors to establish agro-based industries so as to create employment potential and exploit rural resources; and

(b) the results achieved so far in terms of employment and resource mobilisation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): (a) For the establishment of agro-based processing industries in the cooperative sector, assistance/loan is provided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Government and the National Cooperative Development Corporation sponsored schemes. In respect of small and medium processing units in tribal and difficult areas, the pattern of assistance include an element of subsidy. Technical assistance in the form of consultancy services is also provided to support local efforts.

Cooperatives are given preference in grant of licence for establishment of new sugar factories.

Assistance is also provided for the establishment and promotion of cooperatives in the handloom, sericulture, handicrafts, coir and khadi and village industries sectors by the concerned central agencies.

(b) Although no specific nation-wide survey has been made in regard to achievements of these cooperatives in terms of employment generation and resource mobilisation, their impact on employment generation, utilisation of locally available raw material, agricultural development and rural industrialisation is generally recognised.

Expenses under IRDP

8814. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government bears a part of the expenses of the Integrated Rural Development Programme and the rest is borne by the States and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the State Government have to spend their own Share and then can use the Centre's contribution;

(c) whether this is leading to a situation where a State Government are not able to fully utilise the funds because their own contribution gets delayed and consequently part of the Central fund remains un-utilised; and

(d) whether Government propose to look into the matter and take corrective measures in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Integrated Rural Development Programme is a Centrally Sponsored Programme under which

expenditure is snared on a 50:50 basis between the Centre and the States. The Centre bears 100% of the expenditure in the case of Union Territories.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Non-Utilisation of IRDP Funds

8815. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central component of the assistance for the IRDP remains unutilised and as a result thereof the full benefits for generating employment in the rural areas are not being derived;

(b) if so, the names of the States which could not fully utilise the funds allocated for this programme during the last three years, year and State-wise;

(c) the steps taken to ensure that the funds allocated are fully utilised;

(d) whether any assessment has been made to determine the cost benefit ratio of the investments made by the Centre and the States for IRDP and whether they conform to the targets fixed therefor; and

(e) if not, the shortfalls, if any, with special reference to the States where these shortfalls are glaring in extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The utilisation of funds under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) has been by and large quite satisfactory. The utilisation of the Central Component of funds cannot be

monitored separately as the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) pool the State and Central funds for implementation of the Scheme. A statement showing State-wise position of Central releases and utilisation of funds (State + Central) as reported by States under IRDP is given below.

(c) During 1986-87, it had been prescribed that the opening balance of the DRDAs should not exceed 25% of the funds available to them during the previous year. In case the opening balance exceeds this limit, the amount in excess will be deducted from the Central share at the time of the release of second instalment. It was also stipulated that the DRDAs will be eligible for release of second instalment only if they have spent atleast 35% of available funds by 30th September, 1986. The available funds would include opening balance as on 1.4.1986.

(d) and (e). Only viable schemes which can enable the families to cross the poverty line are to be taken up under the programme. The selection of schemes is done at the Block and DRDA level after consulting the beneficiary and the bankers and after taking into account the local resources, skills of the beneficiary, infrastructure, marketing facilities, etc. The concurrent evaluation reports on IRDP for 12 months from October, 1985 to September, 1986 covering 16,101 beneficiary households in almost all districts of the country by 29 reported academic/research institutions revealed that the assets created under IRDP had generated incremental income of more than Rs. 2000 in about 26% case. The incremental income was between Rs. 1001 to Rs. 2000 in 24% cases and between Rs. 501 and Rs. 1000 in 15% cases. Thus in 65% cases the assets created are reported to have generated income of Rs. 501 or above.

STATEMENT*Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRD P)*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ UTs.	Central Release			Utilisation including State share			(Rs. Lakhs) (1986-87 (Provi- signal)
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1984-85	1985-86	1985-86	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1265.00	1333.19	1869.78	3155.31	3109.28	4684.37	
2.	Assam	1223.90	467.42	628.30	2332.53	1244.01	667.01+	
3.	Bihar	2294.29	2477.45	3382.51	5621.68	4954.45	9500.38	
4.	Gujarat	812.50	845.97	989.74	1951.11	1511.05	2321.05	
5.	Haryana	349.00	372.00	445.59	838.19	804.53	893.43	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	276.00	215.44	218.88	654.06	552.02	564.13@	
7.	J & K	230.00	286.29	348.19	713.18	599.80	471.69@	
8.	Karnataka	1031.15	863.28	1086.90	2166.01	2043.07	2048.06@	
9.	Kerala	605.28	669.94	1043.98	1491.35	982.65	1774.58	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1722.00	1882.38	2536.89	3946.62	3688.51	4593.76	
11.	Maharashtra	1361.53	1526.10	1712.53	2884.74	3336.09	4015.50	
12.	Manipur	68.92	77.60	77.41	143.68	135.21	229.94@	
13.	Meghalaya	48.00	48.72	81.54	101.43	117.94	203.74@	
14.	Nagaland	84.00	84.00	126.00	196.72	208.30	92.09@	
15.	Orissa	1190.00	1098.11	1237.73	2045.19	2245.60	1660.14@	
16.	Punjab	472.00	457.19	812.49	1055.59	672.18	1410.48	
17.	Rajasthan	974.00	868.91	1185.63	2052.49	1834.79	1598.53@	
18.	Sikkim	16.00	13.02	21.05	38.48	27.38	33.39	
19.	Tamil Nadu	1327.00	1512.08	2097.56	3375.19	2985.89	4322.20	
20.	Tripura	68.00	82.88	142.74	184.53	236.87	372.11	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3488.69	3440.51	5014.83	9244.04	7814.29	10848.82	
22.	West Bengal	1152.70	1500.29	1935.15	2392.33	4107.11	2360.78@	
23.	A & N Islands	10.00	24.00	45.15	6.74	12.70	30.85@	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8.
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	252.00	187.82	243.52	197.76	195.41	295.31
25.	Chandigarh	4.00	—	4.00	NA	NA	1.73
26.	D & N Haveli	8.00	8.00	22.79	11.07	7.16	16.38
27.	Delhi	35.00	39.44	100.58	45.78	39.38	69.78@
28.	G.D. & Diu	96.00	96.00	95.52	96.00	86.61	110.28@
29.	Lakshadweep	20.00	40.00	11.09	61.39	33.13	9.27 £
30.	Mizoram	160.00	160.00	284.68	167.20	127.05	243.13
31.	Pondicherry	50.94	32.00	76.75	49.70	37.92	48.20@
ALL INDIA		20695.90	20710.03	27880.50	47220.09	44110.38	55491.09

② Information till Feb. 1987

£ Information till October, 86

+ Information till Sept., 1986

** Information till Jan., 1987

— Information Nil.

[Translation]

T.V. Tower at Hardwar

8816. SHRI RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the time by which a T.V. tower will be set up in Hardwar city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): A 100 W TV transmitter is expected to be installed and commissioned into service at Hardwar towards the end of the VII Plan period.

[English]

Schemes received from Karnataka for Rural Development Under 20-Point Programme

8817. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government received any schemes from Government of Karnataka for rural development under the new 20 Point Programme during the year 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The Union Government in the Department of Rural Development is mainly concerned with the items of strengthening and expanding the coverage of Integrated Rural Development and National Rural Employment Programmes, implementation of agricultural land ceilings, distribution of surplus land and complete compilation of land records and supply of drinking water to all the problem villages under the new 20 Point Programme. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme is supportive of the employment programmes in the villages. Schemes under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, implementation of agricultural land ceilings, distribution of surplus land and compilation of land records and National Rural Employment Programme are approved by the State Governments or their agencies. The details of the schemes received from the Government of Karnataka and approved by the Government of India under Rural Landless Employment Programme and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Details of Schemes of Rural Development Programmes Received from Karnataka and Approved by the Department of Rural Development

RURAL LANDLESS EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE PROGRAMME

Sl. No.	Name of project	Proposed cost (Rs. lakhs)	Approved cost (Rs. lakhs)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1983-84				
1.	Construction of link roads, field channels, afforestation works.	942.14	437.42	Only road component approved.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Afforestation works	203.56	203.56	
3.	Soil & Water conserva- tion works	96.70	96.70	
4.	Minor irrigation works	149.33	149.33	
1984-85				
1.	Afforestation works	767.20	709.75	
2.	Soil and water conservation and land development works	2181.70	122.54	Only such works approved which conformed to pro- gramme guidelines.
3.	Construction and improve- ment of rural link roads.	2152.19	800.00	Only such works approved which conformed to pro- gramme guidelines.
4.	Improvement of minor irrigation works	438.22	438.22	
5.	Construction of rural link roads	145.57	145.57	
6.	Improvement to minor irrigation works	5.09	—	
7.	Soil & water conser- vation and land development work	104.81	104.81	
1985-86				
1.	Soil and water conser- vation and land development works	974.099	634.672	Only such works approved which conformed to pro- gramme guidelines.
2.	Social forestry works	609.072	609.072	
3.	Minor irrigation works	200.00	200.00	
4.	Construction of rural link roads	825.75	825.75	

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Construction of houses for SC/ST and freed bonded labourers under Indira Awaas Yojana.	572.675	600.45*	
6.	Construction of multipurpose community Centres.	12.95	12.95**	

* Includes Rs. 36.48 lakhs to be contributed by State Government.

** Includes Rs. 3.50 lakhs to be contributed by UNICEF and Rs. 0.722 lakhs to be contributed by State Government.

ACCELERATED RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME

Year	No. of schemes	No. of villages involved	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1983-84	324	324	72.73
1984-85	1769	1769 (from partial coverage to full coverage)	630.01
1985-86 (No schemes were received/cleared)	—	—	—

World Bank Assistance for Fertilizer Projects

8818. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has extended financial assistance for conducting research and study of performance and evaluation in respect of different public sector fertilizer projects;

(b) if so, the details of the research and study contemplated to be made in respect of various fertilizer projects; and

(c) the steps being taken in that direction?

DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) to (c). The World Bank has not given any loan for conducting research and study of performance of public sector fertilizer projects. However, it has granted a loan of US \$ 200,000 for financing a study to determine whether the scope of Management Information System in the Department of Fertilizers can be enlarged.

Profit Earned by IFFCO

8819. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GODAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state, the profits earned by the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Co-operative Limited during 1986-87 on the sale of fertilisers and the turnover therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILISERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): IFFCO follows the Co-operative year, i.e. July to June for its accounts. The figure of profits earned during the Co-operative year 1986-87 will be available only after the accounts are closed on 30th June, 1987.

Urban Basic Service Programme in the Country

8820. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4827 on 30 March, 1987 regarding Urban basic Services programme in the Centre and State:

- (a) the criteria adopted for selecting the districts under the Urban Basic Service Programme; and
- (b) whether it is a fact that Sikkim has not been selected under the programme, if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The basic criterion for selecting the districts under the UBS programme was that a UNICEF assisted urban project should have already made satisfactory progress in the district/town; where convergence of services is possible with other UNICEF supported programme in the districts (such as Integrated Child Development Scheme and SIAD) as well as with other Government sponsored urban programmes like Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns and Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums; and where the state and municipal authorities agree to share the cost with UNICEF and the Government on a pre-determined basis and in addition, provide sufficient supervisory and infrastructural facilities including the assignment of a senior municipal coordinator to manage the implementation of the Project.

(b) Yes, Sir. Sikkim could not be included under the Urban Basic Services Scheme because it did not have any on-going UNICEF assisted urban projects.

[*Translation*]

Serials on Lives of Freedom Fighters

8821. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some serials on the lives of the freedom fighters have been telecast by Doordarshan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government propose to continue this programme in future also; and
- (d) if so, the scheme chalked out in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The following three serials on the lives of freedom fighters were telecast by Doordarshan:-

- 1. Raj Se Swaraj
- 2. Kahan Gaye Wo Log
- 3. Asman Kaise Kaise

(c) and (d). Continuation of such programme would depend on the quality of the serials on the subject offered to Doordarshan from time to time.

[*English*]

Youth Trained under TRYSEM

8822. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of youth trained under TRYSEM during the Sixth Plan

Period and first two years of the current Five Year Plan in various States;

(b) how many out of them have got employment and financial assistance from the nationalised banks after completion of their training; and

(c) the effective steps Union Government propose to take for providing job opportunities to these trained youth by 1990?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The total number of youth trained under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) during the Sixth Five Year Plan was 10,11,362. Whereas the reports for the first year of the Seventh Plan (viz. 1985-86) have been firmed up, the figures for the second year (viz. 1986-87) are still provisional. Based on the reports received so far, 3,19,867 youths have been trained during the first two years of the Seventh Plan.

Out of the trained, 4,76,357 during the Sixth Five Year Plan, and 1,47,260 during the first two years of the Seventh Five Year Plan took up self employment. The information regarding financial assistance to the self-employed youth from the nationalised banks is not monitored by the Department of Rural Development in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Under TRYSEM, which is an ongoing scheme, the training in requisite skills is imparted to those youths only who wish to take up self-employment. On successful completion of training, they receive a combination of subsidy and institutional credit under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) for acquisition of income generating assets.

Consumption of Chemical Fertilisers

8823 SHRI A JAYAMOHAN Will the

Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether consumption of chemical fertilisers is below the average in States like Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, etc;

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to step up consumption in these States so that agricultural yield could be increased, and

(c) the percentage of consumption of Chemical fertilisers in Tamil Nadu as compared to other States like Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) While the per hectare consumption of chemical fertilisers in the States of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan is less than the all India estimated per hectare consumption of about 50 Kgs. during the year 1986-87, it is not so in case of West Bengal where the estimated per hectare consumption is about 70 Kgs. during the same year.

(b) The following steps are being taken to increase fertiliser consumption in these States.

- (i) Adequate and timely availability of fertilisers through domestic production and import has been ensured.
- (ii) An intensive fertiliser promotion campaign is under implementation in 5 districts in Orissa, 3 districts in West Bengal, 11 districts each in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan where consumption potential exists but the consumption is low.
- (iii) Delivery of fertilisers is made on Government account upto block level all over the country.

(iv) A sum of Rs. 10.75 crores to Orissa, Rs. 9.23 crores to West Bengal, Rs. 11.01 crores to Madhya Pradesh and Rs. 7.65 crores to Rajasthan was released as short-term loan during 1986-87 for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs including fertilisers.

(v) In order to ensure easy availability of fertilisers near the consuming centres, the number of sale points are being raised by fixing the specific targets for each year.

(vi) Lead Fertiliser Supplier' system has been introduced under which State Governments identify a lead fertiliser supplier at State and district level who will take up various promotional activities in each district.

(c) The comparative position of consumption of chemical fertilisers in Tamil Nadu vis-a-vis other States like Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar during 1986-87 is given below:-

State	Estimated Consumption of Chemical Fertilisers (N+P+K) 1986-87 (Lakh tonnes)	Percentage to total Consumption (All India)	Estimated Per hectare Consumption of Fertiliser nutrients (N+P+K) (Kg./ha.)
Tamil Nadu	6.65	7.4	95.70
Punjab	11.08	12.3	158.51
Uttar Pradesh	18.77	20.8	74.87
Bihar	5.50	6.1	53.57
All India	90.02	100.0	49.91

Gas Leakage Case in Rourkela Steel Plant

8824. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the enquiry committee on the gas leakage case in the Rourkela Steel Plant has been received by Steel Authority of India Limited;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) the action taken against officers due

to whose negligence the accident was caused; and

(d) the details of safety measures suggested to avoid such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Enquiry Committee has observed that statutory repairs were started on the High Pressure Boiler No. 4 in Captive Power Plant-I from December 3, 1985. The overhaul of blast furnace gas burner valves installed on this boiler hearth

was started on December 7, 1985 by seven contract workmen. While the valve bonnet of Burner Valve No. 3 was being taken out, some amount of blast furnace gas entrapped in the pipe bend between the control valve and the burner escaped, affecting the seven workmen. 11 employees of Steel Plant who were working near by ran to the rescue of the seven affected persons. The seven persons were rescued and sent to hospital immediately. Five affected persons were discharged on December 7, 1985 itself and the remaining two were discharged on December 8, 1985. As a precaution, the 11 steel plant employees who had rescued the seven contract workmen were also admitted for observation in the hospital. Out of these 11 employees, three were discharged on December 7, 1985 and remaining eight on December 8, 1985. All the 18 affected persons resumed duty after the prescribed rest period.

The Enquiry Committee did not find any ground to fix responsibility on any person(s). The Committee held that the incident of gas leakage was neither due to improper maintenance of equipment nor due to any improper work methodology. The leakage of a small quantity of gas was purely accidental. The safety equipment was also in proper working condition.

(d) The Enquiry Committee suggested the following safety measures to avoid such incidents in the future:—

- (i) Steam or nitrogen purging arrangements should be made to remove the entrapped gas.
- (ii) Carbon mono-oxide concentration should be checked every day.
- (iii) The General Manager (Works)'s procedural order for gas shut down jobs should be strictly followed.
- (iv) The water seal over-flow pipe

should be modified to ensure sufficient water level.

SAIL has conveyed that all these measures are being followed and necessary modifications are being incorporated wherever necessary.

[Translation]

Destruction of Mango Crop by Insects in Lucknow

8825. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaint to the effect that the entire mango crop in Malihabad mango belt in Lucknow district has been destroyed due to the sudden attack by insects;

(b) whether a decision has been taken by Government to send a team of experts in the use of insecticides from the Agriculture Department to conduct an enquiry so that the mango crop may be saved; and

(c) if so, the time by which the said team will be sent for conducting an on the spot enquiry into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir. However, Government are aware of the damage caused to the mango crop due to various factors including attack by insects in Malihabad mango belt in Lucknow district.

(b) and (c). A team consisting of Scientists of the Central Institute of Horticulture for Northern Plains, Lucknow, has already surveyed Malihabad mango belt in Lucknow district and has observed that many species of mango hoppers were involved in the damage. Favourable weather conditions prevailing during the season has helped the heavy build-up of the pest. Sprays of insecticides, namely Monocroto-

phos, Methyl parathion and Phosphamidon have been recommended for its control. Majority of the orchardists have already undertaken the spray operations to control the pest.

[*English*]

Vacant Posts of Assistant Director in Directorate of Estates

8826. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Assistant Director of Estates (Accounts) lying vacant in the Directorate of Estates;

(b) since when these posts are lying vacant;

(c) whether suitable eligible candidates for filling up the vacant posts are available from the feeder grade, if so, the reasons why the eligible candidates are not being considered;

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

(e) whether departmental candidates who are eligible for the posts will be given due consideration while filling up the vacancies?

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

(b) One each since 1-3-86, 1-4-86 and 1-8-86 respectively.

(c) Eligible candidates in the feeder grade are available and they will be considered.

(d) As early as possible, subject to orders, if any, from the Central Administrative Tribunal, New Delhi, where an application is pending.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Involvement of Youth in bringing a change in Rural Areas

8827. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether change in rural areas can be brought about only if the rural masses are involved in the planning and decision making process, keeping in view their needs;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this direction; and

(c) how far it will help the educated youth to stay in the village and to improve their standard of living?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The involvement of rural masses in the planning and implementation of programmes in rural areas has received due emphasis. The Seventh Plan document also emphasises the adoption of effective measures to bring about meaningful participation of the people in all phases of national development. Accordingly, the poverty alleviation programmes being implemented in the rural areas encourage peoples participation from identification of beneficiaries to implementation.

(b) To increase the level of awareness of the target groups in regard to the contents of such programmes and facilities provided therein as also to encourage their participation in the planning and implementation of the programmes, a Central Sector Scheme for Organisation of Beneficiaries of Anti-Poverty Programmes is being implemented from 1986-87.

(c) The programme of involvement of local people in various anti-poverty programmes may enthuse educated youth to also participate in rural development activities which would lead to general improvement in rural living standards.

Aid to Andhra Pradesh for Critical Farm Inputs

8828. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Union Government propose to provide aid to Andhra Pradesh for supplying critical farm inputs to the farmers, free of cost, in view of the unprecedented flood and drought situation in the State;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government have assessed the damage caused to the cultivators during the last three years; and
- (d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to save the poor cultivators from perpetual floods and drought?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). There is no scheme of Central assistance for supplying inputs free of cost. However, on the basis of the reports of Central Teams and recommendations of the High Level reports of Central Teams and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon, ceiling of expenditure for agriculture input subsidy has been approved as indicated below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Calamity	Amount Sanc-tioned
August, 1986 floods	— 200.95
Post-Monsoon drought, 1986	— 550.00

(c) and (d). The State Government made an assessment of the damage caused to cultivators and furnished details

in their Memoranda. On receipt of a Memorandum a Central Team visited the State to make an assessment of the damage caused to cultivators and other people. On the basis of the report of the Central Team ceilings of Central assistance are approved with specific provision for the items which aim at providing relief to cultivators. For tackling the problem of recurrent floods and drought programmes such as flood control programme and Drought Prone areas programme are under implementation.

Suggestions for Amendment to Urban Land Ceiling Act

8829. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any representation has been made by the Metropolitan Commissioner of Bangalore Metropolitan Regional Development Authority to the National Commission on Urbanisation to effect amendment to the Urban Land Ceiling Act;
- (b) if so, the steps suggested by him; and
- (c) the reaction of Union Government thereon?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Survey on Marine Resources

8830. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Exploratory Fisheries Project surveyed the existing marine resources in the Eastern Coast;
- (b) if so, the findings thereof;

- (c) whether the findings of the survey are at variance with the expressed policy of Government;
- (d) whether our waters are being exploited by foreigners; and
- (e) if so, the corrective steps taken/proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. Fishery Survey of India, previously known as Exploratory Fisheries Project, has been surveying the fishery resources in the east coast since 1957-58.

(b) The salient findings are:

- (i) The estimated fishery potential within 200 m. depth is about 9.6 lakh tonnes.
- (ii) There is rich potential for mackerel, pomfret, pseudosciaenids, perches, seabream, Indian drift fish, priacanthus, carangids, etc. in the off-shore and deep sea waters.
- (iii) Potentially rich grounds for barracuda and perches exist in Gulf of Mannar.
- (iv) Deep sea prawns and lobsters are found in fishable quantities in Gulf of Mannar and in lower east coast.

(c) No, Sir. Government's policies and developmental programmes are based on the findings of the survey.

(d) and (e). Fish resources especially of the deeper waters remain unexploited due to lack of vessels suitable for deep sea fishing, inadequate facilities for processing, marketing and distribution of fish. Hence, foreign fishing vessels are permitted to fish in Indian waters under charter and joint

venture. Permits to charter foreign fishing vessels are issued to Indian companies under the provisions of the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981 and the Rules framed thereunder. Joint venture in deep sea fishing is also permitted under specific terms and conditions. Only specialised and resource specific vessels would be introduced under charter and joint venture. The area of operation of these vessels would not come into conflict with the area of operation of the traditional fishermen and small mechanised boats. The operational details are reviewed from time to time and necessary changes have been introduced whenever found necessary.

Telecast of Reliance World Cup Cricket Matches

8831. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Reliance World Cup Cricket matches are proposed to be televised;
- (b) if so, who is going to televise the same;
- (c) whether any foreign agency has offered its services;
- (d) if so, whether the offer has been accepted;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) whether the Doordarshan has the necessary infrastructure comparable to the international technical and production standards for the purpose?

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

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Doordarshan would be producing and telecasting live, all the matches to be

played in India. It will also telecast the semi-final to be played in Pakistan.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) and (e). Do not arise.
- (f) Yes, Sir.

National Safety Council

8832. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Safety Council (NSC) receives substantial grants from Union Government;
- (b) whether Government officials are also associated with the Council;
- (c) whether the funds of the Council are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General and its affairs are overseen by the Ministry; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). The National Safety Council, Bombay is a Registered Society and a Public Trust registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950 respectively. The Council manages its affairs independently through its Board of Governors. The Central Government also gives some amount of grant-in-aid to the Council for the purpose of printing and distribution of posters, industrial safety chronicle and technical booklets on safety. The Chairman of the Board of Governors is nominated by the Central Government in consultation with the Board. The Executive Director is also appointed by the Government on the recommendation of the Board of Governors. But there are no Government officials on the Board. The accounts of the Council are not required to be audited by Government agencies under Section 14 of the Comptroller and

Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 because the amount of grants-in-aid given by the Government to the Council neither aggregates to Rs. 5 lakhs per annum nor does it exceed 75% of the annual expenditure of the Council. There is no provision in the rules of the Council for over-seeing of its affairs by the Government.

Hybrid Sun-Flower Cultivation

8833. DR. D.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the area under cultivation of hybrid sun-flower has shown a decreasing trend during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the growth of sun-flower has shown encouraging results in the dry-land areas; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No separate statistics is recorded for area covered under hybrid sunflower. However, the area under sunflower has increased from 6.96 lakh ha. in 1983-84 to 8.35 lakh ha. in 1984-85. During 1985-86 area under sunflower decreased to 6.94 lakh hectares due to severe drought in sunflower growing states.

- (b) Question does not arise.
- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) Sunflower area has rapidly increased in dry land areas where it is mostly grown. Area under sunflower at the terminal year of the Fifth Five Year Plan (1979-80) was only 0.61 lakh ha. which increased to 8.35 lakh ha. at the terminal year of the Sixth Five Year Plan (1984-85).

Alleged Unauthorised Encroachment in Buddhist Vihar

8834. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that illegal construction of houses and a temple in the Ladakh Buddhist Vihar premises near the I.S.B.T. is continuing unabated in spite of the complaints lodged by the Vihar management to the D.D.A. and other concerned authorities; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not taking any action against the offenders as yet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Some unauthorised temporary structures including a temple has been constructed on land adjoining Buddhist Vihar (and not within its premises) near I.S.B.T. by Tibetan refugees. An attempt was made by the D.D.A. to remove them, but it could not succeed due to resistance by the Tibetans who want their resettlement in the same area.

Loss Suffered by HSCL

8835. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited has been continuously running at a loss during the last few years;

(b) if so, the losses suffered by HSCL in 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(c) whether Government have taken steps to improve the performance of HSCL; and

(d) if so, the result thereof in 1986-87?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir. Hindustan

Steelworks Construction Limited incurred losses from 1978-79 upto 1984-85. During 1985-86 the company made a net profit of Rs. 2.15 crores.

(b) The losses/profit made by HSCL in 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 are as under:—

(Rs. in crores)		
1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
(—) 16.09	(—) 2.94	(+) 2.15

(c) The Government is aware of the problems being faced by HSCL and has advised the management towards improving labour productivity, imparting multi-trade training, strict control over overtime and medical bills, improvement of recovery of dues from clients, reduction of surpluses through a voluntary retirement scheme and devising a strategy for decreasing losses in Libyan works. With a view to improve the financial position of the Company, the Government has granted subsidy towards waiver of the entire amount of interest on Government loans upto 31.3.1986. The Government has been periodically monitoring the performance of HSCL and issuing necessary instructions, from time to time, to improve its working results.

(d) Despite these measures, the company is likely to suffer losses in 1986-87 due to the problem of excess manpower, depleting work order position and heavy losses in Libyan operations. But for the steps taken by the Company, the losses would have been higher.

Supply of Billets to Orissa

8836. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government have

approached the Union Government for supply of billets to the State;

(b) whether the demand is for the supply of billets for the Industrial Development Corporation run by Hirakud re-rolling mill; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The State Government of Orissa has approached the Iron and Steel Controller for indigenous clearance for import of MS Billets for the Re-rolling Mill at Hirakud under the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa. Iron and Steel Controller has cleared import of 10,000 tonnes of MS Billets in favour of the Corporation during 1986-87. In addition, during that year, 6000 tonnes of Billets have also been allocated for supply from indigenous sources.

Unauthorised Constructions in Delhi

8837. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases of unauthorised constructions registered in Delhi dur-

ing the last one year and number of cases out of them registered in the Trans-Yamuna area of Delhi;

(b) whether Government proposed to protect the trans-yamuna area from becoming a slum area; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The information is given in the Statement below.

(b) and (c). It is the endeavour of the Government to secure planned development of Delhi, including that of the Trans-Yamuna area and to prevent growth of slums. A master plan for Delhi was prepared for this purpose. The Perspective Development Plan for Delhi-2001 is also under preparation. Instructions have been issued to all concerned to check unauthorised construction and encroachments. The law was also amended in 1984 to make unauthorised construction/encroachments a cognisable offence. The D.D.A. and M.C.D. have reported that they have been taking action against unauthorised construction in their jurisdiction including the trans-yamuna area under the provisions of the law and are also lodging complaints with the police for arrest and prosecution of the offenders.

STATEMENT

Statement of number of cases of unauthorised constructions in Delhi during the last one Year

S. No.	Name of the Organisation	Period	Total number of unauthorised constructions booked	No. of unauthorised constructions from out of column 3 in trans-yamuna area of Delhi
1.	D.D.A.	Last one year.	21,505	4,860
2.	M.C.D.	1.1.86 to 31.12.86	3,666	518
3.	N.D.M.C.	1986-87	184	Trans-yamuna area is outside the jurisdiction of N.D.M.C.
4.	Delhi Cantonment Board	1.1.86 to 31.12.86	21	—do—

Plantation of Trees in Drought Prone Areas

8838. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for a large scale plantation of multipurpose fast growing tree species, requiring minimum water supply, in the marginal areas of farm lands in drought prone areas of the country, particularly in the Karimnagar district;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). Afforestation is an important sector of activity under Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) which is being implemented in 615 blocks of 91 districts in 13 States. Karimnagar district of Andhra Pradesh is, however, not included in DPAP. The schemes approved for this sector include plantation of species suited to agro-climatic conditions of the area and which meet the need and requirements of local people. There is a provision for distri-

bution of seedlings, free of cost or at a price determined by State Governments alongwith technical know-how to farmers.

Social forestry schemes are also being implemented under other programmes like NREP and RLEGP etc.

Loss in Fertilizer Plants

8839. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of fertilizer plants running at a loss; and

(b) the details of the loss suffered by different public sector fertilizer plants during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) Fertilizer plants of M/s. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. and M/s. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. are running at a loss.

(b) The details of the losses suffered by different fertilizer plants of various companies during the last three years are given below:

Profit (+)/Loss (-)
in Rupees crores

Name of the Company and their Fertilizer Plants	YEAR		
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (Prov.)
1	2	3	4
Fertilizer Corpn. of India Limited			
Sindri	(-) 21.63	(-) 43.77	(-) 22.47
Gorakhpur	(-) 09.21	(-) 11.30	(-) 12.63
Ramagundam	(-) 0.28	(-) 23.89	(+) 4.70
Talcher	(-) 20.01	(-) 42.94	(-) 38.46

1

2

3

4

**Hindustan Fertilizer
Corporation Limited**

Namrup	(-) 18.26	(-) 29.07	(-) 21.55
Durgapur	(-) 32.22	(-) 30.89	(-) 36.26
Barauni	(-) 32.58	(-) 17.36	(-) 29.72

**Fertilizers & Chemicals
Travancore Ltd. (FACT)**

Udyogamandal Cochin Divn. I	(-) 6.31 (+) 5.16	(+) 1.61 (-) 4.14	(+) 11.30 (+) 0.10
Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	(+) 5.59	(-) 7.60	(+) 5.78

Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.

(--) 20.39

**Rashtriya Chemicals and
Fertilizers Limited**

Thal (--) 1.19 (--) 4.80 (--) 24.35

* Company started commercial production w.e.f. August, 1986.

**Karnataka's Scheme for Gross Breeding
of Exotic Dairy Animals**

8840. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARA-SIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for cross-breeding of exotic dairy animals proposed to be implemented in Karnataka is pending with Union Government for approval and financial assistance;

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

(c) the time by which the scheme is likely to be approved?

OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Possession of Flats to Allottees of
Siddharth Extension**

8841. SHRI ANIL BASU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 75 per cent of the persons successful in the DDA draw dated 7th July, 1982 for Pocket 'C' in Siddharth Extension Project are still to be given possession of the flats allotted to them; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). In the

draw of lots held in July, 1982 for allotment of 550 SFS flats (category II), flats have been allotted to 216 persons in March, 1986, out of which 209 have already taken over possession. Remaining 7 persons have yet to be comply with the requisite formalities. Due to some dispute about land some flats could not come up in time. Now 120 flats are likely to be ready by September, 1987, 136 by December, 1987 and another 136 by September, 1988. These flats will be allotted in phases.

Guidelines for Selection of Journalists to Accompany President and Prime Minister on Tours

8842. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Press Council of India has formulated any guidelines regarding selection of journalists to accompany the President and Prime Minister on official tours;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereon ?

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

(a) to (c). The views of the Government were obtained by the Press Council of India on formulation of guidelines regarding selection of journalists for officially sponsored visits. The Government were of the view that since such press tours were organised to help better projections of the achievements made by the Government in various fields of development, the manner of selection of journalists should entirely rest with the Government and non-inclusion of certain journalists cannot be regarded as a restrictive measure on the Press. The Government in any case make the selection to the best of its ability and without discrimination and efforts are made to cover as wide a field of media as possible. Final decision has not been taken by the Press Council of India in this regard.

Study on Child Labour Conducted by J.N.U.

8843. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jawahar Lal Nehru, University, Delhi has recently conducted a study on child labour;

(b) if so, the findings of the study; and

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by Government to this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) It is understood that a study on child labour has been done by one Dr. Parveen Nangia who has obtained his Ph.D. from Jawaharlal Nehru University.

(b) Since the study has not been submitted to the Government, the salient points are not known.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

International Aid for Reclamation of Land

8844. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an international institution has offered to finance the project for reclamation of 45,000 hectares of revine land in Agra and Etawah districts for the development of agriculture and forestry in the area; and

(b) if so, the details of the action taken by Union Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) and (b) The Union Government posed the proposal of availing the European Economic Community assistance for the project of Integrated Watershed Management in the ravinous areas of Chambal and Yamuna catchments covering Agra and Etawah districts in Uttar Pradesh. The Project envisages reclamation of about 57,000 hectares including afforestation of about 10,000 hectares. European Economic Community has agreed in principle to finance this project as an external aided one with usual terms and conditions.

Special Courts for Industrial Disputes

8845 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether Union Government have asked the State Governments to set up Special Courts for trial of the managements of those industrial Units which are in default of the Provident Fund deposits, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P A SANGMA) (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The State Governments of Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal have been addressed to designate one or two courts, at certain specified places in their States, where there was large pendency of prosecution cases as Special Courts for trying Provident Fund cases exclusively.

Pay Fixation of C.P.W.D. Deputationists to NBCC

8846. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether certain deputationists from the Central Public Works Department have been allowed higher pay fixation in the

National Building Construction Corporation,

(b) if so, whether this is in accordance with the normal rules and decisions in this regard,

(c) if not, the details and the reasons thereof,

(d) whether the audit has objected to the higher pay fixation, and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to take any action against the officers who initially committed NBCC for higher pay fixation giving undue advantage to the deputationists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) to (d) The National Buildings Construction Corporation (NBCC) was able to select 4 (four) Senior Officers belonging to the Engineering cadre of the Central Public Works Department for some of its very important and prestigious projects of specialized nature, both in India and abroad. These officers were prepared to join the Corporation on deputation only if they were allowed a higher start. The NBCC agreed to it in the overall interest of the Corporation. Subsequently, the Audit had raised objection to the pay fixation of those officers at a higher stage. The question of recovery of the over payments or the waiver thereof has been under consideration of the Board of Directors of the Corporation and also this Ministry. The matter will be sorted out shortly.

(e) Question does not arise, in view of the position

I.S.B.T. Work Awarded to N.B.C.C

8847 SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the construc-

tion work of the Yamuna Bridge at Inter State Bus Terminal, Delhi, and T.V. Tower and Hangers for HAL at Kanpur have been awarded to N.B.C.C.;

(b) if so, the quantum of work, the dates of start and completion as stipulated in the contracts and the likely dates of completion of these projects;

(c) the extent of the work completed on these projects upto 31st March, 1987; and

(d) whether the N.B.C.C. is likely to earn profit from these projects?

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

(b) and (c). As per Statement given below.

(d) The NBCC is hopeful of earning profit from these projects on their completion.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of project	Amount of work	Date of start	Date of completion as stipulated in the contract	Likely date of completion	Amount of work completed upto 31.3.1987
1. Construction of T.V. Tower, Delhi.	285.00	1.5.82	31.12.83	Dec. 1983	249.09
2. Construction of bridge over River Yamuna, ISBT, Delhi.	855.90	29.6.84	28.6.87	Dec. 1988	396.00
3. Construction of Hanger for HAL, Kanpur.	772.58	1.9.85	30.11.1986	31.12.87	286.00

Languishing of Moat Around Purana Qila

8848. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the moat around the Purana Qila, New Delhi is being languished;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

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

U.N.D.P. Aided Prawn Hatcheries

8849. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a pilot project for the construction of five prawn hatcheries with Uni-

ted Nations Development Programme assistance and expertise was taken up during the Seventh Plan, if so, the cost of the project;

(b) whether one of the hatchery is earmarked for West Bengal also, if so, the location thereof;

(c) the ratio of cost to be borne by Union and State Government;

(d) the programmes undertaken for the development of inland fisheries during the current Plan; and

(e) the particulars of such project located in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. The cost of the five hatcheries is not yet estimated. However, the estimated UNDP input on technical assistance is US \$ 7,50,120.

(b) The location of the hatcheries is not yet finalised.

(c) The development of brackishwater farms and hatcheries is undertaken under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. According to the pattern of assistance, the capital investment is proposed to be shared equally between the Union and the State Governments.

(d) The following major programmes are undertaken for the development of inland fisheries during the current Plan:—

(i) **Setting up of Fish Farmers' Development Agencies.**

(ii) **Development of hatcheries for fish seed production under National Fish Seed Programme and World Bank assisted inland fisheries project in some States.**

(iii) **Scheme for utilisation of organic waste for aquaculture.**

(e) The particulars of the projects located in West Bengal are as follows:

(i) 16 Fish Farmers' Development Agencies have been set up in the districts of Bankura, Nadia, Howrah, West Dinajpur, Hooghly, Birbhum, Darjeeling, North 24-Parganas, Malda, Murshidabad, Cooch-Behar, Jalpaiguri, Burdwan, Midnapur, Purulia and 24-Parganas.

(ii) 3 Fish seed hatcheries have been sanctioned at Jamunadighi, Paccamatti-Mohalla and Manikpara, out of which former two have been completed and become operational.

Fish processing Units in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

8850. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fish processing project is proposed to be set up in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands for industrial production of fish meal, fish oil, shark liver oil, shark fin/shark fin ray, dried fish and frozen fish;

(b) if so, the capacity of project to handle raw fish per day, the capital outlay involved and the location thereof;

(c) the cities in which the finished product will be marketed; and

(d) the agency which will handle the marketing in the Islands and outside?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

[*Translation*]

Agriculture College for Sagar District

8851. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a long standing demand for opening a Krishi Mahavidyalay (Agriculture college) in Sagar District;

(b) whether Government have considered the demand; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which agriculture college is likely to be set up in Sagar district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The Government have not received any proposal from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh and the Agricultural Universities in the State for establishing an agricultural college in Sagar District. The agricultural colleges/universities are established by the respective State Governments taking into consideration the manpower needs and development requirements of each state. Therefore, it is upto the Government of Madhya Pradesh to take a decision in this matter.

(c) Does not arise.

Allotment of Plots to Jhuggi Dwellers in Karol Bagh, Delhi

8852. SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI NAWAL PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision was taken by the DDA in 1982-83 to settle the persons living in Kathputli colony opposite Shadipur Depot in Karol Bagh area in Delhi and to allot plots to them at that very place;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure incurred on levelling etc. of the said site; and

(c) the time by which jhuggi jhonpri dwellers of this area will be settled there permanently and the details in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The D.D.A. has reported that they do not have any proposal to settle these persons at the same place.

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

[*English*]

Government of India Text Books Press, Bhubaneswar

8853. Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have taken a decision to handover Government of India Text Books Press, Bhubaneswar to Government of Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of workers in that Press;

(d) whether the Worker's union has requested Government to keep it under them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) A decision has not yet been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Against the sanctioned strength of 264, the total number of workers at present working in the press is 165.

(d) Yes.

(e) The request of the Union is under consideration.

Allotment of Land to Private Builders

8854. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to permit private builders to raise foreign loans, construct houses and collect payments from purchasers as per Delhi Development Authority guidelines; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to allocate land to private builders to take up such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The proposal to associate Private Builders in the construction of Housing Activity in Delhi is under consideration of the Government.

Coverage by Regional Stations of AIR

8855. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the break up of the time given by the regional stations of All India Radio to the broadcast of the programmes of Union and State Governments and the proceedings of Parliament and State Legislatures;

(b) whether the time provided by the regional stations to the State programmes and the proceedings of State Legislatures is comparatively more, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any steps proposed to provide adequate coverage to the proceedings of Parliament and the Union Government programmes in future?

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

(a) The break-up of the time given by the regional stations of All India Radio to the broadcast of programmes of Union and State Governments is not being kept centrally in a compiled form. However, the review of proceedings in the State Legislatures is broadcast from AIR Stations for 10 minutes except in the case of Ahmedabad and Shillong where the duration is 7 and 15 minutes respectively. The duration of Sansad Sameeksha/Today in Parliament is 15 minutes.

(b) The time provided by regional stations to proceedings of State Legislatures is not more.

(c) Adequate coverage to the proceedings of Parliament is already being provided. Infact, the duration of Sansad Sameeksha/Today in Parliament has been recently increased from 13½ minutes to 15 minutes.

Telecast of Regional Programmes

8856. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Doordarshan Kendras telecasting programmes in regional/tribal languages as on date;

(b) whether it is proposed to telecast programmes in more regional/tribal languages and dialects during the remaining years of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor especially in view of the fact that AIR broadcasts programmes in over 140 languages and dialects?

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

(a) The following Doordarshan Kendras produce and telecast programmes in their respective regional languages:—

1. Srinagar
2. Jalandhar
3. Delhi
4. Lucknow
5. Calcutta
6. Guwahati
7. Ranchi
8. Cuttack
9. Gorakhpur
10. Nagpur
11. Hyderabad
12. Madras
13. Bangalore
14. Trivandrum
15. UDK, Delhi (Upgrah Doordarshan Kendra)
16. Bombay
17. Rajkot
18. Ahmedabad

The above mentioned Kendras also telecast programmes of specific interest to tribes coming under their respective coverage zones.

(b) and (c). With the implementation of the schemes included in the Seventh Plan, the number of Programme Producing Centres is expected to increase to 48 with consequential increase in the production of regional languages programmes.

(d) Does not arise.

Establishment of Rural Technology Centres

8857. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to establish rural technology centres in each district of the country; if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of such centres, which have so far been established in the country and their number State-wise;
- (c) how far these centres are useful for agriculture purposes;
- (d) whether any foreign know-how has been obtained for the purpose; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The Department of Rural Development have under its consideration a proposal for establishing rural training and technology centres in the country. Tentatively, there is a target of setting up 100 centres during the 7th Five Year Plan. Initially, it is proposed to cover 30 centres spread over the country. There is an outlay of Rs. 20 crores during the 7th Plan. The details regarding the objectives and functions are being worked out.

(b) NIL

(c) Does not arise as these Centres are yet to be set up.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Construction of T.V. Tower at Pitampura

8858. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of the television tower at Pitampura, Delhi;

(b) whether the progress of construction work is very slow and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the initial and the present estimated cost of construction of the tower; and

(d) the time by which the construction work of the tower is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA):
 (a). The 167 M high RCC TV tower under construction at Pitampura has reached a height of 158.5 metres. Besides, about 25% of work relating to fabrication of steel antenna mast has been completed.

(b) No, Sir. The work is going on as per revised schedule at present.

(c) The earlier estimated cost was Rs. 289.50 lakhs and the present estimated cost is Rs. 489.61 lakhs.

(d) According to present indications, it is likely to be completed during 1988.

Applications for Registration of Publications

8859. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of applications for starting publications of daily newspapers, weeklies, monthlies, etc. have been received by Government;

(b) if so, the number of applications for each category received during the year 1986;

(c) the number of applications cleared during the year and permission granted for registration;

(d) the number of applications pending as on 31 December, 1986 under each category;

(e) the criteria, rules and regulations laid down for grant of permission and registration; and

(f) the number of applications rejected during the year and the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). Out of 15,008 applications received during the calendar year 1986, 6,246 titles were cleared and 654 applications were pending at the end of the year. The information is not maintained periodicitywise.

(e) These are governed in terms of the provisions of Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, as amended from time to time.

(f) 8,108 applications for title clearance were rejected during the year 1986 due to non-availability of the titles, etc.

Transfer of Colonies to DDA

8860. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the regularised colonies in Delhi lying within the limits of N.D.M.C. have been transferred to the Delhi Development Authority,

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to transfer some more such colonies to the DDA; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). There is no such proposal at present.

Civic Amenities in Regularised Colonies

8861. SHRI GANGARAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the residents of the regularised colonies like Sagarpur, Indira Park and Raghunagar which lie within the jurisdiction of the Delhi Development Authority have been facing inconvenience and hardship for lack of civic amenities; and

(b) if so, the time by which the essential civic amenities would be provided to the regularised colonies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The 3 colonies, viz. Sagarpur, Indira Park and Raghunagar are in the jurisdiction of M.C.D. The M.C.D. has reported that civic amenities in these colonies are being provided by them. They have also undertaken various works like construction of approach roads, brick pavement of lanes and construction of drains in these colonies which are in progress. The D.E.S.U. has reported that main parts of these colonies have already been electrified and electric connections in electrified portions are given on demand subject to completion of usual formalities by prospective consumers. Facility of street lighting also exists in electrified parts of these colonies.

Industrial Relations Bill

8862. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have consulted

various Central Trade Union Organisations regarding the proposed Industrial Relations Bill; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this process of consultation for evolving a consensus on the proposed Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Some proposals for amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 were considered by the Standing Labour Committee, a national tripartite forum representing employers, workers the Central and State Governments at its meeting held on 22nd and 23rd September, 1986. Subsequently, specific proposals were discussed with the representatives of the Central Workers' Organisations at a meeting taken by the Minister of Energy and the Minister of Labour on 26th November, 1986. The proposals are yet to be finalised.

[Translation]

Central Vigilance Report on D.D.A.

8863. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:
DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission has recently submitted its report on the irregularities being committed in the Delhi Development Authority; and

(b) if so, the brief facts of these cases and the action taken or contemplated in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Central Vigilance Commission in its Annual Report for the period from 1-1-85 to 31-12-85 has made a reference to seven

works of the DDA inspected by the Chief Technical Examiners Organisation of the CVC and the irregularities noticed in the same. The DDA has informed that they have received CTE's observations in respect of five works only, details of which along with the present position are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

(i) *Secured Advance given for sub-standard materials in the case of MIG Houses in Vikas Puri (Bodella).*

The work was inspected by the CTE (Chief Technical Examiner) in January, 1984 and Paras pointing lapses in the release of secured advance were referred to DDA for investigation from vigilance angle vide their letter dated 13.6.85

The case is still under examination by the DDA as the record was not readily available. However, some of the record has been collected and examined. Investigation shall be completed by the DDA once the complete record is seized for which action is already in hand.

(ii) *Construction of dining hall in the Asian Games.*

This work was inspected by CTE in December, 1982. Certain lapses in award of work were referred to the DDA for investigation from vigilance angle by CTE vide their letter dated the 31st January, 1984. The investigation of the case involved Project Board decisions and were not earlier being investigated by the Investigating Committee comprising CE (QC) & CE (Design), DDA. Recently it was decided that even cases involving Project Board decisions shall be investigated by the Investigating Committee. Accordingly, the case has been investigated by the Investigating Committee and it has given its findings. It had been desired to examine the findings of the Investigating Committee in the light of the instructions of CTE. The case was accordingly reviewed and the letter addressed to CTE on the basis of the findings of the Investigating Committee seeking their advice for further action to be taken

in the matter, is being sent to the CTE accordingly.

(iii) *Construction of Five Star Hotel at Sardar Patel Marg.*

The CTE had referred certain lapses regarding disposal of rock obtained from excavation, issue of mild steel on temporary works, issue of structural steel, not getting the earth work and rock cutting work done under the contract with M/s National Construction Co. and measurements of hard and soft rock done by truck measurement etc. vide their letter dated the 14th November, 1985. This case was also required to be investigated by the Investigating Committee because this project was one of the Asiad Projects.

Requisite record is being collected and investigations made in this case.

(iv) *Construction of 96 MIG and 96 LIG DUs in Dilshad Garden at G.T. Road.*

Charge-sheets for major penalty have already been issued by the DDA to five engineers on 6-12-1985. The charged officers have requested for inspection of records. Inquiry Officer has not yet been appointed.

(v) *Construction of Higher Secondary School for Delhi Administration at Nand Nagri.*

The case is at investigation stage by the DDA as replies of the concerned officials as well as the records are awaited/collected for thorough scrutiny of the case.

[English]

Complaints Against DDA for Occupation of Religious Places

8864. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several complaints have been made against the Delhi Development Authority for occupation or

destruction of places of religious significance;

(b) if so, the brief particulars of the pending complaints relating to graveyards and mosques; and

(c) the efforts made by Government for resolving these disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The D.D.A. and Delhi Police have reported the following cases in this behalf:-

(i) Two encroachments of religious nature, one in village Kotla and other in Kalkaji, where boundaries of Karbla and Mazar were extended, were removed by the D.D.A. The main religious structures were not affected by the clearance operation. It has also been reported that the area was re-encroached upon immediately thereafter.

(ii) The President, Wakf Board, Badarpur complained that new Railway Under Bridge proposed to be built at Pul Pahadpur would destroy the Muslim graveyard nearby. The site was visited by the Lt. Governor and some local leaders and it was decided to shift the line of the Under Bridge so that the fear of the graveyard being affected may not remain.

Modernisation of Hindustan Copper Limited Plants at Khetri and Dhanbad

**8865. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:**

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

(a) whether Union Government have sanctioned a scheme for modernisation of Hindustan Copper Limited Plants at Khetri and Dhanbad;

(b) if so, the total expenditure involved on modernisation scheme at Khetri; and

(c) the time by which the modernisation programme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL), a public sector undertaking under the Department of Mines, has two mining cum-metallurgical units namely at Khetri Copper Complex (KCC) in Rajasthan and Indian Copper Complex (ICC) at Ghatsila in Bihar. The Govt. have sanctioned schemes for de-bottlenecking/modernisation of the smelters and refineries at KCC and ICC, setting up of a tailing disposal system at ICC and expansion of a by-product recovery plant at ICC.

(b) The capital cost sanctioned for the modernisation/de-bottlenecking at KCC is Rs. 21.20 crores.

(c) The modernisation/de-bottlenecking programme of the smelters and refineries is expected to be completed by the end of 1989.

Expansion of Madras Fertilizer Plant and new Fertilizer Unit in Tamil Nadu

8866. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the reasons for the inordinate delay in clearance by the centre, for expansion of Madras fertilizers plant and setting up of new fertilizer unit during the Seventh Plan in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): Seventh Five Year Plan does not envisage either expansion of Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL) or setting up of a new fertilizer unit in Tamil Nadu. However proposals for expansion of MFL and of a fertilizer unit in Private Sector have been

received. A decision on these proposals can be taken after the regional demand-supply gap, availability of feedstock, raw material, cost of transportation, etc. have been worked out.

[*Translation*]

Soil Conservation Schemes in Hill Areas

8867. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to take over the responsibility of formulating and financing schemes relating to soil conservation in hill areas of the country from State Governments if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Land and Agriculture being State Subjects, the State Governments are responsible for formulation and execution of soil conservation schemes in the State including hill areas. Government of India, however, provides central assistance to supplement the efforts of State Governments to tackle the problem of soil erosion in the hill areas.

Linking of Pay with Production in SAIL

8868. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to link pay with production for executive officers in the Steel Authority of India Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the executive officers thereto;

(d) whether implementation of the proposal has been withheld for the time being; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). The need for linking the pay revision with production and productivity was discussed between the Management of SAIL and the representatives of Steel Executives Federation of India (SEFI) representing the executives of SAIL on 28th and 29th October, 1986. SEFI felt that they would like to further discuss this matter in their respective plants and Units and then come up for further discussions with the Management of SAIL.

(d) and (e). The matter is still to be discussed with SEFI.

Limestone Deposits in Jaisalmer

8869. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge limestone deposits have been found in Jaisalmer district in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the quantity thereof;

(c) whether this limestone is of superior quality than found elsewhere in the country; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Union Government to exploit it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Geological Survey of India have estimated a reserve of about 560 million tonnes of limestone in Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan.

(c) Jaisalmer limestone is of low silica

super SMS grade. Limestone of this grade is available only in a few other places in Meghalaya and Uttar Pradesh and to a limited extent in Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

(d) Detailed exploration is being carried out by Rajasthan State Mineral Development Corporation.

[English]

NBCC Outstanding Bills for Works done in West Asia

8870. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of URBAN

DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Building Construction Corporation has a large number of bills outstanding against the various Government agencies in West Asia; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The National Buildings Construction Corporation has contracts in Libya, Iraq and Yemen Arab Republic. The position of the outstanding dues is as under:-

Name of the country	As on	Total out-standing dues	Outstanding against bills submitted
Libya	(28.2.87)	Rs. 41.32 crores	Rs. 37.55 crores
Iraq	(28.2.87)	Rs. 76.89 crores	Rs. 62.92 crores
Yemen Arab Republic	(31.3.87)	Rs. 1.34 crores	Rs. 0.84 crores

Supersession of Municipal Corporations

8871. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of urban municipal corporations superseded in 1986;

(b) whether this number has been growing since 1980; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) A list of superseded municipal corporations as on 31.12.1986 is given in the Statement-I. below

(b) and (c). Holding of elections to and supersession of the urban local Bodies being within the jurisdiction of the State Governments, the information furnished by the various State Governments is given in the Statement-II. below.

STATEMENT-I

List of Municipal Corporations which stand Superseded/Dissolved

S.No.	Name of state	Name of city	Since when
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada	Sept, 1986
2.		Vishakhapatnam	Sept, 1986

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	Gauhati	30.12.82
4	Bihar	Bhagalpur	25.9.1979
5.	"	Gaya	18.11.83
6.	"	Muzaffarpore	16.4.1981
7.	Kerala	Calicut	1.10.1984
8.	"	Cochin	1.10.1984
9.	"	Trivandrum	1.10.1984
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	1982
11.	"	Jabalpore	29.4.1983
12.	"	Katni	1.1.1981
13.	"	Khandwa	1.1.1981
14.	"	Raipur	1984
15.	"	Rajnandgaon	1982
16.	"	Ratlam	1.1.1981
17.	"	Rewa	1.1.1981
18.	"	Satna	26.1.1981
19.	"	Ujjain	1980
20.	Maharashtra	Amraoti	15.8.1983
21.	"	Aurangabad	1982
22.	"	Kalyan	1.10.1983
23.	"	Nasik	7.11.1982
24.	Punjab	Amritsar	1.4.77
25.	"	Jallunder	1.4.1977
26.	"	Ludhiana	1.4.1977
27.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	1.5.1981

1	2	3	4
28.	Tamil Nadu	Madras	1.12.73
29.	"	Madurai	27.7.1984
30.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	1.7.73
31.	"	Allahabad	14.9.74
32.	"	Bareilly	1981
33.	"	Gorakhpur	1981
34.	"	Kanpur	1.7.1973
35.	"	Lucknow	1.7.1973
36.	"	Meerut	1981
37.	"	Varanasi	1.7.1973

STATEMENT-II

1. **Haryana** — Nil information.
2. **J & K.** — Nil information.
3. **Tamil Nadu** — There are 3 Municipal corporations. They stand superseded-2 since 1973 and one since 1981. Hence the information is not relevant to the present Question.
Nil information.
4. **Madhya Pradesh** — Nil information.
5. **Tripura** — Nil information.
6. **Bihar** — There are 6 Municipal Corporations in the State. Election to Patna Corporation held and Corporation is functioning. Elections to Ranchi and Darbhanga Corporation also held but election of Mayor and Dy. Mayor is yet to be held. Action being taken to hold elections at Muzaffarpur, and Bhagalpur as early as possible. The formation of wards at Gaya is not yet complete. In all these places such as Ranchi, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Darbhanga and Gaya, administrator appointed but they cannot be termed as superseded because they have recently been converted from Municipality to Corporation.

[Translation]

Enquiry against the Officials of Horticulture Department of D.D.A.

8872. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of Horticulture Department of Delhi Development Authority against whom Vigilance Department of the D.D.A. is conducting enquiry;

(b) the number of cases investigated; and

(c) the action taken against the employees/officers found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) 109.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority has informed that there are 20 cases at different stages of inquiry.

(c) The details are given below:-

S. No.	Nature of Penalty imposed	No. of Officials/Officers
1.	Minor	1
2.	Major	2
3.	Recordable warning	1

[English]

Development of Doordarshan During 1987-88

8873. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the Plan outlay for the year 1987-88 for development of the Doordarshan;

(b) the details of the work likely to be undertaken by the Doordarshan during the year 1987-88; and

(c) the location of low power and high power transmission centres likely to be established during 1987-88?

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) An outlay of Rs. 150.00 crores has been provided to Doordarshan under the Annual Plan, 1987-88 for development of TV facilities in the country.

(b) and (c). Besides commissioning of TV studio Centres at Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Guwahati, Silchar, Dibrugarh, Kohima and Imphal, a Central Production Unit at Delhi and introduction of second channel service at Calcutta and Madras, 6 high power and 63 low power transmitters are envisaged to be set up during 1987-88. The locations of 6 high power and 40 low power transmitters are given in the Statement below. The location of the remaining low power transmitters would depend upon availability of sites and construction of buildings, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

STATEMENT

State/Union Territory	High Power Transmitter (10KW/1KW)	Low Power Transmitters (100 W/2x10W)
1	2	3

STATE

1. Andhra Pradesh	—	Ongole
2. Arunachal Pradesh	—	Along, Bomdila, Tawang, Ziro, Seppa, Tezu, Passighat.
3. Assam	Dibrugarh Silchar	Jorhat
4. Gujarat	—	Amreli, Palanpur
5. Himachal Pradesh	—	Dharamsala, Bilaspur
6. Karnataka	—	Chickmagalur
7. Kerala	—	Malappuram, Kasargod
8. Madhya Pradesh	—	Shahdol, Ambikapur, Guna.
9. Maharashtra	—	Ratnagiri, Bid, Buldana, Gadchiroli, Yavatmal
10. Manipur	Imphal	
11. Meghalaya	Tura	Jowai
12. Mizoram	Aizawl	Lunglei
13. Nagaland	Kohima	—
14. Orissa	—	Jeypore, Baripada, Sundergarh
15. Tamil Nadu	—	Dharamapuri
16. Uttar Pradesh	—	Tanakpur, Lalitpur, Almora
17. West Bengal	—	Kalimpong

UNION TERRITORY

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	Mayabunder
2. Lakshadweep	—	Amini, Andrott, Chetlet, Kalpeni, Kiltan

Promotion prospects for production cadre in AIR & T.V.

8874. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) how many times the recruitment rules have been relaxed or modified since 1983 to improve the promotion prospects for the regular programme cadre of A.I.R. and T.V
- (b) whether persons of this cadre were promoted as Deputy Director General within two years of getting the selection grade in Station Director's grade;
- (c) how do the promotion prospects of persons in the production cadre compare with those in the programme cadre;
- (d) if their prospects are not comparable, the reasons thereof; and
- (e) the steps contemplated to bring parity in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) All promotions normally take place according to the notified recruitment rules. However, the recruitment rules are relaxed/modified in public interest in exceptional circumstances when persons with requisite qualifications/service are not available for promotion to the higher grade or alternative method of recruitment is not available in the recruitment rules.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). It is not correct to draw a comparison between officers of Programme Cadre and Staff Artists in matter of promotion, etc. as both these categories have been independent right from the beginning in terms of duties, responsibilities, qualifications and service conditions. The Government, however, evolved a scheme in 1982 under which the erstwhile Staff Artists converted as Government ser-

vants have been made eligible for promotion to the posts in the regular programme cadre.

Promotional Avenues in A.I.R.

8875. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the officers in the All India Radio who were working as transmission executives and programme executives in 1963-64 have become station Directors and Deputy Director Generals on account of promotion channel in this cadre;
- (b) whether the persons in the A.I.R. who were working as script writers and as producers in 1963-64 were not given promotion as they were working on contract;
- (c) if so, whether Government will give weightage to these producers who are being regular employees in the matter of promotion; and
- (d) if so, how many producers will be fixed up in the Deputy Director General's grade and how many will get Station Director's Selection grade?

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

(a) Some of the officers who were working as Transmission Executives and Programme Executives in 1963-64 are presently working as Station Directors or Deputy Director Generals. While none of them has risen to the rank of Deputy Director General entirely through promotion channels, only a few Station Directors (Rs. 1500-2000) have risen to this post entirely through promotion channels.

(b) The Script Writers and Producers working on contract basis in 1963-64 were eligible for 100% limited selection/promotion to higher posts in their own field according to the Recruitment Rules in force from time to time.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Staff Artists converted as Government Servants are eligible for promotion to the posts in the regular, programme cadre in accordance with provisions of the recruitment rules.

Supply of Drinking Water to Delhi from Tehri Dam

8876. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the residents of Delhi have been assured supply of raw water to meet the need of drinking water on completion of the Tehri Dam; and

(b) if so, the quantum of water proposed to be supplied during the period 1987-88 to 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No such commitment has so far been received from the Uttar Pradesh Government for supply of raw water from Tehri Dam on its completion.

(b) The requirement of water by 1990 is estimated to be 592 mgd and in order to achieve this production 3 proposals have been worked out. Further augmentation of water supply is dependent on release of additional raw water by the neighbouring states.

[Translation]

Upgradation of Akashwani Kendras in Uttar Pradesh

8877. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to upgrade some of the existing Akashwani Kendras in Uttar Pradesh during 1987-88; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) (a) and (b). No, Sir, not during 1987-88. However, there are proposals included in the 7th Plan for upgradation of Akashwani Kendras at Lucknow, Allahabad and Varanasi.

AIR Relay Centre at Dharchula or Muniarsi

8878. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether programmes of AIR are not received properly in some parts of the Dharchula and Muniarsi sub-divisions of Pithoragarh district in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether Government propose to set up a relay centre at Dharchula or Muniarsi in order to ensure that AIR programmes are received clearly in this area;

(c) if so, by what time; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken to ensure that the programmes are received in these areas quite clearly?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that radio coverage on Medium Wave is not available at Dharchula and Muniarsi sub-divisions of Pithoragarh district. However, Short Wave support service from Lucknow and Delhi are available to this district.

(b) No, sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Proposals to upgrade the existing Short Wave transmitters at Lucknow and Delhi to High Power have been included in the 7th Plan. With the implementation of these schemes the reception of Short Wave service will further improve in Pitho-

ragarh district including Dharchula and Munsiari.

Consumption of Fertilizer in Hill Areas

8879. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the per hectare consumption of fertilizers in hill areas of the country'

(b) whether it is less than the national average; and

(c) if so, the measures proposed to be taken by Government to increase the consumption of fertilizers in hill areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Data on consumption of fertilisers is collected by States on District/State-wise basis. Since the entire district may not fall in the category of hilly areas, it is not possible to collect statistics on fertiliser consumption exclusively for hill areas of the Country. However, according to the information supplied by States, the per hectare consumption of fertilisers in hilly States like Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura is less than the all India estimated per hectare consumption of about 50 kgs. during the year 1986-87.

(c) The following measures are being taken by the Government to increase the consumption of fertilisers in the Country including hill areas:—

- (i) Adequate and timely availability of fertilisers through domestic production and import has been ensured.
- (ii) State institutional agencies and suppliers of fertilisers are impressed upon to open retail

outlets for sale of fertilisers in hilly and inaccessible areas.

- (iii) In order to ensure easy availability of fertilisers near the consuming centre, the number of sale points were raised from 1.11 lakh on 30.11.1981 to 1.61 lakh on 31.3.1986.
- (iv) Delivery of fertilisers is made on Government account upto block headquarter all over the Country.
- (v) A sum of Rs. 260 crores was released as short-term loan to States for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs, including fertilisers during 1986-87.
- (vi) 'Lead Fertiliser supplier' system has been introduced under which State Governments will identify a Lead fertiliser supplier at State and district level who will take up various promotional activities in each district.

[English]

Allotment of Government Accommodation to Dependents of Retired/Deceased Employees

8880. PROF. NARAIN PARASHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of applications received for allotment of residential accommodation from the dependents of the retired/deceased Central Government employees in the Union Territory of Delhi during the last three years;
- (b) the number of cases in which allotment has been made and occupation given to the applicants under the above categories during the last three years, year-wise; and
- (c) whether Government propose to further liberalise the rules in force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No such statistics are being maintained.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration, at present.

STATEMENT

The Number Of Ad-Hoc Allotments Made On Retirement/Death Grounds During 1984- 1986

Type of Accommodation.	YEAR					
	1984		1985		1986	
	DEATH	RETIREMENT	DEATH	RETIREMENT	DEATH	RETIREMENT
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
'A'	75	93	85	164	102	178
'B'	90	156	133	334	52	128
'C'	5	7	14	47	21	68
'D'	—	3	2	—	8	43
'E'	—	1	—	2	—	2
'S'	—	—	—	—	—	4
Hostel	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total:	170	260	234	548	183	423

Special Courts for Cases under Land Ceiling Act

steps taken to expedite the disposal of these cases?

8881. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up special courts for trial of cases under the Land Ceiling Act in the States so as to avoid harassment to the concerned parties on account of delay in the disposal in ordinary course;

(b) if so, the likely date by which the courts would be set up; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). Land is a State subject. The question of setting up of special courts for trial of cases under Land Ceiling Act in the States by the Central Government, therefore, does not arise. However, States have been advised to consider creation of Tribunals under Article 323-B of the Constitution and/or creation of special courts/Bench in High Court in consultation with the concerned High Courts for quick disposal of ceiling cases.

Special courts/Tribunals exist in Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Government of Bihar has also enacted a law for setting up a Tribunal under Article 323-B of the Constitution.

Energy Conservation Scheme by National Fertilizers Limited

8882. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether National Fertilizers Limited has taken measures to conserve energy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved; and
- (c) whether any other public sector fertilizer plants have also introduced energy conservation schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) National Fertilizers Ltd. has taken the following energy conservation measures:—

(I) *Short-term measures:*

Short-term measures in the form of check-list systems consisting of

- (a) good house keeping.
- (b) check on boiler operation,
- (c) check on heat exchangers and condensers' performance,
- (d) check on cooling water and pollution management, and
- (e) check on insulation, etc, to quote a few.

(II) *Medium-term measures:*

- (a) Revamping of CAN Plant at Nangal;

- (b) Retrofitting of existing boilers at Nangal;
 - (c) Usage of Microprocess based instrumentation in steam generation plants of Nangal, Bhatinda and Panipat Units;
 - (d) Carrying out modifications in the design of U-Tube exchangers in the Synthesis Loop of Ammonia plant at Panipat and Bhatinda;
 - (e) Replacement of the existing baskets of Ammonia Converter with improved design at Bhatinda and Panipat Units;
 - (f) Usage of sprayers in the prilling towers at Bhatinda and Panipat; and
 - (g) Revamping of Carbon recovery sections at Bhatinda and Panipat Units
- (III) *Long-term measures:*
- (a) Setting up of a fourth boiler at Nangal;
 - (b) Replacement of Electrolysis plant with Naphtha Reformation and PSA Units for production of pure hydrogen gas; and
 - (c) Setting up of 15 x 2 MW Captive Power Plants at Bhatinda and Panipat Units.

The measures which have already been completed, have resulted in savings to the extent of Rs. 511 lakhs, Rs. 600 lakhs and Rs. 500 lakhs (Approximately) during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87, respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir. All other fertilizer public sector undertakings have either introduced or

initiated action for energy conservation measures.

Cess Collection for Beedi Workers Welfare Fund in Maharashtra

8883. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of cess collected for Beedi Workers Welfare Fund in Maharashtra during the last three years; and

(b) the expenditure incurred out of the fund on the various welfare schemes for beedi workers in the States during these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) The amount of cess collected for Beedi Workers Welfare Fund in Maharashtra Region during the last three years is as under:

1. 1984-85	—	Rs. 31,97,076
2. 1985-86	—	Rs. 32,17,609
3. 1986-87	—	Rs. 32,48,636
Total:		Rs. 96,63,321

(b) During these years an expenditure of Rs. 77,24,921 was incurred on the Welfare Schemes for Beedi workers in Maharashtra Region.

Assistance to Maharashtra for Raising Fodder Crops

8884. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance has been given to Maharashtra for raising fodder crops in the drought affected areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY

OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Central assistance is not given for raising fodder crops under drought relief. However, assistance is provided for items like cattle care and fodder supply, cattle feed, etc. A ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 0.84 crores has been sanctioned to the Government of Maharashtra for these items during post-monsoon period of 1986 in the drought affected areas. Besides, Central Government also meets full cost of transportation of fodder from surplus areas to drought affected areas.

Prawn Culture in Kerala

8885. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for culturing and cultivation of prawn in the back waters of Kerala and other States during the last three years; and

(b) the details of the on-going projects undertaken to enhance output of prawn in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Four projects for the development of brackishwater farms have been sanctioned for Kerala under a Centrally sponsored scheme in the past three years. A total of 23 projects, including the four projects for Kerala, have been sanctioned so far for the development of brackishwater farms for prawn culture, covering the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Haryana and Union Territories of Pondicherry and Goa, Daman and Diu.

The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) under the Ministry of Commerce are also promoting prawn farming in the coastal States. The MPEDA through their regional offices, are assisting the farmers in the preparation of

feasibility reports, provide technical assistance and guidance in marketing. The MPEDA also has a scheme to provide subsidy for development of farms, establishment of small scale hatcheries and for the

feed.

(b) The details of the brackishwater farm projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Agriculture are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of Project	State	Estimated Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Polekurru (I Stage)	Andhra Pradesh	26.75
2.	Polekurru (II Stage)	Andhra Pradesh	12.60
3.	Balachadi	Gujarat	25.48
4.	Poyya	Kerala	23.62
5.	Ayiramthengu	Kerala	6.37
6.	Njarakkal Malippuram	Kerala	19.60
7.	Palaikari	Kerala	21.98
8.	Asangaon	Maharashtra	24.78
9.	Badapokharan (hatchery)	Maharashtra	23.10
10.	Ansure	Maharashtra	31.80
11.	Mudirath (Phase I)	Orissa	8.00
12.	Mudirath (Phase II)	Orissa	6.00
13.	Binchinapalli	Orissa	78.04
14.	Panaspada	Orissa	126.78
15.	Sartha	Orissa	6.68
16.	Agreepalli (hatchery)	Orissa	21.00
17.	Thondiakkadu	Tamil Nadu	24.50
18.	Chandanpuri	West Bengal	19.60
19.	Kadirabad	West Bengal	19.60
20.	Karukalacherry	Pondicherry	2.42
21.	Yanam	Pondicherry	14.38
22.	Chorao	Goa	19.70
23.	Sultanpur	Haryana	6.00

The MPEDA has undertaken a project for the establishment of a tiger prawn hatchery with a capacity of 25 million seed per annum at Gopalpur in Orissa and has

proposal for another prawn hatchery with 40 million capacity to be established in Andhra Pradesh.

Development of Coconut Cultivation

8886. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes of the Coconut Board for the development of coconut cultivation and products connected with coconut;

(b) the amount spent by the Coconut Board in this regard during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1987-88; and

(c) the action taken by the Coconut Board to control root-wilt disease in coconuts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The following schemes aimed at development of coconut cultivation and products connected with coconut are being implemented by the Coconut Development Board.—

1. Project for expansion of area under coconut.
2. Production of Quality Coconut Seedlings.
3. Establishment of Hybrid Seed Farms and Hybrid Pilot Testing Centres in Tamil Nadu.
4. Project for providing financial assistance for irrigation facilities to coconut growers.
5. Project for coconut plantations on canal embankments in Orissa.
6. Coconut plantations on Khas lands in Tripura.
7. Project for promoting primary processing and marketing activities.
8. Establishment of Coconut Technology Development Centre.
9. Production and distribution of T X D hybrid seedlings.

10. Establishment of hybrid seed gardens for production of D X T hybrids.

11. Establishment of Demonstration-cum-Seed Production Farm for coconut.

12. Project for providing assistance for removal of Tatipaka disease affected palms in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The amount spent by the Coconut Development Board during the three years is given below:—

1984-85	— Rs. 155.998 lakhs
1985-86	— Rs. 122.548 lakhs
1986-87	— Rs. 105.296 lakhs

(c) The Coconut Development Board has implemented the following schemes to control root wilt disease in coconut at a total cost of Rs. 97.229 lakhs:—

- (i) Project for providing financial assistance to coconut growers for the removal of root wilt affected palms in Kerala.
- (ii) Project for providing financial assistance to coconut growers for the removal of root wilt affected palms in Tamil Nadu.

*[Translation]***Demand for Films for Children**

8887. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increasing demand for children's films; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). No survey has been made by the Government to assess the demand for children's films. However, the Children's Film Society, India is engaged in the task of promoting the children's film movement in the country. Thus, in the first nine months of 1986-87, the Society covered nearly 11 lakh children through cinema shows, through its mobile van and by organising 22 mini festivals. In addition, there were 85 telecasts of its films from different Doordarshan Kendras. The Society plans to produce six feature films and three short films during 1987-88. It will also organise an International Children's Film Festival in November 1987.

[English]

Assistance to States for Rural Development

8888. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have released the first instalment of Central assistance

for rural development programmes to the States for the current financial year;

(b) if so, the total assistance given to each of the State and Union Territory;

(c) whether the amount provided to the States in this regard during the last year has been fully utilised; and

(d) the extent to which the Central assistance for rural development will be higher during the current year than the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). Statements I to VI showing State-wise funds released as first instalment of Central assistance during 1987-88 and those released and utilised during 1986-87 under the major rural development programmes of IRDP, NREP, RLEGP, DPAP and DDP are given below. The picture of full utilisation of funds will be available only after complete quarterly reports for the States/UTs are received. Till then the information on the basis of the available reports has been furnished.

(d) The details of 1986-87 Central releases are given below. The Central allocations for 1987-88 will be finalised after the budget has been passed.

(Rs. crores)

Programme	1986-87 actual Central releases
IRDP	279.67
NREP	479.75
RLEGP	652.18
DPAP	45.66
DDP	38.50

STATEMENT-I

Releases Of Fund Under IRDP During 1987-88

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Central release 1st instalment
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1086.929
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.000
3.	Assam	341.700
4.	Bihar	2052.520
5.	Gujarat	530.747
6.	Haryana	168.330
7.	Himachal Pradesh	99.390
8.	J & K	95.211
9.	Karnataka	615.023
10.	Kerala	408.908
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1462.486
12.	Maharashtra	1100.125
13.	Manipur	32.277
14.	Meghalaya	14.472
15.	Mizoram	40.000
16.	Nagaland	42.000
17.	Orissa	638.051
18.	Punjab	181.720
19.	Rajasthan	719.800
20.	Sikkim	8.000
21.	Tamil Nadu	1058.828
22.	Tripura	38.250
23.	Uttar Pradesh	2912.895
24.	West Bengal	1044.252

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Central release 1st instalment
25.	A&N Islands	8.000 :
26.	Chandigarh	4.000
27.	D&N Haveli	20.000
28.	Delhi	
29.	G.D & Diu	
30.	Lakshadweep	
31.	Pondicherry	16.000
ALL INDIA:		14771.712

STATEMENT-II*Central Releases And Utilisation Of Funds During 1986-87 Under IRDP.*

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ UTs.	Central Release*	Utilisa- tion	Period upto
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1869.78	4684.37	March, 87
2.	Assam	628.30	667.01	Sept., 86
3.	Bihar	3382.514	9500.38	Feb., 87
4.	Gujarat	989.74	2321.05	March, 87
5.	Haryana	445.59	893.43	March, 87
6.	Himachal Pradesh	218.88	564.13	February, 87
7.	J & K	348.19	471.69	Feb., 87
8.	Karnataka	1086.90	2048.06	Feb., 87
9.	Kerala	1043.98	1774.58	March, 87
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2536.89	4593.76	March, 87
11.	Maharashtra	1732.75	4015.50	March, 87
12.	Manipur	77.41	229.94	Feb., 87
13.	Meghalaya	81.55	203.74	Feb., 87
14.	Nagaland	126.00	92.09	Feb., 87

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Orissa	1237.73	1660.14	Jan., 87
16.	Punjab	812.49	1410.48	March, 87
17.	Rajasthan	1185.63	1598.53	Feb., 87
18.	Sikkim	21.05	33.39	March, 87
19.	Tamil Nadu	2097.56	4322.20	March, 87
20.	Tripura	142.75	372.11	March, 87
21.	Uttar Pradesh	5014.83	10848.82	March, 87
22.	West Bengal	1935.15	2360.76	Feb., 87
23.	A&N Islands	45.15	30.85	Feb., 87
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	243.52	295.31	March, 87
25.	Chandigarh	—	1.73	March, 87
26.	D&N Haveli	23.79	16.38	March, 87
27.	Delhi	100.58	69.78	Feb., 87
28.	G.D. & Diu	166.25	110.28	Feb., 87
29.	Lakshadweep	11.095	9.27	Oct., 86
30.	Mizoram	284.68	243.13	March, 87
31.	Pondicherry	76.75	48.20	Feb., 87
ALL INDIA:		27967.47	55491.09	

Matching amount has to be provided by the State Govts.

STATEMENT -III

The 1st Instalment Of Central Assistance Released To States/UTS. Under NREP During 1987- 88

Sl. No.	State/UT	Central assist- ance released (Rs. lakhs)	Foodgrains released** (MTs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	609.75*	48715
2.	Assam	320.00	10230

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	1621.51*	72045
4.	Gujarat	525.63	18765
5.	Haryana	148.13	5285
6.	Himachal Pradesh	95.63	3070
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	118.13	3770
8.	Karnataka	735.63	23500
9.	Kerala	600.63	19200
10.	Madhya Pradesh	529.50	42290
11.	Maharashtra	509.25*	11200
12.	Manipur	17.50	500
13.	Meghalaya	24.38	715
14.	Nagaland	19.38	555
15.	Orissa	703.13	22445
16.	Punjab	158.13	5645
17.	Rajasthan	618.75	22095
18.	Sikkim	12.50	370
19.	Tamil Nadu	1256.88	40155
20.	Tripura	52.50	1505
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2813.75	100805
22.	West Bengal	1156.36	42880
23.	A & N Islands	35.00	715
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.75	380
25.	Chandigarh	7.50	260
26.	D & N Haveli	12.50	370
27.	Delhi	12.50	390
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	28.75	835

1	2	3	4
29.	Lakshadweep	7.50	215
30.	Mizoram	12.50	380
31.	Pondicherry	25.00	715
	ALL INDIA:	12792.05	500000

Central assistance has not been released in full so far. Balance amount will be released after Demands for Grants are voted by Parliament.

Wheat is supplied to the States/UTs at subsidized rate of Rs. 1.50 per kg. and from 1.5.87 the subsidized rate will be Rs. 1.55 per kg. The subsidized rates for distribution of rice is as under:—

Common rice	—	Rs. 1.85 per kg.
Fine rice	—	Rs. 1.95 per kg.
Superfine rice	—	Rs. 2.10 per kg.

STATEMENT-IV

The Central Assistance Released And Utilised Under NREP During 1986-87

Sl. No.	State/UT	Central assistance released (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity of foodgrains released @ (MTs.)	Utilisation* (Based on the reports recei- ved upto 27.4.87) (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2063.03	120560	5892.22
2.	Assam	341.08	10040	1281.14
3.	Bihar	3871.34	224000	6131.35
4.	Gujarat	957.00	109420	2925.15
5.	Haryana	213.40	9320	554.78
6.	Himachal Pradesh	126.94	6000	385.23
7.	J & K	496.42	32400	1563.43
8.	Karnataka	1132.97	82897	2249.80

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Kerala	1041.88	37680	1896.44
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2244.71	227960	3475.40
11.	Maharashtra	1662.25	11450	2981.23
12.	Manipur	41.56	1080	89.78
13.	Meghalaya	21.00	760	83.45
14.	Nagaland	43.00	1220	69.35
15.	Orissa	967.32	44040	2813.98
16.	Punjab	214.10	9920	422.20
17.	Rajasthan	1428.00	238800	6183.78
18.	Sikkim	18.00	1062	63.98
19.	Tamil Nadu	1772.44	94800	5460.16
20.	Tripura	73.93	1840	212.63
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4423.22	276340	10710.11
22.	West Bengal	1492.67	75340	4165.26
23.	A & N Islands	66.08	780	50.30
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.46	780	37.54
25.	Chandigarh	9.93	220	9.74
26.	D & N Haveli	10.80	400	13.40
27.	Delhi	9.77	350	9.07
28.	G.D. & Dlu	69.69	900	48.30
29.	Lakshadweep	9.55	380	28.17
30.	Mizoram	33.23	780	34.87
31.	Pondicherry	82.67	780	45.98
ALL INDIA:		24941.44	1622079	59886.18

Includes the value of foodgrains

@ Foodgrains are distributed as subsidized rate as under:

Wheat Rs. 1.50

Common rice Rs. 1.85

Fine rice Rs. 1.85

Superfine rice Rs. 2.10

STATEMENT-V**Resources Made Available And Utilised Under RLEGPs**

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	1st instal- ment released during 1987-88	Actual re- lease for 1986-87	Utilisation during 1986-87
1	2	3	4	5
(Cash + Food)				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3442.58	6408.76	6551.44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.03	38.58	13.86
3.	Assam	312.75	1121.68	1301.44
4.	Bihar	2161.33	8923.72	6124.20
5.	Gujarat	1186.68	1862.44	1865.95
6.	Haryana	334.78	627.44	634.82
7.	Himachal Pradesh	223.02	339.51	348.62
8.	J & K	116.55	496.63	201.44
9.	Karnataka	1663.55	3457.46	2081.02
10.	Kerala	1354.60	2904.61	1727.78
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1296.36	5421.20	3442.04
12.	Maharashtra	732.40	3913.98	2200.10
13.	Manipur	17.65	66.59	40.12
14.	Meghalaya	23.63	56.01	60.63
15.	Mizoram	13.03	271.87	181.00
16.	Nagaland	44.77	89.55	59.63
17.	Orissa	1288.55	2726.45	2578.86
18.	Punjab	356.78	647.90	746.27
19.	Rajasthan	1407.13	2530.61	1832.98

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Sikkim	29.25	50.68	64.89
21.	Tamil Nadu	2835.50	5446.08	4627.29
22.	Tripura	120.84	194.23	206.53
23.	Uttar Pradesh	6397.23	12993.97	1382.86
24.	West Bengal	2500.20	4329.50	3769.20
25.	A & N Islands	19.23	38.58	8.84
26.	Chandigarh	5.30	4.80	1.61
27.	D & N Haveli	18.35	20.40	20.10
28.	Delhi	10.25	28.25	10.49
29.	G.D. & Diu	24.45	80.26	36.76
30.	Lakshadweep	9.68	11.07	14.34
31.	Pondicherry	19.23	56.13	27.22
ALL INDIA:		27979.06	65218.94	50162.33

STATEMENT-VI

Central releases during 1987-88, central releases and utilisation during 1986-87 under DPAP and DDP

DPAP		(Rs. lakhs)		
States		Releases* during 1987-88	Releases* during 1986-87	Utilisation during 1986-87 (Upto Feb., 87)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	258.75	517.50	999.47
2.	Bihar	176.25	378.75	784.47
3.	Gujarat	161.25	322.50	561.10
4.	Haryana	33.75	67.50	102.86
5.	J & K	48.75	97.50	161.08

6. Karnataka	266.25	532.50	717.27
7. Madhya Pradesh	183.75	367.50	637.46
8. Maharashtra	277.50	555.00	751.18
9. Orissa	146.25	292.50	463.93
10. Rajasthan	112.50	225.00	446.40
11. Tamil Nadu	161.25	322.50	458.47
12. Uttar Pradesh	326.25	652.50	1071.86
13. West Bengal	127.50	234.76	294.72

TOTAL:	2280.00	4566.01	7450.27
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DDP

1. Gujarat	82.50	165.50	116.42
2. Haryana	155.00	310.00	258.93
3. Himachal Pradesh	92.98	150.00	135.90
4. J & K	106.19	225.00	209.87
5. Rajasthan	1500.00	3000.00	2167.18

TOTAL:	1936.67	3850.50	28888.30
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An equal amount is to be provided by the States as matching fund under DPAP.

Proposal to Tap Money Market by Hindustan Zinc Limited

(b) if so, the details thereof and the purpose of mobilising funds?

8889. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Zinc Limited proposes to tap money market for raising funds; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Hindustan Zinc Limited has been allowed to raise deposits from the public from July 1980 onwards. No proposal is under consideration of the Government to allow Hindustan Zinc Limited to tap the money market further for raising funds.

Allocation for Urban Development of Tamil Nadu

8890. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) whether any amount was allocated for urban development of Tamil Nadu during 1984-85 and 1985-86; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The amount allocated for the Urban Development Sector of Tamil Nadu in the State Plan during 1984-85 was Rs. 331 lakhs and actual expenditure was Rs 2992.90 lakhs. During 1985-86 Rs. 3000 lakhs were allocated and the actual expenditure shown by the State is also Rs. 3000 lakhs.

Utilisation of Flood Relief Assistance by Tamil Nadu

8891. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allotted to Tamil Nadu for flood relief during 1985-86.

(a) whether Union Government have monitored the utilisation of the flood relief funds by the State, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) A ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 66.81 crores had been approved for flood relief during 1985-86 to Government of Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c). Monitoring is a continuous exercise and the utilisation of funds

approved as Central assistance is being monitored in the case of Tamil Nadu, as also other States as required.

Production of Steel Plates at Rourkela Steel Plant

8892. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether hot strip mill in Rourkela Steel Plant, set up four years ago, is not yielding the estimated quantity of production of steel plates and the quality of the plates is not upto the standard anticipated,

(b) whether any review of the production pattern and quality aspect of production had been done at any time, and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether hot strip mill is an important step towards modernisation of the plant; and

(d) if so, whether modernisation of the plant has received a setback by poor performance of the strip mill and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE). (a) The Hot Strip Mill at the Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP) was revamped in 1980 and has a capacity of 1106 million tonnes per annum of hot rolled coils. The capacity utilisation of this Mill has been between 53-58% during the last three years for the following reasons:-

(i) Low availability of ingot steel due to obsolescence of steel making facilities. This problem will be overcome under the modernisation proposal of the plant.

(ii) Inadequate power availability caused by inadequate supplies from OSEB and low captive power generation (on account of old equipment leading to frequent breakdowns). The power constraint is expected to be over-

- come with the progressive of the new captive power plant.
- (iii) The three coilers of the Hot Strip Mill are obsolete and have outlived their useful life. A proposal to replace two of these coilers is under consideration in SAIL.
- Bulk of the hot rolled coils produced at this Hot Strip Mill are processed further in the Plant in the Cold Rolling Mill, the Pipe Plant and the Electrical Sheet Mill. Some quantity of the coils is processed into plates for sale depending on the market demand.
- During 1986-87, 77,000 tonnes of plates were produced at the Hot Strip Mill and out of this quantity, 78% were of tested quality against an internal norm of SAIL of 79%. During the year, nine complaints involving about 65 tonnes only were received, of these seven complaints involving about 55 tonnes were rejected. The plates of the Hot Strip Mill are widely acceptable in the market on account of their good quality.
- (b) The production pattern and quality of production form the Hot Strip Mill are regularly reviewed both at the plant level and at the Corporate level in SAIL with a view to improve performance and to take corrective action wherever necessary.
- (c) Independently of the proposed modernisation of RSP, the revamping and modernisation of the Hot Strip Mill at RSP was carried out in 1980 in order to improve efficiency to optimum levels. Further, as stated above, a proposal to replace two coilers of the Hot Strip Mill is under consideration.
- (d) No, Sir. However, in the modernisation proposal of RSP the following facilities have been envisaged for further improving the performance of the Hot Strip Mill—
- (i) Separating the re-heating furnaces for Hot Strip Mill and Plate Mill.
- (ii) Providing a separate slab yard for Plate Mill.
- (iii) Provision of quick roll change rigs at the finishing stands of the Hot Strip Mill.
- (iv) Enlarging the re-heating furnace to enable to charge 7.7 meter slab instead of 6.0 meter at present.
- (v) New 2-high reversing roughing stand.
- (vi) Extension of coil handling conveyors and aisles to handle the extra tonnage that would be produced.

Effect of ASLV Launch Failure on AIR and Doordarshan

8893. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether failure of ASLV-D1 launch from Sriharikota on 24 March, 1987 will affect the future expansion programmes of All India Radio and Doordarshan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the alternative arrangements proposed to achieve the expansion targets of AIR and Doordarshan during the Seventh Plan?

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

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

Soil Acidity in Andhra Pradesh

8894. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware that more than 10 lakh hectares of land in pla-

teau region of Andhra Pradesh suffers from low productivity due to high acidity in the soil, and

(b) if so, the ameliorative measures taken or proposed to be taken to check the acidity in the soil in Andhra Pradesh to boost agricultural production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE: (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). It is not correct that on account of high acidity in the soil, more than 10 lakh hectares of land in plateau region of Andhra Pradesh suffers from low productivity. However, distribution of acid soil in Andhra Pradesh is restricted to small areas in the parts of Srikakulam, Vishakhapatnam, East Godavari, Vijayanagar, Medak and Nellore Districts. For such acid soils, liming followed by addition of organic manures are recommended as ameliorative measures for enhancing crop production.

Area Brought Under Cultivation of Anti-Germs Varieties of Wheat

8895. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of anti-germs varieties of wheat released by the Directorate of Wheat Research during the last three years;

(b) the area brought under cultivation of these varieties of wheat, State-wise;

(c) the area brought under cultivation in

Andhra Pradesh under the anti-germs varieties of wheat as on 31 December, 1986; and

(d) whether Government propose to extend full financial assistance to agricultural scientists in the country to invent better quality of anti-germs wheat varieties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE. (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Presuming that the Hon'ble Member means that the antigerm varieties of wheat are nothing but disease resistant varieties, it may be stated that during the last three years as many as 20 varieties of bread wheat and 2 varieties of durum wheat have been developed as given in the Statement-I below.

(b) The State-wise spread of high yielding varieties of wheat in the country is given in the Statement-II below.

(c) Two varieties of wheat, namely Pragati and HD 2278 which are resistant to rusts have been recommended for Peninsular India, including Andhra Pradesh. By virtue of resistance to diseases, these varieties have started replacing traditional disease susceptible varieties.

(d) Yes, Sir. Indian Council of Agricultural Research is financing research on wheat through All India Coordinated Wheat Improvement Project with 30 Centres with an allocation of Rs. 225 lakhs for VII Plan, in addition to Directorate of Wheat Research.

STATEMENT-I**List Of Varieties Of Wheat Resistant To Diseases Developed During Last Three years (1984-86)**

S. No.	Variety	Recommended for		Disease to which resistant
		Zone	Production conditions	
1	2	3	4	
(A) Bread Wheat				
1.	WL-2265	Northern Plains Zone	Timely sown, low fertility & rainfed.	Rusts
2.	WH 291	North Western Plains Zone	Late sown, good fertility & irrigated	Rusts
3.	Kudan (DL 153-2)	Northern Plains Zone	Timely sown, low fertility & rainfed.	Rust
4.	Pragati (DWR-39)	Peninsular Zone	Timely sown, good fertility & irrigated.	Rusts
5.	HW-741	Southern Hills Zone	Timely sown, low to good fertility rainfed to irrigated.	Rusts
6.	HW-2329	Northern Plains Zone	Timely sown, good fertility & irrigated.	Rusts
7.	WH-283	North Western Plain Zone	Timely sown, good fertility & irrigated.	Rusts
8.	HD-2307	North Eastern Plain Zone	Irrigated and good fertility, late sown.	Rusts
9.	Raj 1972	North Western Plain Zone	Timely sown, good fertility & irrigated.	Rusts
10.	HD 2327	Central Zone	Late sown, good fertility & irrigated.	Rusts
11.	CPAN-1796	Northern Hills Zone	Timely sown, low to good fertility rainfed and irrigated.	Rusts
12.	Raj-2184	North Western Plains Zone	Late sown, good fertility & irrigated.	Rusts
13.	HUW-206	North Eastern Plains Zone	Timely sown, good fertility,	Rusts
14.	HUW-213	—do—	Late sown, good fertility & irrigated.	Rusts

1	2	3	4	5
15.	K-8020	North Eastern Plains Zone	Late sown, good fertility & irrigated.	Rusts
16.	HUW-234	—do—	—do—	Rusts
17.	J-405	Central Zone	—do—	Rusts
18.	VW-120	North Western Plains Zone	—do—	Rusts
19.	VL-616	Northern Hills Zone	Early sowing, low fertility rainfed.	Rust
20.	HD 2278	Peninsular Zone	Timely sown, good fertility irrigated.	Rusts and leaf Blotch
(B) DURUM WHEAT				
1.	PBW—34	Northern Plains Zone	Timely sown, good fertility irrigated.	Rusts and tolerant to Karnal Bunt.
2.	MSCS-1967	Peninsular Zone	Timely sown, low fertility & rainfed.	Rusts

STATEMENT-II

Statewise Coverage Of Area Under High Yielding Varieties Of Wheat

S. No.	State/Union Territory	(Area in lakhs/ha) 1985-86
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.01
3.	Assam	0.93
4.	Bihar	15.00
5.	Gujarat	3.93
6.	Haryana	16.12
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3.10
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.90

1	2	3
9.	Karnataka	0.90
10.	Madhya Pradesh	18.40
11.	Maharashtra	8.41
12.	Manipur	0.08
13.	Meghalaya	0.05
14.	Mizoram	0.003
15.	Nagaland	0.050
16.	Orissa	0.56
17.	Punjab	31.10
18.	Rajasthan	13.33
19.	Sikkim	0.10
20.	Tripura	0.03
21.	Uttar Pradesh	74.08
22.	West Bengal	3.05
23.	Dadra & N. Haveli	Neg.
24.	Delhi	0.49
25.	Goa, Daman & Diu	Neg.
26.	Chandigarh	N.A.

ALL INDIA

191 753

N.A. - Not available

Neg. — Negligible

Assistance to Farmers for Paddy Cultivation in Eastern Coast of Andhra Pradesh

8896. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is agricultural land on the eastern coast of Andhra Pradesh used as paddy fields and is below the sea level,

(b) if so, whether any special assistance including financial assistance is given to

the farmers of the coastal areas for dewat-
ering the fields and strengthening the
bunds, etc., and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF
AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA
MAKWANA):** (a) No land below the sea
level on the eastern coast of Andhra Pra-
desh is used for paddy cultivation as
reported by the Government of Andhra
Pradesh.

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

Implementation of IRDP in Andhra Pradesh

8897. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons benefited under IRDP in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the percentage of those persons who have crossed poverty line as a result thereof during these years;

(c) whether the percentage of persons living below poverty line is the highest in the State;

(d) whether Government have any scheme to ensure proper implementation of the programme in the State for the upliftment of the poor; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF
AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA
MAKWANA):** (a) The families assisted under IRDP in the State of Andhra Pra-

desh during the last three years are as under:-

		(Nos.)
1984-85	-	2,73,328
1985-86	-	1,80,115
1986-87	-	2,54,946

(b) Concurrent Evaluation report on IRDP for 12 months from October, 1985 to September, 1986 covering 870 households from Andhra Pradesh reveals that 10% of the families assisted crossed the poverty line of Rs. 6,400/- and 60% crossed the poverty line of Rs. 3500/- per annum in the State. This Concurrent Evaluation has been carried out by 29 reputed academic/research institutions in almost all districts of the country.

(c) 38th round of NSSO survey conducted in 1983-84 reveals that the all-India average of population below poverty line is 40.4% in the case of rural areas.

In the case of Andhra Pradesh this percentage works out to 38.7%. In case of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, the percentage is higher than the National average.

(d) and (e). Keeping the objectives of Seventh Plan in view and the outlays provided, annual targets of physical coverage are fixed under the major anti-poverty programmes of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP).

Merger of Mother Dairy with D.M.S.

8898. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to merge the Delhi Milk Scheme with the Mother Dairy in view of the duplicity efforts in distribution of milk and the expenditure involved in transporting the milk to the sale outlets;

- (b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present;
- (c) the total cumulative loss sustained by the Delhi Milk Scheme so far; and
- (d) whether a majority of D.M.S. booths need extensive repairs and replacement; if so, the estimated expenditure involved thereon?

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

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) The total cumulative loss sustained by D.M.S. since its inception till 1986, is Rs. 85.19 crores (Provisional).
- (d) Most of the D.M.S. depots were constructed several years ago and some of them require repairs and replacement. D.M.S have recently decided to construct 400 new milk booths in replacement of old booths and also for new locations and the total estimated cost is Rs. 87.60 lakhs.

Telecast of Late Night Films

8899. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any assessment has been made of the viewers reaction to the late night TV film shows started from Tuesday, 7 April, 1987;
- (b) if so, the outcome thereof;
- (c) the arrangement for payment of the screening charges to the producers concerned for each of the late night films shown on the television; and
- (d) whether the charges are fixed or vary from film to film?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). As the telecast of late night films has commenced only recently (with effect from April 7, 1987), it is too early to have a firm assessment of viewers' response.

(c) and (d). Hindi and regional language films in colour are paid @ Rs. 3.5 lakhs per film. For black and white films, the royalty is reduced by 25% of the above rate. For foreign films obtained from the National Film Development Corporation, the royalty rate is 50% of the above rate. For films obtained from any foreign source, the negotiated price is paid.

Telecast of T.V. Serial 'Ramayana'

8900. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) when the Delhi Doordarshan started the telecast of the serial 'Ramayana';
- (b) the language in which it is being telecast;
- (c) whether Government are considering a proposal to telecast 'Ramayana' T.V. serial from Bangalore Doordarshan Kendra with Kannada titles; and
- (d) if so, the time by which it is proposed to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) Delhi Doordarshan started telecast of the serial 'Ramayana' with effect from 25th January, 1987.

- (b) The serial is in Hindi.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Representation on Board of Management of Agricultural Universities

8901. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agricultural universities functioning before 1985 in the country;

(b) the number of new agricultural universities established since 1985;

(c) whether the legislators are prohibited to represent on the Board of Management of the agricultural universities established since 1985;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government propose to give representation to legislators on the Boards of Managements of agricultural universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) There were 22 State Agricultural Universities functioning in the country upto 1985.

(b) Since 1985, three State Agricultural Universities namely Dr. V.S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Solan (Himachal Pradesh); University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad (Karnataka) and Raipur Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Raipur (Madhya Pradesh) have been established.

(c) No, Sir. The State Agricultural Universities are established through an Act passed by the concerned State Legislatures. The composition of the Board of Management therefore, is decided by the State Government. However, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research had developed a Model Act in 1966 and supplied to State Government which gives guideline for developing the Act of the State Agricultural Universities. According

to the Model Act, the Board of Management should have 13 Members which includes 8 non-official members viz. two agricultural scientists, two progressive farmers, a distinguished industrialist, one outstanding woman social worker, a distinguished engineer and an educationist. All these members are to be nominated by the Chancellor/State Government.

There is no prohibition in nominating Legislators to the Board of Management if they belong to any of the categories listed above.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) At present there is no proposal to change the provisions of Model Act.

Development and Management of Water Resources for Bangalore/Mysore

8902. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka has submitted a proposal for a project for development and management of Water Resources in Bangalore and Mysore cities under the United Nations Development Programmes;

(b) if so, the total cost of the project;

(c) the amount to be obtained from UNDP and provided by the Union Government; and

(d) the time by which the project work would be commenced and completed?

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

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

RBI Funds for Rural Credits

8903. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the

criteria followed regarding the allocation of funds by the Reserve Bank of India for rural credit to the various States Apex Co-operative Banks and Central Banks and also to the various States' Land Mortgage Banks during the last three years particularly in favour of the Karnataka State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Production of Olive

8904. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the places in the country which are famous for growing of olive;
- (b) the annual production of olive in the country;
- (c) whether there is any proposal under consideration to import foreign technology to improve the production and quality of olive grown in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps being taken to increase the production and to improve the quality of olive in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Districts of Srinagar and Jammu in Jammu & Kashmir, Kullu and Chamba in Himachal Pradesh and Dehradun and Nainital in Uttar Pradesh have been found suitable for cultivation of Olive.

- (b) Since organised cultivation started only recently the production of olive in the country is negligible.
- (c) to (e). A project for improving the production and quality of olive is imple-

mented in Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh with Italian assistance. Various steps such as introduction of improved varieties, laying out of demonstration plots in potential areas, establishment of nurseries for the production of planting materials and import of machinery for processing and extraction of olive oil are being taken up under this project.

Swiss Aided Dairy Projects in Orissa

8905. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Swiss-aided dairy development projects have been launched in Orissa;
- (b) if so, since when and the aid given by Swiss Government during the last three years, year-wise, and for the current year;
- (c) the districts in Orissa where the dairy development projects have been launched; and
- (d) the project-wise achievements made so far?

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

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

Setting up of AIR Station, Cannanore

8906. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any steps have been taken for acquisition of land for setting up of the A.I.R. station at Cannanore in Kerala;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when the construction work of the AIR station is likely to commence; and

(d) the capacity of the A.I.R. station at Cannanore and the area likely to be covered by it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA):
 (a) and (b). Suitable sites for the setting up of studios & transmitter set up and for the staff quarters have been taken over from the State Government by AIR on 26-11-1986 and 30-7-1986 respectively.

(c) The civil works for construction of the proposed AIR building is expected to commence in early 1988.

(d) The proposed radio station at Cannanore is to be equipped with 2x3 KWFM transmitter, M.P. studios, etc. This transmitter is expected to cover a radius of about 60 KMs and serve an area of about 6000 Sq. KMs.

Publication of Newspapers and Magazines in Malayalam

8907. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-

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

(a) the names of the first five leading Malayalam newspapers published in 1986 having the highest circulation;

(b) the details of average circulation of these newspapers, per day;

(c) the names of the first five Malayalam Weeklies published in 1986 having the highest circulation; and

(d) the average circulation of these Malayalam Weeklies, per week ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA):
 (a) and (b). The names and details of the Malayalam newspapers published in 1985 and 1986 (upto 31-3-1986) are given in the Statement-I below.

(c) and (d). Names and average circulation of Malayalam Weeklies published in 1985 and 1986 (Upto 31.3.86) are given in the Statement-II below.

STATEMENT-I

Names and Circulation of Leading Malayalam Dailies and Weeklies as Claimed by the Publishers

Sl. No.	Name of the Paper	Average Daily Circulation	
		Jan. to Dec., 1985	Jan to Mar., 1986
1.	Malayala Manorama, Kottayam	2,66,981	2,60,623
2.	Malayala Manorama, Calicut	2,12,909	2,08,757
3.	Mathrubhumi, Calicut	1,87,128	1,89,113
4.	Malayala Manorama, Cochin	1,65,965	1,62,077
5.	Mathrubhumi, Cochin	1,51,726	1,54,315

STATEMENT-II

Names of the first five weeklies published in Malayalam having the highest circulation in 1985 and 1986 with average circulation of the weeklies per week.

1.	Mangalam, Kottayam	13,96,283	12,92,416
2.	Malayala Manorama	5,48,728	5,70,112
3.	Manorajyam, Quilon	2,21,087	2,42,866
4.	Sakhi, Kottayam	1,14,420	1,16,966
5.	Kumari, Quilon	98, 274	88,791

Setting up of TV Transmitter at Mahe

8908. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have acquired land to install a television transmitter at Mahe in the Union Territory of Pondicherry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be acquired;

(d) whether any representation has been received from Government of Pondicherry in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) to (c). The Government of Pondicherry have constructed a building at St. George Hill, Cherukallayi, Mahe for the proposed TV transmitter.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. Doordarshan has been requested to expedite the commissioning of the transmitter. Equipment for the proposed centre has been ordered.

Strikes in 1986

8909. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN. Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state.

(a) the details of strikes held during 1986-87 and 1987-88, till date by the employees in essential services in violation of the provisions of the rules prohibiting the strikes, and

(b) the action taken by Government in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected.

Scheme for Jhuggi Dwellers in Delhi

8911. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-WARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme chalked out at a cost of Rs. 50 crore for 15 lakh jhuggi dwellers in the Capital has not been implemented so far;

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing the scheme so far; and

(c) the time by which the scheme will be

implemented for the benefit of the jhuggi dwellers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). A scheme for environmental improvement of jhuggi clusters in Delhi has been included in Delhi Administration's Seventh Plan with a provision of Rs. 10 crores. The scheme is already being implemented. The completion of the scheme within the Seventh Plan period would depend upon availability of savings in the overall Plan of Delhi Administration and funds to meet the total cost of the project estimated to be around Rs. 50 crores. An exact time limit for completion of the scheme can be indicated at this stage.

Foodgrains Production in Goa, Daman and Diu

8912. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total foodgrains production in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu;

(b) the details of the crops grown and the production thereof crop-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to augment the production with the goal of self-sufficiency in food in view?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Table below gives cropwise production of foodgrains in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu during the crop year 1985-86:

Crop	Production (Thousand tonnes)
Rice	— 130.4
Bajra	— 0.4
Ragi	— 10.4
Total foodgrains	— 141.2

(c) Since the area for cultivation in the Union Territory is limited, it is envisaged to bring the increases in production more through stepping up per hectare yields. Towards this, a Central Sector Minikit Programme of rice and millets is under implementation in the Union Territory. Under this programme, minikits of rice and coarse cereals of location specific high yielding varieties are distributed amongst the farmers with a view to popularise the released varieties and get the newly evolved varieties tested under field conditions. Maize demonstrations are also conducted in the Tribal areas. In addition, the following measures are contemplated by the Government to augment food production in the Union Territory:

- (i) Maximisation of productivity in irrigated and rainfed areas;
- (ii) Timely, easy and adequate supply of agricultural inputs like technology, seeds, fertilisers, implements, pesticides, credit, etc.;
- (iii) Increasing the coverage of area under high yielding varieties;
- (iv) Adoption of integrated plant protection measures;
- (v) Increasing the intensity of cropping through double, multiple and intercropping; and
- (vi) Assuring remunerative prices for various food crops to the farmers and organisational support for sale of commodities at these prices.

Fish Production in Goa, Daman and Diu

8913. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state: .

(a) the fish production in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu during the last three years, year-wise

(b) whether Union Government have taken any special steps to augment fish production in the Union Territory;

(c) whether the conflict between the owners of the mechanised fishing boats and traditional fishermen in Union Territory has been resolved;

(d) if so, the manner in which it was resolved; and

(e) the salient features of the rights of owners of mechanised fishing boats and traditional fishermen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The Fish Production in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu for 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 (provisional) was 36755, 41470 and 41348 tonnes respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). As per rules framed under the Goa, Daman and Diu Marine Fishing Regulation Act, 1980, fishing by mechanised boats within a distance of 5 K.m. from the shore is prohibited, in order to prevent conflicts between traditional and mechanised Sectors. However, provisions of this Act have been challenged in the Supreme Court by the mechanised boat owners association. The Supreme Court has given an interim stay.

Change of Registration of Flats under New Pattern HUDCO Scheme, 1979 in cases of Deaths

8914. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has permitted change of registration under the New Pattern HUDCO Scheme, 1979 in cases of death of the allottees;

(b) if so, the number of such requests received during 1986;

(c) whether it is a fact that the requests received in November, 1986 fulfil all the formalities to facilitate the change of registration;

(d) if so, whether the change of registration in these cases has been done and if not, the reasons for delay; and

(e) the steps Government propose to finalise all such requests at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) DDA has reported that it had permitted change of registration under the Scheme in cases of death of allottees.

(b) The requisite information is as under:-

Category	No. of applications received during 1986
MIG	— 90 nos.
LIG	— 95 nos.
JANTA	— 106 nos.
Total:	291 nos.

(c) and (d). It is not a fact that the requests received in November, 1986 fulfilled all the formalities to facilitate the change of registration. Only in cases where documents were complete in all respects, change of registration has been allowed.

(e) Delay in finalisation of such cases is caused primarily due to the fact that all the requisite documents are not furnished or they are found to be deficient in certain ways. It is proposed to insist on furnishing

all the documents in one lot and also to educate the applicants regarding common deficiencies in the documents.

Allotment of Flats to Widows under New Pattern HUDCO Scheme, 1979

8915. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) the details of the criteria of allotment of flats by Delhi Development Authority to widows of persons registered under New Pattern HUDCO Scheme, 1979 in each category on priority basis;

(b) whether requests from widows are considered only after transfer of registration under the New Pattern Scheme, 1979; and

(c) if so, the number of such requests received during 1986?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Under the general guidelines, 2 1/2% plots/flats can be allotted in exceptional cases on grounds of extreme compassion including allotment to widows on certain criteria.

(b) This is not a pre-requisite. The allotment is made in the name of widows.

(c) 44 requests were received from widows during the year 1986.

Performance of KRIBHCO Gas Based Fertilizer Plant

8916. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the performance of gas based fertilizer plant of KRIBHCO at Hazira, since its inception;

(b) whether the performance has shown the superiority of natural gas as feedstock for fertiliser production, and

(c) if so, the steps taken to set up more such gas based fertiliser plants in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) Since its commissioning in November 1985 till March 1987, the production at the Hazira plant was about 15.3 lakh MTs of urea and its capacity utilisation was 80%.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It has been decided to set up six more gas-based fertilizer plants during the VII Plan period, besides those already established at That and Hazira. Three of these viz. at Vijaipur, Aonla and Jagdishpur are at an advanced stage of implementation; while in respect of the remaining three, the promoters have been advised to take effective steps for implementation.

Expansion of Hindustan Zinc Limited

8917. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Zinc Limited propose to expand its unit;

(b) if so, the cost of the expansion programme drawn up;

(c) whether Hindustan Zinc Limited has taken any steps to mobilise resources to meet the expenditure on the expansion programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Hindustan Zinc Limited proposed to develop

the zinc-lead deposits of Rairpura Agucha with matching beneficiation facilities in Bhilwara Distt. for the setting up of their Zinc-Lead Smelter at Chanderiya in Chittorgarh District of Rajasthan at an estimated cost of Rs. 366.40 crores at 1985 prices. However, the Company has been permitted to undertake only pre-investment activities against the existing Seventh Plan outlay of Rs. 25 crores and bilateral UK aid of £ 73.55 million so as to arrive at a set of firm cost estimates.

(c) and (d). Hindustan Zinc Ltd. has not yet been asked by Government to mobilise resources specifically for this project.

Setting up of Technology Projects by NFDC

8918.SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some new technology projects have been set up by the National Film Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the location and other details thereof; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earnings likely to accrue by implementing these projects in 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) to (c). The National Film Development Corporation had set up three projects in 1981-82 - a 16 MM Centre at Calcutta, a Video Centre at Madras and a Sub-titling Unit at Bombay. No other new technology project has been set up by the Corporation since then. Of the three projects, the Sub-titling unit saves foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 lakhs per annum.

Change of Category of Flats from LIG to MIG

8919.SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5711 on 6th April, 1987 regarding change of category of flats from LIG to MIG and state:

(a) the particulars of 26 cases pending for allotment of new registration numbers in the desired category with formalities awaited to be fulfilled in each case;

(b) whether requests for conversion of category of flats from L.I.G. to M.I.G. received in January, 1986 have not yet been considered and new registration numbers allotted in the desired category, despite submission of all the documents by the concerned applicants;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the registration in the desired categories would be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) As per list given in the Statement below.

(b) No, Sir, all the requests received in January, 1986 have been given new Registration No. in desired category provided the required documents and payments were found in order.

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

(d) This would be done soon after the requisite formalities are completed.

STATEMENT*List of Pending Cases for the Year 1986 Regarding Conversion from LIG TO MIG.*

S. No.	Regn No.	Name of the applicant	Details of Documents still awaited
1	2	3	4
<i>S/ Shri</i>			
1.	38963	S.K. Sharma	NOC (Cash Down)
2.	44333	R.K. Kapoor	Income Certificate
3.	47601	A.N. Mishra	Difference of Regn. Money
4.	4021	Om Parkash	Interest
5.	55.	Babu Ram	Interest
6.	5106	L.P. Ramnani	Difference of Interest
7.	50738	Yogesh Sharma	NO C for Cash Down
8.	50344	Lakshi Pal	FDR Income Certificate and Photo
9.	51556	Darshna Kumari	Income Certificate
10.	51888	Miss Saroj Sharda	Regret Letter
11.	13694	Subhash Chander	FDR & Regn. Card
12.	13626	J.P. Gupta	Interest
13.	52038	Smt. Santa Verma	Income Certificate & NO C
14.	59705	Mohan Behari Pal	Difference of regn. money.
15.	52996	N.K. Dhawan	Income certificate
16.	55666	Amarjeet Singh	Difference of regn. money
17.	9135	Ramni Malhotra	FDR & Regn. Card
18.	36530	R.K. Sood	Difference of regn. money
19.	42613	R.K. Sikha	Difference of reg. money
20.	42102	Krishan Schedeva	FDR & Income Certificate

1	2	3	4
21.	32115	Govind Mathur	FDR & Regn. card
22.	17802	A.K. Bhandari	Difference of regn. money.
23.	10390	N.P. Vasisht.	Original FDR & Income Certificate.
24.	14649	Mrs. Geeta Nahalani	Income Certificate.
25.	10592	A.K. Gupta	FDR & Regn. Card.
26.	34802	V.K. Chopra	Fresh affidavit.

**Production of Chemical Fertilizer by
Fertilizer Plants**

8920. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) the names of fertilizer plants which
are producing chemical fertilizers;

(b) the target set for the production of
chemical fertilizers in 1986-87;

(c) whether the target has been
achieved; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R.
PRABHU): (a) A statement indicating the
names of plants producing chemical fertil-
izers, is given below.

(b) The target for production of fertilizer
nutrients (N+P) during 1986-87 was 69.5
lakh tonnes.

(c) Yes, Sir. The production has, in fact,
exceeded the target.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

A. *Names of plants producing
major nitrogenous/phos-
phatic fertilizers.*

Fertilizer Corporation of India

1. Sindri
2. Gorakhpur
3. Ramagundam
4. Talcher

Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation

5. Namrup-I
6. Namrup-II
7. Durgapur
8. Barauni

National Fertilizer Ltd.

9. Nangal-I
10. Nangal-II
11. Bhatinda
12. Panipat

Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.

13. Udyogamandal

14. Cochin-I

15. Cochin-II

Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.

16. Trombay

17. Trombay-IV

18. Trombay-V

19. Thal

20. Madras Fertilizers Ltd. Madras

21. Steel Authority of India Ltd., Rourkela

22. Hindustan Copper Ltd., Khetri.

23. Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Neyveli

24. Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. Paradeep

Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative

25. Phulpur

26. Kandla

27. Kalol

28. Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd., Hazira

29. Coromandal Fertilizers Ltd., Vishakhapatnam

30. Shriram Fertilizers & Chemicals, Kota

31. Indian Explosives Ltd., Kanpur

32. Zuari Agrochemical, Goa

33. Southern Petrochemicals Industries Corporation, Tuticorin

34. Mangalore Chemicals & Fertilizers, Mangalore

35. E.I.D. Parry, Ennore

36. Hari Fertilizers, Varanasi

37. Gujarat Narmada Fertilizer Company, Bharoch

38. Tuticorin Alkalies Chemicals and Fertilizers, Tuticorin

39. Punjab National Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. Nangal

40. Hindustan Lever Ltd., Haldia

B. *Names of fertilizer plants producing Single Superphosphate*

1. Harsh Vardhan Chemicals, Indore.

2. BEC Fertilizers, Vilaspur

3. Dhanamsi Morarji Chemicals Company, Kumhari

4. Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Udaipur

5. Madhuban Agrochemicals, Udaipur

6. Bharat Fertilizers and Chemicals, Alevar

7. Udaipur Phosphates and Fertilizers, Udaipur

8. Phosphate India, Udaipur

9. Hindustan Copper, Khetri

10. Hindustan Agrochemicals, Debari

11. Jayshree Chemicals & Fertilizers, Unnao

12. Girraj Fertilizers, Shikohabad

13. Mittal Fertilizers, Rai Bareli

14. Madan Madhav Fertilizers, Fatehgarh

15. **Natraj Organics Ltd., Muzaffarnagar**
16. **Shree Acid & Chemicals, Gajraula**
17. **Vijay Fertilizers, Ghaziabad**
18. **Ganges Fertilizers Ltd. Farrukhabad**
19. **Trimurti Fertilizers, Kanpur Dehat**
20. **Rampur Distillaries & Chemicals, Rampur**
21. **Ramganga Fertilizers, Moradabad**
22. **Shriram Foods and Fertilizers, New Delhi.**
23. **East Coast Fertilizers, Kalma, Orissa**
24. **Associated Industries, Chandrapur, Assam**
25. **Bihar State Superphosphate Factory, Sindri**
26. **Surya Phosphates, Koderma**
27. **Tulsi Fertilizers, Bihar**
28. **Jayshree Chemicals & Fertilizers, Khardah (W.B.)**
29. **Phosphate Company, Khardah, Hooghly**
30. **Shivalik Fertilizers, Hoshiarpur**
31. **Munak Chemicals, Bhatinda**
32. **Modern Agro Chem. Jalandhar**
33. **Punjab Phosphates, Amritsar**
34. **Varinder Agro Chemicals, Sangrur**
35. **Nitin Chemicals & Ferts. Mahendragarh**
36. **Multitech International, Mahendragarh**
37. **Oriental Carbon Chemicals, Dharuhera, Mahendragarh**
38. **Jayshree Chemicals, Gurgaon**
39. **Agro Chemicals, Chandigarh**
40. **Hyderabad Chemicals & Fertilizers, Maula Ali**
41. **Andhra Fertilizers, Tadepalli**
42. **Andhra Sugars, Tanuku**
43. **Krishna Ind. Corpn., West Godavari Distt.**
44. **Pragati Fertilizers, Vizag**
45. **Gamon Fer-Chems., Belagule**
46. **Coimbatore Pioneer Fertilizers, Coimbatore**
47. **E.I.D. Parry (India) Ltd., Ranipet**
48. **Kothari Industrial Corpn., Chinglepet**
49. **Indag Products Ltd., Cuddalore**
50. **Shaw Wallace, Avadi**
51. **Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore, Alwaye**
52. **Adarsh Chemicals & Fertilizers, Udhna (Surat)**
53. **Anil Starch Products, Bhavanagar**
54. **Anish Chemicals, Ahmedabad**
55. **Charotar Agro Chemicals, Kanjari, Gujarat**
56. **Paushak Ltd. Baroda**
57. **Viraj Chemicals, Baroda**
58. **Rama Fertilizers, Junagarh**
59. **Maharashtra Agro Industries Corporation, Panvel**
60. **Dharamsi Morarji Chemicals Co., Ambernath**

61. Rama Krishi Rasayan, Poona
62. Bharat Fertilizer Ind. Ltd., Majiwada
63. Noble Fertilizers Ltd., Taloja
64. Bharat Fertilizer Industries, Khejwati

Maintenance of DDA Flats

8921. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Delhi Development Authority looks after the maintenance of flats after handing over the possession thereof under the New Pattern Scheme, 1979 till the payment of instalments in full;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the criteria for maintenance of flats after handing over possession in cash down cases under the above scheme; and
- (d) the period for which the D.D.A. looks after the maintenance of the locality where built-up units have been constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The DDA sells houses on 'as is where is basis.' DDA however looks after the maintenance of the flats for a period of six months after the physical completion under terms of agreement with constructing agencies.

- (d) DDA looks after the maintenance of the locality where houses are completed till the services/civic amenities are taken over by MCD for maintenance.

Visit by Vice-Chairman of D.D.A

8922. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Vice-

Chairman of the Delhi Development Authority had visited some built up units of the D.D.A. in Shalimar Bagh in March, 1987;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any memorandum was presented by him by the residents;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). DDA has reported that Vice-Chairman had visited Block 'B', Pocket U & V of MIG flats.

- (c) No Memorandum was presented by the residents at the time of Vice-Chairman's visit.
- (d) and (e). Question does not arise in view of the reply to part (c) above.

Dampness in DDA Flats in Pitampura, Delhi

8923. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the causes of dampness in some of the interior walls of rooms in a number of ground floor MIG flats allotted by DDA about two years ago in Block R (U), Pitampura, Delhi;
- (b) whether it is due to some constructional defects and if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) whether Government propose to carry out a survey of the ground floor MIG flat in Block R (U), Pitampura, Delhi to ascertain the causes of dampness in the walls of the flats; and
- (d) the remedial steps proposed to be taken to check dampness in these flats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) DDA has reported that dampness has been noticed in some of the works in MIG flats, Block R(U), Pitampura, Delhi. It is due to high water table.

(b) The dampness is not due to any constructional defects.

(c) and (d). It is not proposed to carryout a survey of each of the ground floor, MIG flats in R (U) Block as the dampness is due to high water table in Pitampura Complex which is a natural phenomenon.

Vegetable Oil Output in Karnataka

8924. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the output of vegetable oil in Karnataka during the last three years, yearwise;

(b) whether the Centrally sponsored Technology Mission on Oilseeds Production has started functioning in Karnataka;

(c) if so, since when and the achievements thereof;

(d) whether the existing storage processing and marketing facilities for vegetable oil available in the State are inadequate; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Union Government to provide adequate facilities therefor in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The total production of cultivated edible oilseeds in Karnataka and its equivalent oil output during the year 1983-1986 have been as under:

(Figures in '000' tonnes)

	Oilseeds production	Oil equivalent
1983-84	1061	264.0
1984-85	1315	330.2
1985-86	1261	307.6

(b) and (c) The Central Government set up the Technology Mission on oilseeds in May, 1986, and the State of Karnataka is a major oilseed growing State which has made concerted efforts to step-up oilseeds production so as to contribute to the accomplishment of the objectives of the Mission. As a result of the various efforts undertaken by the State of Karnataka, the area and production under groundnut, particularly Rabi-Summer groundnut registered increase. In the case of Sunflower, there was a significant increase in the area in the State. Similarly, in respect of Safflower the State registered improvement in area as well as productivity.

(d) and (e). Storage, processing and marketing facilities are linked with production of oilseeds in the State. No specific survey/quantification of the requirements of storage capacity for the oilseeds sector has been made. However, Karnataka is covered under the ongoing IDA (International Development Association)/NCDC (National Co-operative Development Corporation)-III Storage Project under which 800 rural and 116 marketing godowns amounting to 1.8 lakh tonnes capacity has been targetted of which 20 per cent capacity has already been completed. NCDC has also been providing financial assistance for the creation of storage capacity at the level of Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies and Apex Marketing Federation. Upto the end of March 1987, 4013, rural and 849 marketing godowns amounting to 7.87 lakh tonnes capacity have been sanctioned, of which 3232 rural and 736 marketing godowns with 6.38 lakh tonnes capacity have been completed.

As per the information available, the licensed capacity for processing of oil-seeds in the organized sector in the State for various oilseeds is 5.35 lakh tonnes, and the total number of processing units in the State is 27. The National Co-operative Development Corporation has sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 1445.2 lakh for establishment of 5 oilseed processing complexes at a cost of Rs. 1768.8 lakh. Of these, three are already in operation.

Fish Farmers Development Agencies in Karnataka

8925. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up additional Fish Farmers' Development Agencies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the agencies functioning at present and the location thereof; and

(d) the agencies proposed to be set up in the various districts of Karnataka during the year 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The Government are proposing to increase the number of Fish Farmers' Development Agencies (FFDAs) in the country from 184 to 200 during the Seventh Five Year Plan, under the Centrally Sponsored Sector. The proposal is yet to be approved by the Government.

(c). The Agencies functioning at present and the location thereof are:

(i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme:

State/Union Territories	No. of FFDAs	Name of the Districts/ Regions where FFDAs are set up
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	9	Karimnagar, Kurnoll, Medak, Krishna, Nalgonda, East Godawari, West Godawari, Mehboobnagar and Nizamabad.
Assam	9	Darrang, Kamrup, Nowgong, Sibsagar, Cachar Lakhimpur, Sonitpur, Karimganj, and Kabi Anglong.
Bihar	28	East Champaran, West Champaran, Siwan, Gopalganj, Saran, Vaishali, Muzzafarpur, Sitamarhi, Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Gaya, Khagaria, Patna, Madhubani, Darbanga, Samastipur, Begusarai, Saharsa, Purnea, Katihar, Munger, Rohtas, Bhojpur, Dumka, Bhagalpur, Godda, Sahebganj and Deoghar.
Gujarat	8	Surat, Panchmahal, Bulsar, Kheda, Jamnagar, Bharoach, Surendranagar and Sabarkantha.

1	2	3
Haryana	6	Karnal, Rohtak, Sonepat, Gurgaon, Faridabad and Mahindergarh.
Himachal Pradesh	1	Himachal Pradesh regional.
Jammu & Kashmir	2	Jammu regional and Kashmir regional.
Karnataka	8	Mysore, Dharwar, Shimoga, Kolar, Raichur, Bangalore, Bidar and Chickmagalur.
Kerala	4	Palghat, Quilon, Trichur and Cannanore.
Maharashtra	7	Nagpur, Chandrapur, Bhandara, Yavatmal, Gadchiroli, Pune and Satara.
Madhya Pradesh	13	Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Shahdol, Riwa, Seoni, Balaghat, Sagar, Chatarpur, Satna and Jabalpur.
Manipur	3	Central Manipur, South Manipur & Bishanpur.
Mizoram	1	Mizoram regional
Nagaland	1	Nagaland regional
Orissa	12	Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Ganjam, Phulbani, Bolangir, Sambalpur, Dhenkanal, Mayurbhanj, Kalahandi, Koraput and Sundargarh.
Punjab	6	Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Ludhiana, Sangrur, Jullundur and Patiala.
Rajasthan	10	Ajmer, Alwar, Bhilwara, Bharatpur, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk and Udaipur.
Tamil Nadu	8	Thanjavur, Madurai, South Arcot, Trichirapalli, Dharmapuri, Periyar, Chengalpattu and Kamrajär.
Tripura	3	West Tripura, South Tripura and North Tripura.
Uttar Pradesh	28	Allahabad, Kanpur, Faizpur, Varanasi, Jaunpur, Balia, Ghazipur, Mirzapur, Gorakhpur, Basti, Deoria, Azamgarh, Lucknow, Unnao, Gonda, Raibareilly, Banda, Muradabad, Sitapur, Hardoi, Lakhimpur Kheri, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Baraich, Meerut and Badaun.
West Bengal	16	Bankura, Nadia, Howrah, West Dinajpur, Hooghly, Birbhum, Darjeeling, North 24-Pargana, Malda, Murshidabad, Cooch-Behar, Jalpaiguri, Burdwan, Midnapur, Purulia and 24-Parganas.

1

2

3

**Pondicherry
(U.T.)**

1 Karaikal region.

(iii) State Schemes:

Karnataka

3 Mandya, Hassan and Tumkur.

Rajasthan

4 Kota, Chittorgarh, Sewai Madhopur and Banswara.

Tamil Nadu

4 Kanyakumari, North Arcot, Pudukkottai and Tirunelveli.

Uttar Pradesh

20 Etawah, Farrukabad, Agra, Mainpuri, Etah, Aligarh, Muzzaffarnagar, Bulandsahar, Saharanpur, Ghaziabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Lalitpur, Hamirpur, Bareilly, Shahjanpur, Pilibhit, Bijnour, Mathura and Rampur.

(d) There is no proposal from the Government of Karnataka for setting up additional FFDAs during 1987-88.

Civic Amenities in DDA Colonies

8926. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that many DDA residential colonies in Delhi have not been developed properly so far;

(b) if so, the instructions given to the Delhi Development Authority to provide the basic amenities in these colonies; and

(c) the amount earmarked for the purpose for the year 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The DDA generally provide its colonies with all basic services before transfer of the colonies to MCD.

(c) There is no separate provision exclusively for undertaking development work for residential colonies. For the year 1987-88, an amount of Rs. 59.77 crores has been provided by DDA for incurring expenditure on development of land

News Agencies

8927 DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of news agencies registered and working in the country;

(b) the annual turn-out of such agencies and government aid given to them; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the working of language agencies?

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

(a) There is no system of registration of news agencies with the government. However, four wire news agencies and 15 non-wire news agencies are accredited with the Government.

(b) The gross annual turn-over of these agencies for 1984-85 and the aid given to them by the Government are given in the Statement below.

(c) Government extends various facilities to the press including the news agencies on a uniform basis.

STATEMENT

I. Gross Turnover Of News Agencies

S. No.	Name of Agency	Amount (1984-85) Rs.
A. Wire Agencies		
1.	United News of India/Univarta	3.90 crores
2.	Hindustan Samachar	21,02,851.12
3.	Press Trust of India	1,96,10,661.81
4.	Samachar Bharati	19,28,978.55 (for 1983)
B. Non-Wire Agencies		
5.	Asian Films	13,33,137.00
6.	Cartographic News Service	4,49,090.00
7.	Central News Service	1,44,890.00
8.	Development News Service	67,400.00
9.	Foreign News & Feature	
10.	Indian News & Features Alliance	11,13,820.00
11.	Indian Press Agency	1,32,217.00
12.	National Press Agency	35,325.11
13.	News From Non-aligned World	1,71,479.30
14.	POT Analyses and News Service	5,16,639.55
15.	Press Asia International	5,09,950.00
16.	Publication Syndicate	53,960.00
17.	Syndicate Journalist	99,868.00
18.	T.V. News Programme	7,62,866.00
19.	Yugvarta Feature Service	45,238.00

* This agency's work has been under suspension, hence the figures are not-available.

II. Amounts Paid By The Ministry Of Information And Broadcasting To News Agencies

S.No.	Name of the News Agency	Amount (Rs.)
1.	PRESS TRUST OF INDIA	
	Subscription by NSD- 1.1.84 to 31.12.84.	55,55,750.00
	Reimbursement for operating India Newspool Desk during 1984-85.	21,31,493.40
	Grants-in-aid on account of salary differential during 1984-85.	2,370.65
2.	UNITED NEWS OF INDIA	
	Subscription by NSD - 1.1.84 to 31.12.84.	41,46,256.00
3.	HINDUSTAN SAMACHAR	
	Subscription by NSD - 1.1.84 to 31.12.84	6,50,000.00
4.	SAMACHAR BHARATI	
	Subscription by NSD - 1.1.84 to 31.12.84	6,50,000.00
5.	PRESS ASIA INTERNATIONAL	
	Subscription by NSD - 1.7.84 to 31.12.84	9,000.00
6.	INDIA PRESS AGENCY	
	Subscription by NSD - 1.4.84 to 31.12.84.	9,000.00

III. Assistance/Subsidy Given By Ministry Of External Affairs To News Agencies:

S. No.	Name of the News Agency	Amount paid during 1984-85 Rs.
1.	Press Trust of India	16,55,613.00
2.	United News of India	1,25,000.00
3.	Hindustan Samachar (paid upto July, 1984)	8,333.00

[*Translation*]

Training and Visit Programme in U.P.

8928. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a training and visit programme was undertaken in various districts of Uttar Pradesh by Vanaspati Raksha Salahkar (Vegetation Protection Adviser);
- (b) if so, the districts where such programmes have been undertaken and the time by which this programme is likely to be undertaken in remaining districts of the State; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The Training and Visit System of Agricultural Extension has been introduced in Uttar Pradesh through the National Agricultural Extension Project and not by Vanaspati Raksha Salahkar. The programme covers 21 eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh. In the first two years, i.e. 1985-86 and 1986-87, the programme covered 16 districts, namely, Lucknow, Rai-Bareili, Sultanpur, Faizabad, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Varanasi, Unnao, Lakhimpur-Kheri, Bagrai, Pratapgarh, Basti, Gorakhpur, Ghazipur and Ballia. The other five districts, namely, Hardoi, Sitapur, Barabanki, Gonda and Mirzapur will be covered during 1987-88. At present, there is no proposal for the expansion of Training & Visit programme in the remaining districts of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Coverage of the programme in the remaining districts pre-supposes preparation of a separate project by the State Government and joint appraisal of the same by the Government of India and the

World Bank. No such proposal has so far been received by the Government of India and the World Bank from the State Government.

[*English*]

Committee on Working of Cooperatives

8929. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had set up a committee to go into the working of cooperative societies in the country;
- (b) if so, composition and terms of reference of the committee;
- (c) the findings/recommendations made thereby; and
- (d) the action taken by Government on the recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): (a) No, Sir. However, a 'Committee on Co-operative Law for Democratisation and Professionalisation of Management in Co-operatives' was constituted on 27th September, 1985. The Committee has submitted its Report on 10th April, 1987.

Another "Committee on the Structure and Role of National Cooperative Societies" was set up on 16th April, 1986. The Committee has submitted its Report on 26th March, 1987.

- (b) The composition and terms of reference of the two Committees are given in the Statement-I and II below.
- (c) The broad recommendations of the said two Committees are given in the Statements-III and IV below.

(d) The reports will be examined in consultation with the State Governments and national level federations.

STATEMENT -I**Committee On Cooperative Law for Democratisation And Professionalisation Of Management In Cooperatives****Composition of the Committee:**

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| (1) Shri K.N. Ardhanareeswaran,
Additional Secretary, Department of
Government of India. | Chairman |
| (2) Shri R.V. Gupta, Managing Director,
National Cooperative Development
Corporation. | Member |
| (3) Shri R. Parthasarthy, Secretary,
(Cooperation), Government of Gujarat. | Member |
| (4) Shri R.N. De, Secretary (Cooperation)
Government of West Bengal | Member |
| (5) Shri Mohan Kanda, Registrar of Cooperative
Societies, Andhra Pradesh. | Member |
| (6) Shri D.K. Mittal, Registrar of Cooperative
Societies, Uttar Pradesh. | Member |
| (7) Shri Rai Singh, Chief Executive, National
Cooperative Union of India. | Member |
| (8) Shri H.C. Aggarwal, General Manager,
National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development. | Member |
| (9) Shri S.N. Singh, Director (Farmer Organisation)
National Dairy Development Board. | Member |
| (10) Shri B.K. Sinha, Chief Director (Coop)
Department of Agriculture & Cooperation,
Ministry of Agriculture. | Member-Secretary |

Terms of Reference of the Committee

"To examine the various State Cooperative Societies Acts and suggest guidelines for legislative action to activise democratic process and to promote professional management in cooperatives."

STATEMENT-II**Committee On The Structure And Role Of National Cooperative Societies****Composition of the Committee:**

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| (1) Dr. B. Venkatappiah | Chairman |
|-------------------------|----------|

(2)	Shri K.N. Ardhanareswaran, Additional Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	Member
(3)	Shri V.P. Singh, President, N.C.U.I 3, Siri Institutional Area, Hauz Khas, New Delhi.	Member
(4)	Shri K.H. Patil, President, All India Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills, Bombay.	Member
(5)	Shri M.S. Gill, Financial Commissioner (Development) Government of Punjab, Chandigarh.	Member
(6)	Shri G.P. Bhave, Managing Director NABARD, Bombay.	Member
(7)	Shri S.K. Arora, General Manager, N C.D.C., New Delhi.	Member-Secretary

Terms of Reference of the Committee:

- (1) To assess the performance of the national level cooperative federations with reference *inter-alia* to (a) the aims and objects as set out in their byelaws, (b) the cooperative principles, (c) flow of benefits to the weaker sections, (d) the needs of the sector, and (e) inter-section with other sectors of the movement and also the Government ;
- (2) To examine the membership of the national level federations composition of their Boards of Management and broad administrative arrangements for providing services to the constituents; and
- (3) To indicate the directions in which re-organisation and re-orientation are necessary in respect of existing federations and those that may be established hereinafter in the context of emerging needs and trends and role of the cooperatives in overall development, particularly in rural areas.

STATEMENT-III***Broad Recommendations of the Committee
on Cooperative Law for Democratisation
and Professionalisation of Management
in Cooperatives***

The Committee on Cooperative Law for Democratisation and Professionalisation of Management in Cooperatives set up by the Ministry of Agriculture to examine various State Cooperative Societies Acts/Rules and suggest guidelines for legislative action to activate the democratic process and promote professional management in the cooperatives has recommended deletion of various old provisions in the cooperative legislation in the States which had lost their relevance and has suggested measures to confer complete autonomy on cooperatives in their operations.

2. The report which was submitted on 10th April, 1987 has recommended the deletion of

certain provisions in the State Acts such as those relating to compulsory amendment of byelaws of a society, the power of the Registrar to direct amalgamation or division of societies against the will of the members and the power of veto to the Government nominees on the boards of societies.

3. The Committee has also recommended that the power of the State Government or the Registrar to rescind or annual resolutions of the Board of Directors of the Society and the general power of issue of directives by the Government should be taken away.

4. The Committee has recommended that the power of supersession of the board of management of cooperatives should be exercised sparingly and that too in consultation with the federal organisations. Whenever a board of management is superseded the reasons should be recorded in writing and the period of super-

session should not exceed one year in aggregate with no power to extend the period

5 Recommending depoliticisation of cooperatives, the Committee has said that holding of office by a Minister in Cooperative societies should be ruled out in all circumstances It has also suggested that members of Panchayati Raj institutions, local bodies, legislative assemblies and councils and Members of Parliament elected or nominated to hold offices in cooperatives should be required to choose between the two

6 The Committee has also recommended that the strength of Government nominees on the boards of cooperatives in the context of State partnership should be limited to three or one-third of the total number of members, whichever is less, and that under no circumstances should the Government nominate cooperative or political leaders as their nominees

7 With regard to professionalisation of management the Committee has suggested several measures, the important of them being demarcation of powers and functions of the Board and the chief executive

8 The Committee has held the Co-option of members on the Board to be undemocratic and has also recommended the deletion of the position of Vice-Chairman which in its view is superfluous

STATEMENT-IV

Broad Recommendations of the Committee on the Structure and Role of National Cooperative Societies

The role of the national level cooperative federation should be complementary to, and not competitive with, the state federations

2 After a detailed assessment of the performance of fourteen national cooperative federations the committee held the view that it would be fallacious to create the national level federations first and then to establish the middle and other levels The cooperative structure at the grass root level and above has to be built up patiently and with people's participation

3 The complementary role of public sector organisations like National Cooperative Development Corporation, National Dairy Development Board/Indian Dairy Corporation and

NABARD vis-a-vis the national federations was duly appreciated by the committee which has suggested that wherever feasible, a process could be initiated for transference of federal responsibility from a National corporate organisation to a national cooperative federation, as in the case of NIDDB on the one hand and the National Cooperative Dairy Federation on the other

4 Stressing the need for professionalisation of cooperative management, the committee recommended that the National Council for Cooperative Training should be set up as a separate agency for cooperative training Even the national federations ought to play a more active role in providing professional training within their respective sectors

5 The Committee affirmed the view that in all national level federations, only state level cooperatives should be members Further, it suggested that strength of the board of management of these federations should not exceed fifteen including the Chairman

6 Highlighting the need for depoliticisation, the Committee felt that 'the present situation demands more than ever before that some steps should be taken to delink the cooperative movement from active politics The committee has suggested that the chairman should have no executive powers

HUDCO Loans for Houses

8930 SHRI K PRADHANI Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the loans sanctioned by HUDCO to States for construction of houses for weaker sections of the society and the performance as compared to the targets laid down in this regard during 1986-87;

(b) the number of dwelling units built or under construction with the loans sanctioned during the year, and

(c) the targets set up for 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIN-

ISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The amount of loan sanctioned by HUDCO for construction of houses for EWS during 1986-87 was Rs. 106.55 crores as against the target of Rs. 103.55 crores.

(b) The number of dwelling units sanctioned for EWS was 234251.

(c) The target of loan sanctions has been laid down as Rs. 355 crores (including Rs. 106.50 crores for EWS Housing).

Committee on Cooperative Law

8931. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee on co-operative law for democratisation and professionalisation of management in co-operatives was set up by Government to examine various State Co-operative Societies Acts and suggest guidelines for legislative action to activise the democratic process and promote professional management in the co-operatives;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the committee; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken on the recommendations?

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

(b) A summary of the main recommendations of the Committee is given in the statement below.

(c) The Report of the Committee submitted on 10th April, 1987 will be examined in consultation with the State Governments.

STATEMENT

Summary of Main Recommendations of the Committee on Cooperative Law for Democratisation and Professionalisation of Management in Cooperatives.

The Committee on Cooperative Law for

Democratisation and Professionalisation of Management in Cooperatives set up by the Ministry of Agriculture to examine various State Cooperative Societies Acts/Rules and suggest guidelines for legislative action to activise the democratic process and promote professional management in the cooperatives has recommended deletion of various old provisions in the cooperative legislation in the States which had lost their relevance and has suggested measures to confer complete autonomy on cooperatives in their operations.

2. The report which was submitted on 10th April, 1987 has recommended to deletion of certain provisions in the State Acts such as those relating to compulsory amendment of byelaws of a society, the power of the Registrar to direct amalgamation or division of societies against the will of the members and the power of veto to the Government nominees on the boards of societies.

3. The Committee has also recommended that the power of the State Governments or the Registrar to rescind or annul resolutions of the Board of Directors of the society and general power of issue of directives by the Government should be taken away.

4. The Committee has recommended that the power of supersession of the board of management of cooperatives should be exercised sparingly and that too in consultation with the federal organisations. Whenever a board of management is superseded the reasons should be recorded in writing and the period of supersession should not exceed one year in aggregate with no power to extend that period.

5. Recommending depoliticisation of Cooperatives, the Committee has said that holding of office by a Minister in cooperative societies should be ruled out in all circumstances. It has also suggested that members of Panchayati Raj institutions, local bodies, legislative assemblies and councils and Members of parliament elected or nominated to hold offices in cooperatives should be required to choose between the two.

6. The Committee has also recommended that the strength of Government nominees on the boards of cooperatives in the context of State partnership should be limited to three or one-third of the total number of members,

whichever is less, and that under no circumstances should the Government nominate cooperative or political leaders as their nominees.

7. With regard to professionalisation of management, the Committee has suggested several measures, the important of them being demarcation of powers and functions of the Board and the Chief Executive.

8. The Committee has held the co-option of members of the Board to be undemocratic and has also recommended the deletion of the position of vice-Chairman, which in its views is superfluous.

Time Allotment for Doordarshan Programmes

8932. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of hours of Doordarshan programmes national and local, per week as on 1 January, 1987;

(b) the break-up of each tier of the programme into components of education, information and entertainment;

(c) the time allotted for advertisements per week; and

(d) the time allotted for programmes of foreign origin per week, as an input in the national programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). The total duration of programmes telecast by Doordarshan per week as on 1st January, 1987 was 81 hours and 21 minutes. The break-up was broadly as under:-

	Hrs.	Minutes
Educational programmes	7	17
Information programmes	27	27

	Hrs.	Minutes
Entertainment programmes	44	52

(c) The duration of commercial advertisements per week as on 1st January, 1987 was about 1 hour and 45 minutes.

(d) The duration of foreign programmes in the National/Network programmes was approximately 1 hour and 40 minutes.

Code of Conduct for Press

8933. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made towards formulation of a Code of Conduct for the Press;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Press Council of India is opposed to this step;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the editors have also opposed this move; and

(d) whether any proper code has been circulated for eliciting public opinion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) The Government, because of its commitment to the freedom of the Press, do not propose to formulate or impose any code of conduct on the Press.

(b) No, Sir. The Press Council of India feels that such a code should be built up on a case-to-case basis. In fact, under Section 13(1) and Section 13(2) (b) of the Press Council Act, the Council is charged with the responsibility to build up a code of conduct for newspapers, news agencies and journalists in accordance with the high Professional ethic'.

(c) There has been a mixed reaction on the subject among the Press.

(d) No, Sir.

**Lease Hold Rights in Villages
of Delhi**

8934. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had decided to grant the perpetual lease hold rights for the land in the possession of the residents of five villages in Delhi i.e. Nangil, Rajapur Bagh Mochi of the Delhi Development Authority, Dasghara, Todapur, Jilmil Tahirpur and Arakpur Bagh Mochi; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in implementing the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. On fulfilment of certain criteria.

(b) Delay is due to non-finalisation of development plans and working out the expenditure actually incurred by the DDA on development works.

Transfer of Colonies from DDA to MCD

8935. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the regularised unauthorised colonies in Delhi have been transferred by the Delhi Development Authority to Delhi Municipal Corporation since 1st April, 1987;

(b) whether lay-out plans prepared by the DDA have also been handed over;

(c) whether plans prepared for laying water- pipe lines and sewerage have also been handed over to MCD;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the amount paid to the DDA towards developmental charges would be adjusted in the developmental charge to be levied hereafter; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) All the regularised unauthorised colonies under the jurisdiction of the D.D.A. have been transferred to the M.C.D. prior to 1.4.87.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The D.D.A. has reported that wherever the services relating to water supply and sewerage have been provided, the same have been indicated in the lay-out plan handed over to the M.C.D. The position in this regard is indicated in the statement given below.

(e) and (f). It was decided by the Government that where a part of development charges has already been paid, the payment due will be reduced to that extent.

STATEMENT

List of Unauthorised/Regularised Colonies—Transferred from DDA to MCD—Position of various services

Sl. No.	Name of Colony	Position of Services		
		Roads and Drains	Water Supply	Sewerage
1	2	3	4	5
EAST ZONE				
1.	VIII. Garhi Mandu Extn.		\$	\$

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Brahampuri X block	*	\$	\$
3.	Brahampuri	*	\$	\$
4.	Kartar Nagar	*	\$	\$
5.	Brahampuri Harijan Colony	*	\$	\$
6.	Zafrabad	*	\$	\$
7.	Chauhan Dongar	*	\$	\$
8.	Jagjivan Nagar	*	\$	\$
9.	Bhagat Singh Colony	*	\$	\$
10.	Naya Gaon Extn.	*	\$	\$
11.	Mohalla Subhas	*	\$	\$
12.	Ambedkar Basti	*	\$	\$
13.	Gautampuri	*	\$	\$
14.	Kaithwara & Extn.	*	\$	\$
15.	Shastri Park Bl. A, B, C.	*	\$	\$
16.	Shastri Park near Seelampur	*	\$	\$
17.	Kabir Nagar	*	\$	\$
18.	Subhash Park Extn.	*	\$	\$
19.	Mohan Puri Zone. E-14	*	\$	\$
20.	Garwari Extn.	*	\$	\$
21.	Bhajanpura Bl-A, B	*	\$	\$
22.	Subhash Mohalla	*	\$	\$
23.	Maujpur Village Extn.	*	\$	\$
24.	Kachi Colony	*	\$	\$
25.	Vijay Colony	*	\$	\$
26.	Harkesh Nagar	*	\$	\$
27.	Arvind Nagar	*	\$	\$
28.	Arvind Nagar D1, A, V, J, H, C	*	\$	\$
29.	Jagjeet Nagar	*	\$	\$

1	2	3	4	5
30.	K Block North Ghonda	*	\$	\$
31.	Jai Prakash Mohalla	*	\$	\$
32.	Vill. Ghonda Extn.	*	\$	\$
33.	Noor-E-Ilahi Colony	*	\$	\$
34.	Durgapuri Extn.	*	\$	\$
35.	Nathu Colony	*	\$	\$
36.	Ashok Nagar	*	\$	\$
37.	West Joyti Nagar	*	\$	\$
LAXMI NAGAR COMPLEX				
38.	Kundan Nagar Extn.	*	\$	\$
39.	Patparganj Road-Kishan Kunj	*	\$	\$
40.	Guru Amar Dass Nagar	*	\$	\$
41.	Guru Nanak Pura	*	\$	\$
42.	Arjan Pakr Blk. A to H	*	\$	\$
43.	East Guru Angad Nagar	*	\$	\$
44.	West Guru Angad Nagar	*	*	\$
45.	Guru Angad Nagar	*	\$	\$
46.	Guru Ram Dass Nagar	*	\$	\$
47.	Laxmi Nagar	*	\$	\$
48.	Vijay Block Laxmi Nagar	*	\$	\$
49.	Jagat Ram Park Laxmi Nagar	*	\$	\$
50.	Laxmi Nagar Blk H to F	*	\$	\$
51.	Ramesh Nagar	*	\$	\$
52.	Laxmi Nagar B1, A to P	*	\$	\$
53.	Laxmi Nagar PP Block	*	\$	\$
54.	Lalita Park	*	\$	\$
55.	Vishkarma Park	*	\$	\$
56.	Laxmi Nagar 'H' Block	*	\$	\$

1	2	3	4	5
57.	Narain Nagar	*	\$	\$
58.	Laxmi Nagar 'Z' Block	*	\$	\$
SHAKAR PUR COMPLEX				
59.	Village Shakar Pur & Extn	*	\$	\$
60.	Daya Nand Block	*	\$	\$
61.	Sunder Block	*	\$	\$
62.	Ganesh Nagar including Ganesh Nagar I Extn. & Ganesh Nagar II Extn.	*	\$	\$
63.	Shakarpur Block A to H	*	\$	\$
64.	Shakarpur Block I to II	*	\$	\$
65.	Upadhayay Block	*	\$	\$
66.	Shakarpur WA Block	*	\$	\$
67.	Shakarpur WB Block	*	\$	\$
68.	Nanakpur Shakarpur	*	\$	\$
69.	Two Rows of plots Shakarpur	*	\$	\$
MANDAWALI FAZALPUR COMPLEX				
70.	Village Mandawali Extn	*	\$	\$
71.	Vinod Nagar (Kunaon Square)	*	\$	\$
72.	Arjun Nagar (Lahiri Colony)	*	\$	\$
73.	Subhash Park Extn.	*	\$	\$
74.	Village Khera & Extn.	*	\$	\$
75.	Pandav Nagar	*	\$	\$
76.	Ganesh Nagar	*	\$	\$
PATPARGANJ COMPLEX				
77.	East Vinid Nagar	*	\$	\$
78.	Acharya Niketan	*	\$	\$
79.	Shashi Garden	*	\$	\$
80.	Sampatpur Extn	*	\$	\$

1	2	3	4	5
81.	Janta Garden		\$	\$
82.	Partap Nagar	*	\$	\$
83.	Pandav Nagar Block C-I & F	*	\$	\$
WEST ZONE				
84.	Basti Khazan Extn.	*	\$	\$
85.	Raj Nagar Part I	*	\$	\$
86.	Raj Nagar Part II	*	\$	\$
87.	Shad Nagar Part I	*	\$	\$
88.	Shad Nagar Part II	*	\$	\$
89.	Palam Enclave	*	\$	\$
90.	Tulsi Ram Daglohi (Nangal Raya)	*	\$	\$
91.	Nangal Ray Ext. II in Block D.	*	\$	\$ work has been done by DDA
92.	Village Nangal Ray Ex-I	*	\$	\$
93.	Prem Nagar	*	\$	\$
94.	Nehru Nagar	*	\$	\$
95.	Naw Patel Nagar	*	*	*
96.	Janta Colony	*	*	*
97.	Guru Nanak Pura	*	*	*
98.	Mahabir Nagar Krishna Park	*	*	*
99.	Manohar park	*	*	*
SOUTH WEST ZONE				
100.	Arjun Nagar	*	*	*
101.	Krishna Nagar	*	*	*
SOUTH EAST ZONE				
102.	Sri Niwas Puri		In Progress	In progress
103.	Shyam Nagar			
104.	Sant Nagar			

1	2	3	4	5
105.	Amrit Puri	*	*	*
106.	Prakash Mohalla	*	*	*
107.	Sarupa Mohalla	*	*	*
108.	Tuglakabad Extn.	*	In progress	In progress
109.	Bagampur Harijan colony	*	*	*
110.	Sanwal Nagar	*	*	*
111.	Noor Nagar	*	*	In progress
112.	Jamia Nagar	*	*	In progress
113.	Zakir Nagar	*	In progress	In progress
114.	Bhrat Nagar	*	In progress	*
115.	Joga Bai Extn.	*	*	*
116.	Batla House	*	In progress	In progress
117.	Jaffar Manjil Extn	*	*	In progress
118.	Gafoor Nagar	*	*	*
119.	Sidhartha Nagar	*	*	*
120.	Bhagwan Nagar	*	*	*
121.	Jeevan Nagar	*	*	*
122.	Built up area East of Mathura Road	*	*	*
123.	Villaga Kilokari Extn.	*	*	*
124.	Nai Basti	*	*	*
125.	Gautam Nagar	*	*	In progress
126.	Village Garhi & Extn.	*	*	
127.	Savitri Nagar	*	*	

NORTH ZONE

128.	Golden Park	\$	\$
129.	Singal Pur	\$	\$
130.	Ambedkar Nagar	\$	\$
131.	Govind Mohalla	\$	\$

1	2	3	4	5
132.	Shalimar Basti Extn	*	\$	\$
133.	Azad Pur	*	\$	\$
134.	Bharolla Extn.	*	\$	\$
135.	Sarai Popal Thalla	*	\$	\$
136.	Mahendra Park	*	\$	\$
137.	Sanjay Nagar	*	\$	\$

* Stands for Provided

\$ Stands for not provided

Technological Base of Steel Plants

8936. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken some short and medium term measures to strengthen the technological base of some of the steel plants of the Steel Authority of India Limited;

(b) if so, whether such measures have been taken in Rourkela Steel Plant;

(c) the names of the other public sector steel plants where such measures have been taken; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir. In order to keep abreast of the latest technological innovations in the Iron and Steel Sector, the Research and Development Centre for Iron and Steel (RDCIS) of SAIL was set up at Ranchi. This Centre acts as a nucleus for giving thrust on concerted R & D effort alongwith adoption and assimilation of the selected imported technologies so that the technological base of SAIL plants can be

strengthened. Various academic institutions as well as Council for Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) are jointly associated in this effort through Committees like the Programme Implementation Committee and SAIL-CSIR Committee. The R & D Centre is closely associated with the various modernisation and expansion schemes of SAIL integrated Steel Plants.

The RDCIS of SAIL is functioning with the following objectives:—

- (i) Development of indigenous capabilities and self-reliance;
- (ii) Bridging the wide gap between rapid technological developments in advanced countries and ourselves.

(b) and (c). The Converter Shop of Rourkela Steel Plant is out-dated. This is proposed to be phased out under the modernisation programme. Similarly, Open Hearth facilities of IISCO, Durgapur Steel Plant and Rourkela Steel Plant are proposed to be replaced in a phased manner during the proposed modernisation of these plants. However, in order to get the best out of these present useful life, KORF technology is being introduced in

the Open Hearth Furnaces of Rourkela Steel Plant and IISCO to improve their productivity. One Open Hearth Furnace at Rourkela has already been converted in April 1987 on KORF technology. This will intensify and improve the steel making process. One more Open Hearth Furnace in Rourkela and two Open Hearth Furnaces in IISCO will be converted to KORF technology during the year.

It is also envisaged to instal Continuous Casting facility at Durgapur, Rourkela, IISCO and Bokaro Steel Plant during their modernisation to replace the present ingot mould casting route. This will improve the yield as also result in energy saving.

(d) RDCIS has been responsible for bringing significant improvement in the state-of-art technology which are basically short-term and medium-term measures leading to continuing improvement in performance indices of products and processes, reduction in cost of production, etc.

Similarly, indigenous development of technologies from conceptual stage upto commissioning involving laboratory investigations, Pilot Plant designing and investigations, demonstration scale operation and finally commercial exploitation have been envisaged. A few of the developments of this nature carried out so far include:—

- (i) Technology of Lime Dust Injection in One Blast Furnace at Durgapur.
- (ii) Technology of combined blowing developed by SAIL in one LD Converter of Bokaro; this technology is planned to be introduced in other converters of Bokaro, Bhilai and Rourkela Steel Plants.
- (iii) Technology of Air Injection in open hearth furnaces of IISCO, Burnpur.

- (iv) Cold bonded pelletisation of iron ore fines.
- (v) Production of super basic sinter for use in LD Converters.
- (vi) Improvement in the shelf life of tar dolomite bricks.

In the area of development of products, various special purpose quality steels have been developed for the first time in India through independent efforts, some of these are :—

- (a) High Strength low alloy steels for structural application;
- (b) Boron-treated deep drawing steel;
- (c) Dual phased steel;
- (d) Extra Deep Drawn (EDD) Aluminium killed steel;
- (e) API-X-60 Line Pipe Steel; and
- (f) High Strength rail steel for use by the Railways.

In addition to these in-house R & D activities, the RDCIS is actively associated right from its inception in collaborative programmes with reputed research and academic institutions of the country and abroad to utilise the best available expertise and infrastructural facilities. Special mention may be made of the following:—

- (i) Indo-Soviet Collaboration under which R & D activities are carried out jointly with Soviet experts in SAIL Steel Plants.
- (ii) Collaboration with National Science Foundation, USA for conducting Basic studies in certain identified areas.
- (iii) Collaboration with NKK Japan, for technological improvements in three SAIL Steel Plants

namely, Rourkela, Durgapur & IISCO.

- (iv) Technology Transfer Agreement with HOOGOVENS of Netherlands for transfer of Hot Blast Stove Technology to SAIL.
- (v) Agreement with M/s. KORTEC AG of West Germany for introduction of KORF technology in India.

Import of Steel Items

8937. SHRI MURLI DEORA: will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain steel items are imported in large quantities despite the fact that these are indigenously available in adequate quantities; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Plan to Restructure Road Systems in State Cities to Avoid Congestion

8938. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any comprehensive plan to restructure the road systems in the cities of different States in order to avoid congestion; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no comprehensive plan to restructure

the road systems in the cities. The State Governments are however continuously reviewing, modifying and improving transport and traffic systems, and restructure road systems as the need be.

Production of Rubber and Cashew

8939. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts being made for expanding the production of cashew;

(b) the names of the States where the plantation of cashew is being done;

(c) whether the State Government of Orissa has taken a decision to encourage cashew plantation in the State; and

(d) if so, the names of the districts selected thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on package programme on cashew development is being implemented in the Seventh Plan. Main components of the programme include expansion of area, supply of planting material, laying out of demonstration plots to educate the farmers on improved cultivation practices, plant protection measures, etc. Besides, a World Bank aided Multi-State Cashew Project is also in operation to increase the area under cultivation as well as to rejuvenate the existing gardens.

(b) The States and Union Territories where cashew plantations are being developed are: Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tripura, West Bengal, Pondicherry and Goa.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The programme of cashewnut development is taken up in Ganjam, Puri, Dhenkanal, Cuttack, Keenjhar, Balasore, Mayurbhanj and Koraput districts in Orissa.

Loss in Construction of ITDC Hotels by NBCC

8940 SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Building Construction Corporation incurred a heavy loss in the construction of Indian Tourism Development Corporation Hotels and 100 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Gokalpuri in Delhi,

(b) if so, the amount of each contract, the stipulated and the actual date of completion,

(c) whether any committee was appointed to enquire into the losses of these units and responsibility fixed on the officials concerned,

(d) if so, the action taken on the enquiry committee's report and if not, the reasons therefor, and

(e) whether any profits were shown by

these units and entries made to the effect in the account books, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) The National Buildings Construction corporation earned a profit of Rs 0.23 lakh upto 1985-86 in respect of ITDC Hotel at Guwahati. It, however, incurred loss on two ITDC Hotels viz Kanishka and Ashok Yatri Niwas and also on 100 MGD Water Treatment Plant in Delhi

(b) The details are given in the Statement below

(c) and (d) No committee was appointed in the case of 100 MGD Water Treatment Plant, the cost went up on account of delay due to various hindrances beyond the control of the NBCC and for this purpose, the Corporation has already gone in for arbitration which is in progress. In the case of Hotel Kanishka and Hotel Ashok Yatri Niwas, the claims of the NBCC have been under discussion with the ITDC authorities and the Corporation may also seek arbitration.

(e) As mentioned in reply to part (a), the projects have not shown any profit except the one ITDC Hotel at Guwahati.

STATEMENT

ITDC

	100 MGD	Hotel Kanishka	Hotel Ashok Yatri Niwas
(i) Amount of Contract	Rs 510.2 lakhs	Rs 173 lakhs	Rs 134 lakhs
(ii) Stipulated date of completion as per original contract	15th March 1983	30th June, 1980	30th June '80
(iii) Actual date of completion	The plant was made functionally operational in Dec '85	1st March, 1983	31st October '83

[Translation]

**Cattle and Buffalo Development Scheme
in Uttar Pradesh**

8941. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken to improve the milch cattle breed for increasing milk production under the Centrally sponsored Cattle and Buffalo Development scheme in Eastern Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the districts in Uttar Pradesh, where the Centrally sponsored scheme on Cattle and Buffalo Development is being implemented;

(c) the achievements made in this direction during the last three years; and

(d) whether Union Government have supplied high milk yielding cows and buffaloes to the State; if so, the details thereof?

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

[English]

**Criteria for distribution of Imported
Dairy Products**

8942. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether skimmed milk powder and butter oil was imported from European Economic Community (EEC) under Operation Flood Programme during the year 1986-87; if so, the State-wise distribution thereof;

(b) the criteria fixed for distribution of imported dairy products to the States;

(c) the year-wise and State-wise release of funds from World food Programme, European Economic Community, World Bank and Cooperative League of United States of America supported dairy projects during the last three years and the planned projection for the year 1986-87;

(d) whether some imbalances have been created in distribution of the resources to States; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof and the corrective steps proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. A Statement indicating the issues (provisional) of skim milk powder and butter oil made to the various States by the Indian Dairy Corporation (IDC) during 1986-87 (upto February, 1987) out of the pooled stock of commodities is given in the statement-I below.

(b) The IDC allocates skim milk powder and butter oil/butter to the various user dairies. The manner of allotment is decided every year by the IDC on the basis of the quantity of commodity available, the demand made by the various user dairies in the public and cooperative sectors existing in the various States, the procurement of milk by these dairies, etc.

(c) A Statement-II indicating the State-wise disbursement of funds under Operation Flood for the year 1983-84 to 1985-86 is given below. The IDC made a budget provision of Rs. 95.55 crore for disbursement under Operation Flood during 1986-87.

(d) and (e). The funds allocated to each State are to be utilised during the project period. The IDC releases funds in instalments to the States/Union Territories based on approved plan. Release of successive instalments depends on utilisation of funds released earlier.

STATEMENT-I

Statement indicating the issues (provisional) made to various states during 1986-87 (upto Feb '87) out of pooled stock (consisting of commodities received as gift and indigenously purchased skim milk powder) under operation flood programme.

(Qty. in MT)

	Skim milk powder Butter oil
Assam	10 0008 000
Andhra Pradesh	100 050—
Bihar	640.00010.000
Kerala	360.000—
Madhya Pradesh	704.000100 000
Maharashtra	10.000—
Orissa	160 00060 000
Gujarat	65 000—
Haryana	20 00010 000
Himachal Pradesh	76.000—
Sikkim	60.0006.000
Tamil Nadu	2839 477623.720
Tripura	94 9835 000
West Bengal	8964.9981142.095
Delhi	10987.9741089.468
Goa	110.00024.000
Lakshadweep	3 500—
Jammu & Kashmir	56.000—
Uttar Pradesh	446.00010.000
Nagaland	3.000—
Karnataka	150.000—

STATEMENT-II

Disbursement of funds under operation flood yearwise and statewise for the year 1983-84 to 1985-86

(Rs. in lakh)

States	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3	4
Andaman & Nicobar	3.67	8.38	0.25
Andhra Pradesh	676.03	490.26	603.77
Assam	68.36	59.39	109.99
Bihar	236.50	140.57	119.12
Delhi	7.26	87.72	116.67
Goa	6.08	4.26	5.59
Gujarat	753.47	831.27	1039.42
Haryana	157.73	229.24	263.47
Himachal Pradesh	11.48	43.21	25.13
Karnataka	314.01	170.52	343.47
Kashmir	16.03	18.66	12.34
Kerala	256.49	366.96	501.27
Madhya Pradesh	562.61	1037.72	961.29
Maharashtra	381.63	420.39	584.08
Manipur	—	—	0.16
Nagaland	(—)	0.83	—
Mizoram	—	—	1.16
Orissa	226.47	180.28	230.79
Pondicherry	15.31	13.68	34.69
Punjab	799.23	639.07	731.34
Rajasthan	7.16	424.44	512.38
Sikkim	20.30	25.77	15.53
Tamil Nadu	458.63	610.76	707.70
Tripura	3.57	4.39	6.96

1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	190 79	425 67	485 95
West Bengal	315 11	194 46	154 83
Centralised Action Items	910 85	1333 17	1370 05

Unsafe Coal Mines of Coal India Limited

8943 SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of mines of Coal India Limited are unsafe and there is every possibility of a major disaster in some of them,

(b) if so, the names of the unsafe coal mines and

(c) the plan of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P A SANGMA) (a) to (c) It is not correct to say that a number of mines of Coal India Ltd are unsafe Mining, especially coal mining is, however a hazardous operation and every step is to be taken to ensure a safe working condition Provisions for safety, health and welfare of workers employed in the mines are contained in the Mines Act, 1952 and the rules and regulations framed thereunder These provisions are required to be complied with by the mine management The Director General of Mines Safety Dhanbad and his officers enforce the statutory provisions in respect of mines safety The Director General of Mines Safety also issues guideline in the form of circulars to mines management from time to time for adopting safety measures Mines are periodically inspected by the officers of the Directorate General of Mines Safety A standing Committee on safety in coal mines headed by the Union Energy Minister reviews from time to time the status of safety in coal mines

Tree Patta Scheme

8944 SHRI PRAKASH V PATIL Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether some State Governments have started the implementation of the Scheme of granting "Tree Pattas" to rural poor with usufruct rights, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir These States are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh

Procurement Prices of Wheat, Rice etc.

8945 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the procurement prices of foodgrains like wheat, rice, pulses, groundnut and soyabean, State-wise or zone-wise, and

(b) the reason for difference in procurement prices in various States and zones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) and (b) The Government fixed uniform procurement/support prices for the country as a whole for wheat,

paddy, pulses, groundnut, soyabean as also for other foodgrains so as to encourage crop specialisation and optimum use of nation's land and other resources on the basis of comparative advantage. The procurement prices of different varietal groups of rice are derived from the procurement prices of respective varieties of

paddy on the basis of the hulling/milling ratios and the processing and incidental charges obtaining in different States.

The table below gives the procurement/minimum support prices of foodgrains as also groundnut and soyabean:

Procurement/Minimum Support Prices

(Rs. per quintal)

Commodity	Variety	Price fixed (Marketing Year 1987-88)
1	2	3
Procurement price		
Wheat	FAQ	166
Paddy	Common	146 (1986-87)
Coarse Cereals (Jowar, Bajra, Maize and Ragi)	FAQ	132 (1986-87)
Minimum support price		
Barley	FAQ	135
Gram	FAQ	280
Arhar	FAQ	325
Moong	FAQ	325
Urad	FAQ	325
Groundnut-in-shell	FAQ	390
Soyabean (Black)	FAQ	260
Soyabean (Yellow)	FAQ	300

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO
USQ NO. 3873 DATED 23.3.1987 RE:
DOCUMENTARIES ON FREEDOM
FIGHTERS

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA):
For the answers to parts (b) to (e). of the
Unstarred Question No. 3873 answered on
23.3.1987 following corrections may kindly
be read:—

For	Read
Part (b).	No, Sir.
Part (b).	Yes, Sir.
Parts (c) (d) & (e).	Do not arise
Part (c).	Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay
Part (d)	Rs. 80,000/-
Part (e).	No, Sir

Reasons for delay

The discrepancy could not be detected earlier as the process of its verification and confirmation took some time. For these reasons it could not be brought to the notice of Lok Sabha Secretariat earlier. The error is regreted.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur): Shall I take a minute?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Mr. Choudhury cannot make any comment against the report of the PAC.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You give it in writing. We will see it later on.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He has written a letter. He cannot make any adverse comment against the report.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You give in writing we shall have discussion on the report. Who has barred you?

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I do not want to rake up the issue on which you have given the ruling. But this is a different

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Who is barring you? You give it in writing, we shall see.

issue. Mr. V.P. Singh, in his Lucknow interview, has stated....

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed; not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: No; Professor...not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am only asking under Direction 115, regarding incorrect statement by the Minister..

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You give it to me.

[*English*]

You can give it. You have a right to do that.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you doing like that? I am asking one by one.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you trying to be funny?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara). I am referring to something said by Mr. V.P. Singh....

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Ours is an independent country. He has got every

right to do it; and the Government has all the power....

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. This gentleman has not been allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER. Mr. Thampan Thomas, you know the rules.

.....(*Interruptions*)-

What is this? All the time doing like this....

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDI (Hanamkonda): The chilli and tobacco growers are in trouble because there is no one to purchase their produce. They are facing too much difficulty in selling their produce because reasonable prices are not being given to them. Therefore, after bringing their crop to the market they are burning it as a mark of protest.

[*English*]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): One lakh workers came yesterday to meet the Prime Minister....

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: It is a law and order problem. This is not a police station. It is a law and order problem. It will be taken care of.

You can give me something.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Listen, do not make a noise. It is not a good thing. I have told you that it is a very bad thing.

(*Interruptions*)**

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling. That is all.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Mr Ranjit Singh Gaekwad.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD (Baroda): Smack and drugs are being sold to the Army.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: We have already discussed it. It is not the procedure. We have already discussed it and we shall see it again.

[*English*]

We shall see, if time allows. Now Shri CPN Singh.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH (Padrauna): I have moved a privilege motion against 'Sunday' magazine.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: Just one minute, Sir. What happens is that various defence deals etc. have been raised and talked about in the House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: Give me one minute, Sir.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

[*English*]

I will look into it. I will look into it.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: I will be brief. Papers and magazines like Sunday....

(*Interruptions*)

It is against me.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Singh, what I do, for all purposes, when you give me a notice is this.....Just listen to me. Just listen to me, for a minute. Please listen to me.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: There is something known as.... (*Interruptions*) and also something like a personal explanation.

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: It says that in 1981 I was the Defence State Minister.

In 1980.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me. Please listen to me.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: These are the agents of Defence, purchases and not parliamentarians. The Minister has refuted it. Why the same arguments....?

MR. SPEAKER: Now I am on my legs. Listen to me. I am perfectly clear in my mind; and according to the rules, I process every privilege motion in that way. Now you have given it to me. I will find out what is wrong. I will ask—and after due process, I will come to you; and if there is any hanky panky, I will let you know. No problem.

** Not recorded.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: I remind you of rule 225. It says that when I have given the motion....

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to find out.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: And you give me permission to speak—you did give me permission...

MR SPEAKER Yes, I just wanted to know....

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH. I can make a short statement under rule 225..

MR. SPEAKER: I gave you the permission....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen....

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: Magazines like this speak about tanks being sold in 1980.

Mr. Speaker: Don't worry.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: Tanks were not sold.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I say that we will find out the facts first.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We will find out the facts.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you flout the rules, what can I do? I am not allowing it.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot be partial to

you. I have to be meticulous about the functioning and that should be according to the rules.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He should have quickly made the statement without quoting rules.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH Sir, as Mr. Dandavate said, in a submission, he manages, but, unfortunately, I do not speak much, thus I do not manage to get permission.

MR SPEAKER: Mr. Singh, that applies to him also.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur). In Assam, in the name of foreigners, the Indian citizens-minorities are being harassed by the Assam Government. The Assam Government is not implementing the Accord properly.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing. I do not know. You come to me and tell me. I do not know what you are talking about.

[*Translation*]

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been heavy down pour in Himachal Pradesh during the last four days.

MR. SPEAKER: You can raise it under Rule 377.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Regarding procedure, I want to raise a point. Because there is a lot of controversy, I have already introduced one Bill in this House that whenever there is a doubt about majority support in the Parliament or the

**Not recorded.

State Legislatures, the decision should not be taken in Rashtrapati Bhawan but it should be on the Floor of this House.

MR. SPEAKER: When it comes we will see.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have already given a notice. I request that priority should be given to my constitution (Amendment) Bill.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): I have already given a motion under rule 184 on that.

MR. SPEAKER: You are welcome, Sir.

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Annual Reports of and Reviews on the working of National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi for 1985-86, National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Ltd; New Delhi for 1985-86 and statements for delay in laying these papers etc.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi

and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.

- (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-4314/87.]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4315/87.]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Dairy Federation of India Limited, Anand, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working

- of the National Cooperative Dairy Federation of India Limited, Anand, for the year 1985-86.
- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T-4316/87.]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Urban Cooperative Banks and Credit Societies Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Urban Cooperative Banks and Credit Societies Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Federation of Urban Cooperative Banks and Credit Societies Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.
- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T-4317/87.]

Annual Report & Annual Accounts of and Review on the working of National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi for 1985-86 and statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOP-

MENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T-4318/87.]

Service Regulations of Various Banks

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 papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970:—

- (1) The Allahabad Bank (Officers' Service Regulations, 1979).
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T-4319/87.]

- (2) The Dena Bank (Officers') Service Regulations, 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T-4320/87.]

- (3) The Indian Bank (Officers') Service Regulations, 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T-4321/87.]

- (4) The Canara Bank (Officers') Service Regulations, 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T-4322/87.]

- (5) The Bank of India (Officers') Service Regulations, 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T-4323/87.]

- (6) The Bank of Baroda (Officers') Service Regulations, 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T-4324/87.]

- (7) The Indian Overseas Bank (Officers') Service Regulations, 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T-4325/87.]

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T-4326/87.]

Statement for not laying in time the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation Ltd., Bhopal for 1982-83 and onwards

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1982-83 and onwards within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T-4327/87.]

12.09 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS

[English]

Minutes

SHRI I. RAMA RAI (Kasaragod): I beg to lay on the Table minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sittings of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held on the 25th March and 28th April, 1987.

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[*English*]**Thirty-Seventh Report**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 30th April, 1987."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 30th April, 1987."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The House shall now take up matters under Rule 377.

12.10 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*Translation*]

(i) **Demand for setting up 'Bithoor Development Authority' for overall development of Bithoor town, district Kanpur, U.P.**

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilhaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Bithoor (Brahmawart) in Kanpur district of Uttar Pradesh is situated on the bank of Ganga river and has great religious and historical importance. It is believed that Lord Brahma had created the world while sitting at this place and his seat is also located at this place. People from different parts of the country come here for worship. It is also believed to be the Central point of the earth. The ashram of great sage Valmiki is also located at this place

where he practised 'Tapassaya' and wrote the great epic Ramayana. It was at this ashram where Sita, the wife of Lord Rama lived in exile and gave birth to Lav and Kush. Lav and Kush fought a battle against Rama at this place which is now known as parihar area. Dhruva had also practised 'Tapassaya' here and the place is now known as Dhurva-Tila.

It has also been the centre of activities of Nanaraao Peshwa, Tantiyatope and Menawati. Maharani Laxmibai also spent her childhood at this place. The strategy of the first war of independence of 1857 was also planned here. The revolution throughout the country also ushered from this place. On full moon day in Kartika month every year a big fair is organised at this place. But it is in a very dilapidated condition due to poor maintenance. It is most regrettable.

Therefore, I request the Central Government that for all-round development of Brahmawart Bithoor, renovation of dilapidated Ghats at the banks of Ganga river and proper maintenance of historical and other religious places, a Bithoor Development Authority should be set up with the cooperation of the Government of Uttar Pradesh and this place should be declared as a tourism Centre.

[*English*]

(ii) **Need to initiate talks with the Government of Nepal for construction of a multi purpose high dam on the river Kosi in Barahakshetra**

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): From time immemorial, the river Kosi which originates in Nepal and flows into a major portion of North Bihar, has remained a symbol of pain, anxiety and devastation in both the friendly countries. Unfortunately, it is not yet realised that with determined human efforts, this river of sorrow can be converted into a source of unimaginable prosperity. All that is needed is the construction of a multipurpose hi

dam at the foothill in Nepal, i.e. at BARAHAKSHETRA.

A few years ago talks were held between the representatives of the Government of India and Nepal on the need to construct this dam. But for one reason or the other, the project remained shelved. As on date, our relations with Nepal are very cordial, and a time has come when this Project should be undertaken in right earnest. The dam, if completed, would generate hydro-electricity to the extent of 7000 mw. It is far cheaper as compared to thermal power. Power, if available to the people at such a cheap rate, would give a big push to the stagnant economy of Nepal and Bihar. Other Northern States of India may also be benefited. This will bring almost a revolutionary change both in agriculture and industry in both the countries. Additional employment opportunities might be generated for millions in these two countries. Besides, the dam would provide water to irrigate more than 40 lakh acres of land in the two countries. It would also check the menace of floods which is an annual feature. As such it is requested that the Government of India should initiate talks with the Government of Nepal at an early date and get this dam constructed.

(III) Need to set up National Cultural Council as an apex body to co-ordinate the activities with State academies etc. to provide incentives to the writers of regional languages

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): The Government of India and the Sahitya Academy have instituted a number of awards, prizes and incentives for the writers in the languages included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, as also in those languages which are recognised by the Sahitya Akademi but not included in the Eighth Schedule.

A number of regional and tribal languages spoken by over millions of people and aspiring for recognition by the

Government and the Central Sahitya Akademi, Sangeet Natak Akademi and National School of Drama are still not patronised and in spite of their having rich literary and theatre traditions and enough literary output at present, the writers working in them have still no recognition at the Central level. Some of them like Pahari in Himachal Pradesh are patronised by the State Akademies but they have limited resources.

It is, therefore, in the interest of Promotion of the rich and diverse cultural heritage of the nation that these languages and dialects which are rich in folklore and also vibrant with literary activity at the moment are encouraged and patronised and a well-coordinated plan in consultation with the State Academies is drawn up by the Sahitya Academy. Sangit Natak Akademy and the National School of Drama, the Publications Division, the National Book Trust, the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, and the Department of Culture, in the Ministry of Education. The writers and scholars working in them should be given awards, incentives and prizes as also assistance for publication of their works and ensured of better circulation through translations so that the rich literary output in these languages continues to blossom.

I request the Ministers of Human Resource Development and Information and Broadcasting to coordinate their efforts by setting up National Cultural Council as an apex body to coordinate the activities with the Central and State Academies, Government Department, voluntary Associations as also provide adequate incentive to the writers, scholars and performing artists.

(iv) Demand to connect Gopalpur-Bhubaneswar Vayudoot service and to extend it to Andhra Pradesh

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): Berhampur (District Ganjam) is the second biggest city in Orissa with cultural herit-

[Shri Somnath Rath]

age, places of tourist attraction and trade centre. There is an air-strip near Berhampur at Gopalpur-on-Sea. The Berhampur University, Military Cantonment and Rare Earth Complex are close to this air strip. Bhubaneswar, Capital of Orissa, is connected with Jaypore (District Koraput) by Vayudoot Service flying over Gopalpur. There is a great demand from the people of southern part of Orissa to connect Gopalpur by Vayudoot service to Bhubaneswar as well as to Andhra Pradesh by the same Vayudoot service. As such steps should be taken to land the Vayudoot plane at Gopalpur while flying to Jaypore (Koraput District) and then to Andhra Pradesh from Bhubaneswar and Vice-versa.

(v) **Need to provide financial assistance to Andhra Pradesh to meet the drought situation in Anantapur district**

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur): Problem of drinking water has become very acute in the District of Anantapur as this district experienced drought condition for the past eight years and due to this all irrigation wells and draw-wells have got dried up. Bores drilled for drinking water have also got dried up as the water table has receded below.

12.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

In order to obviate this difficulty and supply of drinking water to this area and also to irrigate three lakh acres of land, the Government of Andhra Pradesh got an investigation conducted. According to this plan 42 TMC of surplus water can be drawn from the foreshores of Tungabhadra dam. Allowing 12 TMC for Vijayanagar steel Plant and water supply for Bellary in Karnataka State, 30 TMC can be utilised for eight talukas in Anantapur District namely Rayadurgam, Kalyanadurgam, Kambadoor, Kanekal, Anantapur, Dharavaram,

Chinnekkothappalli and Satyasai Taluk. The preliminary investigation was completed in January, 1986. At an estimated cost of Rs. 220 crores, 3 lakh acres of land in 110 villages could be irrigated by this project in addition to supply of drinking water.

Andhra Pradesh Government could not take up this work for want of funds. It is, therefore, requested that the Central Government may take up this project as a special case to save the people of drought affected areas and supply water for irrigation and drinking.

(vi) **Need to ensure that the small scale industrial units do not lose their status as an 'export house' at the time of renewal due to conditions laid down in new Import-Export Policy**

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): In terms of para 248 (2) (b) of Import Export Policy 1985-88 a new condition has been imposed for the first time for grant of an export house certificate to a small scale manufacturer-exporter. As per this para 50 per cent of the total exports should be from the manufacture of the small scale industries units irrespective of the growth rate of exports. In order to remove the anomaly the total exports made by SSI unit, at least 50 per cent limit should be applicable to its own production and not its total exports. The small scale sector has already been contributing a great measure to our total exports. It should be given all the encouragement to do better than before. The above policy of the Government works in the opposite direction. It is very important to see that more encouragement should be given to SSI units to become export houses or at least an export house should not lose its status as an export house at the time of renewal due to the condition laid down in the policy referred to above.

(vii) Need for providing adequate financial assistance to Tamil Nadu for taking relief measures to meet the drought situation in the State

SHRI N DENNIS (Nagercoil) The acute drought situation prevailing in Tamil Nadu has to be tackled immediately before the deterioration of the situation. Due to deficient rainfall there is acute water scarcity for drinking and crops. The tanks, dams, water courses and rivers have dried up. Sowing of crops has not been done in several places and where there is cultivation, the crops dried up and withered away. As a consequence of it, people are driven to unemployment and poverty. There is shortage of foodgrains and fodder for cattle. Water scarcity both for drinking and crops has to be immediately tackled. Foodgrains have to be distributed quickly and fodder for cattle should also be supplied. Implementation of labour oriented schemes should be accelerated. Relief measures such as remission of land revenue, water cess and local cess and postponement of collection of arrears of land revenue and Government loans have to be done in all affected areas. This situation has to be tackled without isolation, omission and discrimination of any affected area from the southern most district of Kanyakumari, where the people are severely affected by drought and faced with all these problems. So the Government may be pleased to take speedy steps to assist the State Government by giving grants and subsidies to tackle the natural calamity facing the State.

(viii) Need to take steps to revive natural harbour at Cuddalore OT in South Arcot district, Tamil Nadu

SHRI P R S VENKATESAN (Cuddalore) Sir, in my constituency, Cuddalore Old Town in South Arcot District, there is a natural harbour. It is one of the oldest harbours constructed during the British period when Sir Robert Clive was the Governor of India. The activities of loading and unloading of goods in the Cuddalore Port were in full swing until some years ago.

Now the activities in the said port have dwindled to such an extent that there is a lurking doubt in the minds of the medium and small businessmen, dock workers and also the people of the area that this natural harbour in Cuddalore might become obsolete.

Sir I would like to point out that the Cuddalore Harbour will be most useful because of its nearness to Neyveli Lignite Corporation a big public sector undertaking which is about thirty kilometres away. Moreover when there is congestion in the Madras Harbour the port facilities available at Cuddalore come handy for loading and unloading of goods. In view of the importance and the necessity for development of transport system, the historical rivers, namely, Cudal River and Pennar which flow to the sea just adjoining the Cuddalore Harbour, should be deepened and desilted so that greater facilities are created for the ships at the Harbour and easier loading and unloading work is done.

It is, therefore, requested that the Central Government may please take immediate steps for reviving this natural harbour at Cuddalore Old Town and arrange to send a team of technical experts for survey and feasibility report so that port activities can continue in full swing as before, in this historic harbour.

FINANCE BILL, 1987—Contd.

12.22 hrs.

[English]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Now we will go to the next item—Further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Rajiv Gandhi, on the 29th April, 1987, namely.—

“That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1987-88, be taken into consideration.”

Shri Ram Samujhawan.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN (Saidpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. The Finance Bill moved by hon. Finance Minister is commendable. He also deserves congratulations for giving concession of Rs. 70 crores in direct and indirect taxes.

Some hon. Members have demanded that funds should be allotted to different States keeping in view their backwardness and population. This is already being taken care of. But I want to suggest that different parliamentary constituencies should also be duly considered for the purpose. I want to say this because my constituency, i.e. Saidpur has been constituted by uniting some parts of three districts. In this Parliamentary Constituency, there are five Assembly seats out of which three are reserved. It is a Harijan dominated area and they are mostly agricultural labourers and agriculture is the main source of their livelihood. But agricultural land is quite inadequate and population is too much as a result of which the agricultural labourers remain unemployed. Their wages are also so meagre that they cannot maintain themselves and their families. They are migrating to cities because there they get higher wages. The pollution problem in cities is increasing every where. Not only the rich but the poor are also migrating to cities for their livelihood. To ensure that the labourers stay back in villages, it is necessary that either wages of rural workers should be increased or minimum wages as fixed by the Government should be paid to them, but in rural areas the minimum wages are not paid to the workers. Either one kg. foodgrains or Rs. 4 are given to a worker with which he cannot maintain himself. To ensure that the agricultural labourers stay back in villages, it is necessary that industries should be set up in rural areas.

So far as my constituency is concerned, as I said earlier, there are three reserve Assembly seats and not even a single small or big industry has been set up in the area. I therefore, request the Government to set

up some industries there. I had raised this issue last time also but nothing has been done so far. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has paid special attention towards setting up new industries in no industry districts. But so far as my constituency is concerned, no industry has been set up in my constituency. I request the Government that a small or big industry should also be set up there.

Regarding Harijans, adequate assistance is being provided to them by the Government for their betterment and upliftment and also for providing them shelter. They should be provided financial assistance in other forms also. But I want to point out that the financial assistance meant for the Harijans does not reach them and instead that money is pocketed by the middlemen. The assistance provided at the block level is pocketed by B.D.O.s, Bank Managers, Secretaries, etc. and not even one fourth money reaches, the poor. It is therefore necessary that the different agencies should be eliminated and there should be only one agency through which money should be provided to the poor so that they are really benefitted. I personally feel that the money provided to the poor is diverted for other purposes. I request the Government to ensure that financial assistance given by it to the poor is not apportioned by the middlemen and it actually reaches the poor. Last time I also wrote to the Chief Minister of my State and the Prime Minister and requested them to identify industries suitable for the poor and set up such industries in backward or Harijan-dominated areas so that the poor people of these areas can earn their livelihood. Industries should also be set up in those areas where there are so many rivers and the population is also excessive but agricultural operations are limited and undependable. With these words, I support the Finance Bill.

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): I am an irregular participant on this kind of subject related to economics. So, I hope that you will give me more time.

It is highly improper to my mind to sanction finance for this Government which is a complete failure to use this finance in the desired direction to ameliorate the lot of the people.

We have been hearing many speakers for the last two or three days. They have narrated the acute misery of the people who are below the poverty line, who live in slum, in the rural areas and despite all our tall claims we have not really been able to change their living conditions and to uplift them to the real human kind of living.

On the direction of the economic policy of this Government, as is known by everybody, even by the ruling party Members, but they do not say it openly. I do not know, why? All these are anti-people and pro-capitalist, particularly pro-monopoly houses. We all know that over the years, since independence, wealth has been concentrated into the hands of a few people who have exploited the teeming millions of our country and how this Government, the Congress Government, over the years, has been supporting this kind of plunderous people. Now, we can say that with the direction to concentrate more wealth in the hands of a few in the economic arena in the political set up, the Central Government has embarked upon taking away more and more powers from the States and concentrated them on its own hands. It has the direct link with the kind of economic policy that they have pursued. They don't want to take any risk by vesting the rightful economic power with the State Government who are there on the spot to take care of the needs of the people and real care means lesser and lesser support to the capitalists. So risk is not taken and by concentrating more powers in its own hands Central Govt. has been single mindedly and surely serving the interest of Monopoly Capitalism. Over the years, we have seen that the particular concept of self-reliant economic policy is being thwarted by this Government. During the freedom struggle what were the policies of the leaders? What kind of assurances were given at that time? We all know that. We

know what the founding fathers of our constitution and the leaders of the freedom movement had promised. They promised that the States will be given more powers, the State List will be the longer List and the Central List will be a small one and the residuary powers will be with the States. But now, the thing is totally reversed. You can see that more and more items are being taken away by the Central Government and the States have been left high and dry. Over and above that all the discretionary powers of the Central Government in the distributing finance has increased and the distribution of the constitutionally sanctioned allocation of money have become less and less. That is why we have demanded restructuring of the Centre-State economic relations and we welcome the setting up of the Sarkaria Commission. But even to the Commission, the kind of submission that has been made by the Congress party, that is the ruling party, is most abominable. They had argued against the devolution of more powers to the States and when we claimed that the States should get 75% of the wealth generated, they thwarted our suggestion saying that Bengalis are demanding so much, etc. etc. It is not a question of any State demanding 75% of what is generated there. We want 75% of the total resources to the divisive state pool and the Centre to keep the rest 25%.

Now, in this respect, we have taken up this matter with the Government that the National Development Council, that is, N.D.C. should be recognised as the constitutional body and the Planning Commission should function as its Secretariat. Then only we can fulfil in one respect the commitment of the leaders of the freedom movement. While talking on this Bill, I have taken only one particular subject. That is the question of self-reliance. Over the past years, this aspect of our self-reliant economy has been endangered by the policies of this Government. Most pronounced direction in self-reliance was the industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. It spoke of self-reliance and commanding height of the public sector. Now, these points are inter-

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linked. We cannot undermine the public sector. At the same time, we say that we are trying to be self-reliant. But what are we doing today? There is a concerted attempt to thwart and undermine the public sector undertakings. What is the Government's propagation with regard to the mixed economy? I think it is not at all a mixed economy. With the kind of attitude that the Government is following, the public sector has been made an ancillary to the private sector and the boost that they are giving to the private sector is really very dangerous for the development of our country.

Now, Sir, when we talk of the exploitation by private sector, the Government often says that it has devised measures to regulate the activities of the private sector. But the most important policy measures, apart from others, recommended by the Chokshi Committee are never implemented, including the one relating to technical or managerial qualifications being mandatory for one who is appointed as Director on a private sector board. Now, the Government have to reply why they have not implemented all this. More than about one lakh industries are sick today. About Rs. 3500 crores are locked up in the sick industry. The Government have to tell us why they are allowing this kind of situation to take place.

The Prime Minister said sometime ago, I believe in a meeting with some Confederation of Indian Engineers, that the sickness of industries will be made very expensive and he hinted that they would take firm action against those managements who are making the industry sick, who are taking away money from a particular industry for other areas and making it sick and who have not been able to manage it properly. The Finance Minister, during the 1985-86 Budget presentation has said that this kind of industrial owners will be forced to withdraw from the circulation being bad caucus and the bank loans will not be given to them. But nothing has happened. Since then, sickness has increased causing untold miseries to the workers, to the economy and no stern action has been taken so

far. The Government have to give reason for all this. There are certain people, certain industrial owners whom the Government very well know but I would like to know what action has been taken against them for mismanaging the industry. The total incentive of the Government to the private sector add upto 65% to 75%. This means that an enterprise recovers its entire cost in two years, apart from making a substantial profit. Can the Government tell us, can the Minister tell us—I do not know who is going to reply, the senior Minister of State for Finance or junior Cabinet Minister of Finance—where all these profits are going? They have to give a proper picture and they should not hide the real picture. It has reduced the basic lending rates of commercial borrowings from 16.5 to 15.5 and from 17.5 to 16.5%. Now, these things have not been done for the other categories of industries, namely, for the small traders, for the middle enterprise or for the middle and small peasants. It really shows that they have definite bias to help the big houses, monopoly houses. Now, they have reduced the interest rates of deposits including long-term deposits that carried an interest of 11%. Now the difference in the spread between basic minimum lending rate and maximum deposit rate is perhaps one per cent. This is against all sense of banking. The Sukhmoi Chakravorty Committee, which is your own committee, has recommended a difference of at least three percent in the spread. Further, since the maximum deposit rate is 10% and inflation is also running at the same pace, I wonder whether our middle class investors would at all be interested in depositing with banks, from which they would get no real income.

Immediately after the announcement of reduction of basic lending rates, the stock-markets turned euphoric. You will see the linkage. The whole policy is now satisfying this kind of people who are living in the big sector.

When you see the picture of private sector industry, over the years, not a single

technology they have developed which enable us to export it to other countries. Can you name a single technology from the private sector that has been developed? No. Then, what kind of activities have been done there? What kind of R & D activities are taking place there? This is a very important point which you have to answer to us. While this is one side of the coin with the private sector, examine the other side of the coin that is, public sector. Public sector is being treated as subservient to private sector and now a process has begun to jeopardise the public sector. One example I can give, setting up of six gas-based fertilizer plants on a turn-key basis. Why on a turn-key basis? We object to this. Now after so many years of our own experience of setting up fertiliser plants, what necessitated us to go in for contracts on turn-key basis with foreign multi-national companies? Why are we not self-reliant? It is a crucial matter for the development of our economy. Now, turn-key basis means, you know you have to import equipment, machinery and all that. That means, we are again denying our population the opportunity for jobs and that will be provided to the country who supplies all this.

Import of technology in selective areas is good. Import of technology, if it means import of knowledge, we have no objection to this. But the point is this. When we indulge in importing capital equipments, that means, in lieu of our own initiatives, that means, not only we are denying our population opportunity of jobs, we are again losing our hard foreign currency for it and whether our country can afford this or not, I do not know.

There are certain other points which I want to mention. BHEL is capable of building power plants up to a size of 500 MW. It has been able to compete in global tenders both in India and abroad against leading multinationals. It has an investment of over 1000 crores (in replacement terms) and engineering expertise built up through

execution of a large number of projects. Yet tied aid has led to the Indian power sector being thrown open to the foreign companies, a course of action which no advanced country permits. While the Japanese, the British, the French and the Germans do not allow such invasions of their domestic market, we are more than happy to do so. While BHEL order book shows a precarious situation, project after project is being handed over to the foreign multinationals. The first example is an important project in J & K. During the Prime Minister's pre-election largesse to the State, he announced the sanctioning of the Dulhasti Hydro Project. The project is to cost about 760 crores and is to be executed by a French multi-national CGEE Alsthom. A number of points are to be noted about this project. India has been building hydro-power stations for large number of years and has to its credit massive projects like Bhakra. It has complete capability to manufacture each and every bit of hydro-electric equipment required by the project. Yet consideration of tied credit has resulted in this project being handed over to the French while BHEL's hydro turbine division is starved of orders. Two other points are relevant here. The Dulhasti project is located in the sensitive State of J & K. This is a border State in which all foreign nationals require special permission to enter. The maps, etc. of this area are supposed to be confidential. Yet this French company is being made privy to all this sensitive information even when the "Allan Bolley" affair has shown closely commercial intelligence and defence intelligence are linked. And it may not be out of place to mention that a very hefty sum of 35 crores has been given as a commission to the Indian agents in this case, a Ms. Bhilai Engineering Co. (BECO), which is completely out of proportion to any service that an agent could have performed unless there are "hidden services" of the Bofors kind. You may say how to prove that commission was given or kickbacks were there. But I am quite convinced even without proof that kickbacks and commissions are given when we see that our own capabilities are neglected in favour of multi-

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nationals for a particular project. There is no doubt about it.

Everytime, we cannot demand to set up an enquiry Committee. But I believe that there should be a permanent Commission against Corruption. It should have a judicial powers whereby any kind of such deals should be sent to them and they should scrutinise all such things. I am not going into the details now. But I have to give certain other examples.

Sir, in Maharashtra, IPCL is setting up a Gas Cracker plant project at a cost of Rs. 1400 crores. IPCL floated a global tender under the World Bank Financing scheme for installing a Gas Turbine-C.20.3 MW Gas Turbines and C.120 tonne capacity power boilers. IPCL proposes to place the order on a Japanese Company CHIYODA and the proposal has been accepted. It is a fact that CHIYODA is the lowest bidder. But how they acquired it? The more important fact is that they violated the specifications. The boiler does not meet the specifications, expedients or the qualifications. Similarly, the requirement of a Data Consultant has been dispensed with for the CHIYODA. What is surprising is that CHIYODA has been allowed to change important specifications and documents after the bids have been opened. Now, this is a very serious allegation. If we doubt, if we say that there is a case of paying Commission or kick-backs, then how can you deny it? How the Minister can deny it? In every sector, like this, you are jeopardizing the concept of self-reliant economy, allowing them to come and when you are economically bankrupt, then how can you prevent others from destabilising you? You, by your own decisions, are destabilising this country. If the economy is destabilised, if our economy is invaded by the multinationals, then there is hardly any option that our political sector also is undermined by this kind of policies...

Now, what I have said is that they have altered the specifications and manipulated the deal. This has been done through five letters and all of which are undated. All these letters are with me. These letters are from this Company. A sixth letter is also with me. I am going to place* it on the Table of the House. This has been dated and it contains some unimportant information...*(Interruptions)* It is an honoured practice to have an undated letter in any tendering process. There is no doubt that this is being done to show favour to the Japanese Company. These are the letters and I am going to place it on the Table of the House, I require specific information from this Government. All these things show that what the Minister of Energy Shri Vasant Sathe propounded that Public Sector is not a Holy Cow and we also do not say that.....

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberts-ganj): Please read that fully. You have not gone through that. Why you are confusing the House?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): How? How you are saying so?

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: He had not spoken anything against the Public Sector.

[Translation]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You have not read it. So please read it first.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Achariaji, you read it first

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: What

* As the Speaker did not subsequently accord the necessary permission, the papers/documents were not treated as laid on the Table.

is astonishing is that this Government often comes out and....(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No discussion among the Members like this. Only Mr. Chowdhary will speak.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: This Government often denounces the Public Sector. We also know that there is heavy loss in the Public Sector. But no one can deny that they are playing a vital role in developing our economy. But the point that I ask from this Government is that: if you cannot properly manage the Public Sector, how can you claim that you are going to manage your economy totally? It is a total admission of failure. Why cannot you mobilise your people? The public sector is your own sector. There, it means you have no responsibility. Some Ministers say that this sector is not functioning properly. Who is responsible for that? Is there any responsibility fixed on anybody? Who is accountable?

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): Why don't you say 'ours'?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: We are more for the Public Sector than you are. You have made it subservient to the Private Sector....

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Don't shed crocodile tears....

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

What about that 25 per cent?

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Panika, please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: What are you doing there in the Electricity Sector?....

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM PYARE RANIKA: **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not allowing Mr. Panika to go on record.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: He asked about electricity generation....

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The plant load factor in West Bengal is much more than in his State.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: There are so many States which are below West Bengal. We are not happy that certain things are bad in West Bengal. We have to improve on them; there is no doubt about it. We have to make all efforts in that direction. But what is really the asset there is the responsible working class there, the responsible ideology; that can lead the people in the proper direction. What I say is that, though it is said that the economic policies of the Central Govt. lack general direction, it has a particular and clear direction no doubt. All the projects and proposals of this Government seek to support and encourage the private sector, the exploiters in this country, in the name of free economy, free initiative and all that. I am not going into the other things like their lack of direction in how to remove unemployment, how to remove illiteracy, how they are going to give job to the people in the villages, how they can expand the food-for-work programme and other things; I am not going into them now. They may claim that they have done a lot in the

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revenue sector, the earning is more. (*Interruptions*) One example I will give you to show how things are done. Certain cosmetic products are now being shown as pharmaceutical products; thereby the excise duty is evaded; whereas for cosmetics the excise duty is to the tune of 65 to 70 per cent. for pharmaceuticals it is five per cent. I believe you can check up—one leader of West Bengal Congress-I, who is a Minister now, had advocated this... (*Interruptions*) If you are really fair in your mind, if you really want to do certain things, then you can make for more efficient management of your economy, even in this set-up which we do not like at all—this kind of encouragement to multi-nationals and all that. The other day you have replied in the other House that in the last four years our tie-up with Italian companies amounts to 227. What are all these sectors, can you tell us? What prompted you to do that? It is now a fight between self-reliance and dependence. You have to choose what path you have to take. Not only this kind of relief or that kind of relief will do; a conceptual change in the policy planning for our economy is required. The Minister talks too much about the new international economic order. That is a very vital need for the world to fight against multi-nationals, imperialistic exploitation, etc. But the point is, for us, we require a new Indian economic order by curbing the monopoly houses, by eliminating feudalism. Land reforms have to be executed properly and there. I ask Mr. Panika: except West Bengal, can he name any other State....

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO (Chikballapur): Land reforms have been implemented in Karnataka better than in West Bengal.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Then the statistics given by the Central Government are wrong. More than 50 per cent of land distribution has taken place in West Bengal.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. If you go on interrupting like this, he cannot finish his speech.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): He does not know about the 20-point Programme..

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Your Minister for 20-point Programme has got something from the PAC. Do you know that? Money is being allotted, but the corruption is eating away. They are responsible for that. We have no dearth of money, but we do not have people with integrity at the top. That is the problem. Now, let us see how they are going to bring about the new economic order.

With these words, I conclude. I place all these papers on the Table of the House....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. Not allowed. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He has given notice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will examine.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: You may examine.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Natarajan.

SHRI K.R. NATARAJAN (Dindigul): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the AIADMK, I rise to support the Finance Bill 1987. I appreciate the gesture of the Hon. Prime Minister in giving tax concessions and reliefs in respect of certain items like hand processed cotton fabrics, spices sold in the packages and some cement manufacturing units, etc. However, I would like to speak a few words on the Finance Bill.

12.56 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE in the Chair]

The fiscal policy has three

objectives—one, incentives to growth production and productivity; mobilisation of resources, narrowing down of the disparities—social, economic and regional.

Firstly, so far as growth and production are concerned, broadly there are three sectors, one, industrial production, two, defence material production and the third, agricultural production. There is a marked growth in the industrial production. It is said that about one lakh nineteen thousand industrial units are lying sick. Industrial sickness has become epidemic now. So, the industrial sickness should be prevented from further contamination. Lakhs of workers are now thrown out of employment. In public sector, there are more than 230 undertakings. Most of these units are working well.

So far as defence material production is concerned HAL is working well. GNAT is a very famous fighter aircraft. Indian armed forces were able to destroy the Pakistan forces, even the pattern tanks and other sophisticated weapons used by the Pakistanis were destroyed. So, HAL has got sufficient know-how, capacity, capability and potentiality to manufacture any weapon including atom bomb. So, the only thing required is trust on the HAL. Now, we have seen the behaviour of foreign contractors, the Germans and Swedish contractors. It is better to rely on our own people. We can manufacture all weapons and all war materials in HAL.

So far as agricultural production is concerned, 75% of the population are dependent on agriculture. Farmers, agricultural labourers and village artisans who are living in villages are squarely dependent on agricultural production. So their problem should be looked into.

Modern techniques have not been adopted so far as agriculture sector is concerned. They have to depend upon mainly monsoon rains, the vagaries of

nature, etc. Naturally they don't have any regular source of income for their living. Their condition is precarious. Often they are affected by drought or flood in some places. We should find out the circumstances in which they are put and their difficulties should be eradicated. The experts say that if all the rivers in India from the Ganges, Brahmaputra down to Tambirabharani are harnessed, the entire land of the country can be brought under irrigated cultivation.

13.00 hrs.

There was a resolution passed by AICC in 1969 saying that the Ganges should be linked with the Cauvery. That has not been done so far. If these water resource potentialities are harnessed, then agriculture would prosper.

Agriculture is a seasonal occupation. Most of the farmers do not have any other occupation. They are lying idle. So, some small scale industries, cottage industries or some other industries should be set up in each and every village to provide them some subsidiary income.

So far as mobilisation of resources is concerned, there is abundance of minerals, sea-wealth, forest wealth and potentialities or river water and sub-soil water, etc. They are to be completely utilised. If these resources are properly utilised, there will definitely be development of the country in every sphere.

The other objective is narrowing down the disparities—social, economical and regional. The gap between the poor and the down-trodden and the industrial houses, affluent people and rich people is very much wide. The poor people are lying at the bottom of the Pacific ocean whereas the rich people are above the Mount Everest. This gap should be narrowed down. The Directive Principles of the State Policy, as laid down, should be executed. There is a disparity between one class of people and another

[Shri K.R. Natarajan]

between the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and backward classes people and the affluent people. This disparity should be removed. Articles 15(4) and 16(4) should be implemented.

There is a regional imbalance. In so far as this question is concerned, Tamil Nadu has been neglected for a long time. Public sector industries should be set up in Tamil Nadu, especially in my constituency which is very backward.

The Sethu Samudram project, which is a long felt need of the Tamil people should be taken up and executed, so that the Tuticorin Sea Port will become an international sea port. In that case, we need not depend upon Colombo. The importance of Colombo will get diminished and the importance of Tuticorin will increase. We need not go around Ceylon to reach Madras or Calcutta from Bombay. Straightaway we can go from Tuticorin to Madras and Calcutta. That will save money, time and fuel.

The Gandhian principle is self-reliance and the Swadeshi movement. There was a boycott of British and other foreign goods in those days. Gandhiji trusted the toiling masses. He never trusted the rich people. The toiling masses moved forward and carried India to independence. Now we are going away from the Gandhian principle of self-reliance. We are depending upon the imports of foreign luxury goods and even weapons. If we are depending upon weapons, then we are betraying ourselves. We have to manufacture weapons in HAL and other public sector industries.

Panditji was a socialist. So, the socialist principles have been inter-woven from the Preamble and other provisions of the Constitution. That socialist principle should be executed fully. We see marked progress on the economic front so far as Japan is concerned. Japan is on

the economic fore-front in the economic field and is challenging USA in every field. How they became so great in economic field? The reason is self-reliance. We see improvement in Russia and other Socialist countries. Russia built up their society from scratch. They have become now super-power challenging USA in every field. The reason is self-reliance. The Gandhian principle of self-reliance if you adopt then there will be marked improvement in production in every field. With these words I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI KAILASH YADAV (Jalesar): Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak on Finance Bill.

The Budget presented by the Hon. Prime Minister and the Finance Minister is a very good, balanced and socialistic Budget. It has been appreciated throughout the country and termed as one step forward towards socialism.

Sir, now we are also receiving reactions of the people from all over the country on the Finance Bill presented by him in which relief in taxation to the tune of Rs. 70 crores has been given. It will boost the development of the country because a relief of Rs. 70 crores to the industrial sector is a big relief. The Hon. Prime Minister has also assured the industries and people of the country that the deficit in the Budget will be made good.

Sir, the amendments made in the Income Tax Act through this Finance Bill, were necessary. This way, the income tax payee will get relief. Provisions regarding agriculture, unorganised workers, etc. have also been made in the Budget.

Sir, industrial growth in our country has been 8 per cent. It is a matter of great pleasure. It is a very good thing that a balanced Budget has been presented by the Hon. Prime Minister for which he deserves congratulations. In all sectors, balanced development is taking place which can be

seen even with naked eyes and it is also being appreciated.

The policies formulated and work done by this Government during the last two and a half years of its tenure have been widely appreciated. This Government has formulated new education policy, health policy and some other policies. Earlier we had not achieved much in this regard because our policies were not clear and there was some confusion about them. Now the Government has made them clear and paved the way for development as a result of which we are making tremendous progress in economic sphere.

The admirable work done by the Government, the Budget presented by the Hon. Prime Minister and economic policies of the Government have not only been widely admired all over the world but also by the bitter critics of the Government. The World Bank has also admitted that the economic structure of our country is becoming very strong. Therefore, we see that present Budget deserves full support. We have many hopes from this Budget.

Now, I would like to say something about my constituency Jalesar. It consists of parts of three districts. I think, it is the main reason for its backwardness. The areas included in my constituency remained neglected because the developmental work remained confined to main parts of these districts and that is why it has remained backward. My constituency has three reserved Assembly seats, because this area is predominantly inhabited by Harijans. All the facilities extended by the Government to the Harijans have not reached them. The construction of roads, bridges and many other development works have not been taken up in these areas. The Etah-Varhan-Tundla railway line in my constituency is in dilapidated condition. This line should not be dismantled due to the fact that it is running in loss. It should rather be improved. This is my demand. Similarly Mathura-Jalesar area is deprived of railway facility. It should

be connected with the railway so that this area can also be developed.

So far as agricultural production is concerned, about one decade ago we used to import foodgrains from other countries. The farmers of our country have made a remarkable achievement and today we have become self-reliant in respect of foodgrains. Our farmers have worked hard to achieve this goal and saved the honour of the country. The Government have also given them good guidance. Today farmers are facing some problems towards which I want to draw the attention of the Government. The prices of fertilizers, insecticides and seeds have gone up and adulteration is also taking place. These things must be controlled. The prices of tractors and other agricultural implements have gone up so high that the farmers can ill-afford them. I demand that some such provisions should be made in this Budget for the farmers that they further increase and strengthen the agricultural production of the country boldly.

Sir, the employment problem is also a very serious problem. Today the number of educated and uneducated unemployed in the country is 4 to 4.5 crores. Therefore, Government should think over this serious problem.

The number of sick industries is on the increases. Today there are about 3 to 3.5 thousand sick industries in the country which is a very serious thing. The public money has been invested in these industries but the industrialists by one way or the other always try to close them. The Government should re-start them and legal action should be taken against the industrialists. If they are beyond the purview of law, law should be amended suitably. If this trend continues in our country, the process of industrialisation will be paralysed. Besides, I would also like to say something about small scale industries and rural development. The Central Government has made all efforts in this direction but there is no progress at State level. There are 60 to 62 useful schemes for

[Shri Kailash Yadav]

the rural development and Central Government is providing sufficient financial assistance for these schemes but I would like to tell the Government that the money is being misused. The Government must take some steps to check such misuse. Many a times complaints of misuse are also received but it is said that it is the responsibility of the State Governments. Due to this misuse, we are not getting desired results of these schemes. Therefore, there must be some arrangement under which the Central Government can keep watch on State Governments.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, loans are being given to the farmers by NABARD for agricultural development but the rates of interest are so high that it is beyond the repaying capacity of the farmers. Therefore, the rates of interest should be reduced because it was established to assist the farmers for agricultural development. The old fake loans should be written off otherwise farmers will not be able to take fresh loans and their agricultural production will dwindle. With these words, I support the Finance Bill.

[English]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is on the last leg of annual budget processing that the Finance Bill is being discussed. First of all, I must show my sympathy for Hon'ble Minister, Shri Janardhana Poojary, who, the other day, was returning alongwith Shri Chintamani Panigrahi, from a Bank Mela in Orissa. I have no sympathy for the Bank Mela but I do have sympathy for the injury that he had in Orissa. Already, while introducing the Finance Bill, our Finance Minister and Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, has succumbed to the pressure of the capitalists and in this fact, this Government has been continuously succumbing to it and he has already given up Rs. 70 crores by withdrawing Section 194E. I would not like to take too much of the time and I would only submit a few facts.

The health of the Indian economy is very bad, but they are claiming that it is good. Since independence and till the other day we have been following the policy of self-reliance although there has been certain lapses and gaps here and there, have been developing public sector which too had lapses some times. But now in the name of entering the twenty-first century, we have already given up all those policies. Previously, we had a policy to develop public sector to commanding heights of our economy with the passing of every year, but the new philosophy is that the public sector is meant for infrastructure only and the development should be left to the private sector. This is a very bad omen.

There are certain sectors which were reserved for public sector like steel, fertilizers, oil, etc. But even in these sectors, the Government is inviting private parties. Only the other day Shri Rajiv Gandhi laid the foundation stone of the Karnal Refinery. It is learnt that Tatas would be holding twenty-five per cent of the shares of that, although they have no expertise in this sector. The refinery will be controlled by them and not by ONGC who have got expertise and have earned a lot of money for the Government. They are not being given the chance to run this refinery. Though the Government says that the public sector should attain commanding heights in our economy, the whole attitude of the Government is just the opposite. Shri Vasant Sathe, off and on, speaks about this matter. He says that public sector is a bottomless pit. He says "it is a holy cow and cannot be touched?" Such attitude to the public sector is doing a lot of harm to the economy of the country.

You are adding every year to the indirect taxes. You added Rs. 345 crores last year, this year you have added Rs. 322 crores. Perhaps it is the election year and you did not want to increase the prices. I want to, have a solemn promise from the Government that when the Parliament would not be in session, the Government would not increase the prices of various commodities by the mechanism of administered prices

and executive order. Kindly see that this does not happen. Only then we will believe that you really stand for what you speak.

Then, the deficit financing is growing gradually. In 1985-86, it was estimated at Rs. 3316 crores, but actually it was Rs. 6565 crores; in 1986-87, it was estimated to be Rs. 3703 crores and it turned out to be Rs. 8285 crores and in 1987-88, though the estimated deficit is Rs. 5688 crores, nobody knows what it would actually be. It may be Rs. 12000 or Rs. 14000 crores.

Then, the Plan outlay is up only by 3.22 per cent. For defence outlay, it has grown up by 35 per cent. Of course, we cannot afford to see that this country is not properly defended. But defence expenditure should not be equated with defence effectiveness. In the defence domain, we are daily seeing scandals coming out and the Government denying that. In respect of the Bofor deal, Rs. 1400 crores will be paid for the guns. We want to know, whether by paying so much money, you would be able to get the technology also so that these guns could be made in the country, or we have again to pay to that Government or Bofors for obtaining technology.

Sir, the collection of revenue and management of economy is in doldrums. There is actually no control over expenditure; you plan something and in the end you spend some other thing. Even, recently during election campaign and before that also, our Prime Minister went to Bengal and announced some grant; similarly, he went to Kerala and Haryana and announced some fund. I wonder how do you plan all this? All this shows that there is no proper planning.

Sir, now, in the event of country's march towards 21st century, more preference is being given to the rich affluent classes of society and when Shri V.P. Singh wanted to check all that, of course within the orbits laid by your long term fiscal policy to which you do not agree at all, he has to lose

his job because you wanted him to do something else.....

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Did he tell you that?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: He told me through you, Sir. I would like to know, Sir, as to how the Government allows some people to keep their black money in Swiss Bank and also how are you going to stop the flow of capital from this country? It is the concern of the nation as a whole.

Sir, you do not take risk to displease World Bank, IMF and such other international financial agencies. You have closed your doors by announcing a long term fiscal policy. So, the only alternative in front of you, which you perhaps will not like but you are compelled to choose, is to increase indirect taxes. You will have to go to the process of administered prices. You have to print more currency notes and then you will have to take commercial loans. Sir, this is the way that you are following but it may perhaps lead to debt trap. Sir, please tell us as to what are you going to do in this regard?

Sir, indebtedness is rising alarmingly. The interest payment is also rising alarmingly. The estimated interest payment for the year 1986-87 was to the tune of Rs. 8,750 crores and it was revised to Rs. 9,550 crores and the estimated figures for this year, i.e. 1987-88 is Rs. 10,650 crores. I hope Government will not fall in death trap as many of the Latin American countries have fallen in the past.

The total deficit planned for the entire Seventh Plan has been exceeded in first three years of this plan. How are you going to recover from mismanagement?

You are floating new bonds to mop up unaccounted money without questioning its source, but is it the cure to malady? Is it not aggravating the malady further? It is a reward for the law breaker. It will demoralise tax administration.

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

Sir, on the food front, our growth in food production has stagnated. This year, it is told, in Punjab it has fallen by 20 to 25 per cent. And the farmers say that it is due to the supply of spurious fertilisers. Sir, in the Eastern regions, like West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and Assam, food production has stagnated; rice production has not gone up; our oil seed production is also not coming up. As a result we are forced to import oil to the tune of crores of rupees.

No mention has been made of land reform in the Budget speech. Nothing was spoken about land reform, why it was not considered, I would like to know? Has the chapter been closed by the Government?

Now, I will refer to the anti poverty measures being taken by the Government. Sir, you will find that what is meant for the village poor is not reaching them. At many places the poor villagers are being denied of their shares by certain corrupt officers and politicians. It is not reaching the common man in the village. There is absolutely no involvement of common man, as the West Bengal Government has been able to do to some extent. Huge stocks of food-grain are lying in the godowns. But our public distribution system covers only one-sixth of the population and the remaining five-sixths is left to the private parties. Large parts of the country are having recurring droughts. There is drought in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa. People are dying due to starvation in Kala-handi and it is coming in the press daily. On the other hand, Government has problems to preserve the foodstocks properly to stop it from rotting.

Though there is a lot of talk and there are many programmes of afforestation, deforestation is on the increase. If you plant one tree, ten trees are cut. The ratio is ten to one. How can we have afforestation if this is the state of affairs?

There is the chronic problem of water scarcity in many parts of the country, be it

in Andhra Pradesh, be it in Maharashtra or be it in Rajasthan.

1,25,000 factories are closed and Rs. 5000 crores of public money is blocked due to the closure of these factories.

The management in banks is not at all proper. There is more mismanagement than management. Banks compete among themselves. The other day, there was a demonstration by bank employees, who demanded that all the banks should come under one umbrella. I hope the Minister will do it. Why should there be competition among nationalised banks? Secondly Sir, there should be an external audit for banks also. Internal audit is of no use. I say this because there are many frauds going on in the banks. One Sethia is caught. But there may be many more such persons. The banks are using the common man's money to serve the interests of the big industrial houses.

Sir, money supply has been increased by 15 per cent. But output has increased only by 4.5 per cent. And prices have gone up by 10 per cent. Inflation is growing.

Sir, allocations are reduced even for very essential sectors. In Energy Sector, the Government have reduced the allocation by three per cent. In Industry it is reduced by 6.2 per cent and in Petroleum, it is reduced by 11.5 per cent. In the case of Mines, the allocation is reduced by 53 per cent. Is this a growth-oriented economy? I beg the hon. Minister may kindly explain these things.

Non-plan expenditure is also on the increase with allocations for Defence standing at Rs. 12,000 crores and interest to be paid at Rs. 10.650 crores. On the other hand, allocation for a sector like agriculture is reduced from Rs. 480 crores in 1986-87 to Rs. 469 crores in 1987-88. If you decrease the allocation even for agriculture, where are we going? Whom are you serving with such allocations? As regards your liberal policies of export and imports, whom are they serving? The Reserve Bank

of India has made a study of 541 large private companies in 1985-86. It is revealed that there is only a very marginal increase of Rs. 124 crores with regard to foreign exchange earnings, whereas there has been a sharp increase of foreign exchange expenditure of Rs. 637 crores. The expenditure is Rs. 637 crores and the earnings are only Rs. 124 crores. This is the policy of the Government! It is but natural that we cannot support these policies

Sir, I want to make certain suggestions for the consideration of the Government. I suggest that 14 items of common consumption should be supplied throughout the country at fixed prices through fair price shops/public distribution system. Please scrap your Long Term Fiscal Policy because it is only helping the rich and not the poor. I also suggest to reintroduce Estate Duty and sur-charge on income tax. Then, please tax the agricultural income. Whenever we speak of these things, there is hallabaloo from the other side. You must tax the agricultural income. Protection should be given to capital goods industry which is the most basic thing to achieve national self-reliance. Open-door import policy should be stopped because it is helping only in the expansion of some affluent consumer goods industries.

I also suggest to the Government to stop ridiculing the public sector publicly. Of late, some Ministers are also publicly ridiculing our public sector. You please see to it that workers really participate in the management of our public sector. They can help a lot.

I warn the Government to be on guard against the destabilisation strategies of the IMF and the World Bank. Those countries which have taken loans from the IMF and the World Bank have become victims of many things which do not go to their national interest at all. Also, money should not be borrowed from IMF and World Bank to repay their previous loans.

Cost effectiveness with regard to Defence expenditure should be ensured.

Increasing the allocation for Defence purposes and spending huge amounts of money on Defence does not mean that we are tackling the Defence Sector effectively. Please see that the moneys are spent properly. On an average, free foreign exchange expenditure for Defence used to be Rs. 700 to Rs. 800 crores. But now it has gone upto Rs. 3500 crores. This aspect must be carefully considered.

Last but not the least, I request the Government to stop the loan *melas*. I say this because these *melas* have become the root-cause of all corruption. I am also sorry to say that the State Governments are not even consulted about these things....

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): Sir, these will never be stopped. These public camps are arranged in order to accelerate the flow of assistance to the weaker sections. I have great regard for the hon. member. I really wonder why people belonging to the CPI (M) Party which claims to be the champion of the weaker sections, should object to this. In spite of the objections, these will be continued throughout the country.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA (Hoshangabad): The selection is done by the State Government.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: It is absolutely wrong.

[*English*]

Did you ever inform us?

[*English*]

SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH (Eluru): I would like to discuss a few points on this Budget.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The next speaker has already started. Order, order.

SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH: The deficit financing is increasing year after year. I have seen last year also that it started with some deficit financing and in the previous year also, it was there. But we have seen that every session it is the same thing, demands are coming and almost it looks to be that every session is a budget session. I will appreciate that this time—I hope—the hon. Minister of Finance will take care of it. He should not increase any further; though we have started with Rs. 3,500 crores last year I think in real terms it has gone up to more than Rs. 8500 crores. This is one of the biggest problems that we are facing.

The second thing, I would like to point out is our non-productive investment, or expenditure whatever you may call it, has gone up in Defence Expenditure from Rs. 8000 crores to Rs. 12000 crores, within a matter of two years! I know the reason. And that is why our country has to be protected from the effects of it. I will not object to it, but there are ways and means that we may be able to reduce the expenditure, if you take proper care and unnecessary expenditure can be cut down, if it comes to five to ten per cent, saving on wastage can make a lot of difference for the country and substantial amount will be saved out of that. And, I know the interest liability which is going up to 10,000 crores is a big amount. It is going on mounting.

There is nothing wrong in borrowing. We are borrowing for developing our projects but unfortunately the borrowing that we are doing is properly not generating enough amount of resources to repay our loans and the interest liability. We will be getting very soon our repayment schedules and which are going on increasing the strain on our foreign exchange, and our export oriented industries are not improving substantially, what it should have been. We are trying to increase it to

between 12000 to 15000 crores, whereas the other day the Korean Parliamentary delegation they have explained that their exports figure is more than 45000 crores. I am only thinking that, whether our Finance Minister will be able to pay a little more concentration on this aspect and see various ways and means that will increase our exports from this country, where we have tremendous amount of resources when compared to other countries like Japan or Korea, and all those countries which do not have large resources, nor man power. We have lot of schemes, we need lot of support from the Government. I am sure that the Finance Minister, whether it may be with the Industries Ministry or various other Ministries, if he can take the initiative it will definitely give lot of employment potentiality and also gives tremendous opportunity for export orientation and also gives lot of boost for our country's economy.

And the other day I have seen the public sector performance and also in the PAC report about the IDPL, how it has been dwindling year after year in spite of its tremendous amount of potentiality in drug industry and lot of production and the capacity utilisation is so poor and it needs to be strengthened. Not only in these things, we have spent more than Rs. 40000 crores in public sector projects and I hope the performance is going to be more encouraging. And I am sure, definitely these things will receive lot of attention of our Finance Minister and with the help of the other Ministries he should be able to see that they will work more favourably and increase the production. Once the productivity increases it means a lot of revenue for the Government to implement any project, because when you produce more, the first thing is Government's share. Then your excise duty or sales tax comes. When it comes to profit income tax comes last. The production is more important, that depends upon the employment opportunities also.

When it comes to this stage, I would like to mention two or three items for fruitful

generation of resources. If only the Government can pay attention over the existing installed capacity in power generation 5 to 10 per cent increase can be there, which can be easily achieved, by various means, by improving fiscal policies here and there. It is not only revenue for the power department, it makes lot of difference for the production of the country. Today lot of installed capacity of industry in the country is not able to utilise properly because of the shortage of power or the power crisis, whichever you may call it.

And the same thing happens in the case of the Railways. Inefficiency in the Railway results in losses, whatever you call it, even today you are running the locomotives which are very inefficient, in inoperative conditions that we are doing it and I am sure that they will not be able to come through, and cut down these things and improve efficiency and profitability in the public sector.

Even the tele-communication, if only we are able to improve the telecommunications system which is working in losses, the revenue will go up tremendously. The effective increase will be 5000 crores investment and even that requirement, I am sure we will recover within two years. It will give up 50 per cent return on this investment but it will increase the return for the country in so many ways.

Lastly let me come to a little bit of the agricultural sector. In spite of our efforts so far, though we are doing quite well in cereals, still we are importing sugar though we have got tremendous installed capacity. In 1981-82 we produced more than 82 lakh tonnes of sugar, but still today we have not reached the capacity of attaining the level of 100 lakhs tonnes, which we can produce, there will not be any necessity for importing sugar at all, if we can increase the production in the country.

Same is the case of oilseeds and fertilizer. We are importing oilseeds worth more than 1000 crores of edible oils and if we

can increase the agricultural production in this country that also can improve it.

The third thing I would like to mention is about our export oriented agricultural products. I am sure the Gulf countries are importing lot of agricultural products from number of places. Even, I can say that from Hyderabad if they can have an international airport with more production for goods traffic, lot of goods like fruits, vegetables, eggs and meat and so many things can be exported so that it only helps our agricultural and also improves our economy and productivity.

There is one more thing which requires the attention of the Government of India. That is the National Calamity allocation of funds. Year after year we are facing so many problems due to floods and the havoc caused by cyclones or drought conditions but the provision that we have made may not be sufficient in order to take care of the difficulties that are faced by the people in the various calamities faced by them. I am sure this is a very essential item and the Government will pay special attention on this.

Let me come to a few items of taxation. Quite a number of people on both sides have emphasised that the basic exemption limit should be increased from Rs. 18000 to at least a minimum of Rs. 25000. And I am sure that this is a very genuine request. I feel that it will benefit a lot of people. And secondly, I would like to say one thing, that is to mobilise more funds, schemes like the LIC, premiums if you can give more 100% exemptions, and the repayment after so many years, it will really help us get quite a lot of funds, resources for the Government and they can be utilised for development projects.

Capital gains is one of the things where lot of black money must have gone into. I repeatedly stress this point. Today the money is not in the shape of cash and carry but is in the goods or in the real estate. In capital gains if you can do something by

[Shri B.B. Ramaiah]

relaxation, lot of money will come into the mainstream. Once the money comes to the mainstream, you know how much amount of resources will be mobilised to the Government through various methods. If it is travelling underground, we are losing lot of effect of it and it is causing a lot of set back to the country.

The same thing is happening in the case of tariffs and customs. This is one of the items where we want really tariffs and customs for giving help to the country's production whether it be industry or agriculture. Wherever required we must give protection for these things and increase the production in the country. You can very well increase the capacity of industry in the country by giving more licencing. There should be lot of competition, healthy competition, but we may not be able to compete at the international level today because the size of industry and the type of investment that we require, is going to make lot of difference. If they become quite advance with bigger capacity, naturally they will be able to compete very easily. We need competition in customs-oriented items, but 40 to 50 per cent of that will be internal competition.

Import duty of projects has increased from 55 per cent to 85 per cent. That will definitely increase the cost of our projects. It will make a lot of difference for our people to become more and more expensive in the cost of production in the country. I am sure, something should be done in this respect.

Coming to Andhra Pradesh, we have also made a request for a free trade zone at Visakhapatnam. Coastal areas like Kakinada and Machhalipatnam require lot of improvement in the parts.

80 per cent of Godavari water is going to the sea. We need this water to improve our economy and production. Pollavaram Project which is one of the biggest projects will help us tremendously. This will be

helpful not only for Andhra Pradesh alone but for the whole country. I am sure, top priority will be given to this scheme by the Centre.

The expansion of refinery at Visakhapatnam and establishment of a naphtha cracker plant is delayed for a long time. These are very essential projects.

We are able to find oil and natural gas resources in Godavari and Krishna basins. But the progress is slow. We know already that the resources are there. If we are able to utilise these resources, the position of not only local areas but the whole country will improve tremendously.

The power project at Nagarjunasagar has been delayed for a pretty long time. A number of drinking water schemes have not been provided with adequate funds.

We are not getting enough share from the distribution of power from NTPC. We have also made repeated requests in this regard. I am sure, the Ministry will represent properly to all the other concerned Ministries.

There is a need for overdraft facility. This point has been emphasised by our first speaker, Shri Madhav Reddi. This facility should be given for a short duration in order to help the State to meet an emergent situation. For example, recently there were natural calamities like cyclones and drought conditions in Andhra Pradesh. For such things you may have to spend more money in a short duration. The Government should extend overdraft facility for such occasions.

The question of distribution of taxation to the states has already been emphasised. This is very essential in order to stabilise and strengthen the economy of the States.

With these words, I thank the Chairman for giving me this opportunity to participate in the Finance Bill.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): I support the Finance Bill.

Our dynamic Prime Minister has presented a realistic Budget reflecting the basic aspirations of the teeming millions.

The Budget reflected the measures for resource mobilisation in order to ease the resources crunch. The economy is stabilised and it has shown a good growth rate.

The economic policies pursued by the Government are being mis-represented. As regards the performance of agriculture, the food-grains production has gone up in the foodgrains production has gone up in spite of continuous natural calamities. It is necessary to raise the export of agricultural commodities and bring down drastically the import of edible oils by producing more oilseeds.

The Rs. seventy crores relief given in the Finance Bill will meet the demand constraints in some segments of the industry, such as, medium and heavy vehicles, chemical equipments, agro-chemicals, petrochemicals and pharmaceutical. The investment in these sectors is remarkable.

The total capital raised from the market during 1986 in the form of shares and debentures has run up to Rs. 3, 629 crores as compared to Rs. 2,187 crores in 1984 and Rs. 1,304 crores in 1984. The common man looks forward to some relief by the present economic policy and the industry is hopeful of consolidation of the policy of liberalisation.

The trade policy needs a deeper look in order to promote exports and to make a general economic structure.

The exchange rate policy needs to be reviewed.

There should be cut back on the non-essential imports or imports of goods which can be produced in the country. We may have more product borrowing of foreign funds. The balance of trade can be achieved primarily by cutting down avoidable import of bulk nature.

We should resort to three-pronged strategy of improving productivity and quality, judicious deployment of financial resources, and harnessing the foreign exchange earning potential.

Next to food and clothing is housing which is most important. We are now faced with acute housing shortage. The new policy, has laid stress on solving the problem including human development and anti poverty programmes.

Under the changed circumstances, Defence is a heavy pressure on our economy. America, which is arming Pakistan heavily with highly sophisticated weapons, cannot assure that those arms and weapons will not be used against India. The secret understanding between America, China and Pakistan poses a great threat to our country.

So, at this critical juncture, when an attempt is being made to see that India should not get arms and ammunitions it is legally entitled to, we should be prepared to meet any situation that is created, to defend our country. At this critical juncture also the new interpretation of the Constitution which jeopardises freedom and parliamentary democracy is a matter of great regret. We should be aware of the rumour mongering.

Our success in surface to air missile is really a matter of praise. The attempt which is going on to destabilise and disintegrate the country should be countered by all the democratic, secular and progressive forces. The situation created by the divisive forces cannot be compromised and should be eradicated with the co-operation of all democratic and progressive forces.

The inflation is well under control.

Coming to the public sector, the fact remains that some States purchase electricity from the Centre at a low rate and sell the same to the public sector in the State at

[Shri Somnath Rath]

a very high rate to meet their own deficit created otherwise. The sense of belonging should be inculcated in the mind of these States.

Since we are to reduce the import of sugar to save our foreign exchange, I would suggest that remunerative prices should be given to sugarcane growers. The sugar factories in the country are capable to produce the sugar needed for the people if modernised. It should be expedited. In this connection I would suggest, in Ganjam District in Orissa there can be two other sugar factories near Sorada and Purushotampur. I would suggest that the Government should implement Rushikuly Command Area Development in Ganjam District for the growth of agriculture as sufficient infra-structure is available there. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGANNATH CHOUDHARY (Ballia): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am particularly grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the Finance Bill. I support the Finance Bill. At the same time, I congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister who has presented an imaginative Budget. It has provided the people a lot of relief and they have heaved a sigh of relief. Alongwith this, I want to make some submissions about district Ballia.

Sir, our country is predominantly an agricultural land. The Government took speedy steps in the field of agriculture and the production of foodgrains has increased in the country. A deep study will reveal that some areas were amply benefited whereas some other areas were totally neglected. A network of canals has been spread in western region of Uttar Pradesh, as a result of which the agricultural production in the districts of Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Bulandshahar, etc. in Western region of Uttar Pradesh has tremendously increased. But unfortunately, due to absence of irrigation means or less

means of irrigation in the districts of Ballia, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Jaunpur in the eastern regions of Uttar Pradesh, the agricultural production could not increase as much as it has increased in the western districts.

Sir, district Ballia is situated at the fag end of eastern region. There the means of irrigation are negligible. Only 25 to 30 per cent land is irrigated by canal or small tubewells. The work relating to construction of Sharda canal for irrigating the unirrigated land of the area was taken in hand. The work started in 1976-77. But I say with regret that the Government of Uttar Pradesh has been releasing funds in bits for the purpose due to which the work has not been completed so far. The pace at which the work is progressing, I do not know the time by which the water of Sharda canal will reach Ballia. I urge the Hon. Prime Minister that he should direct the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, who is holding the charge of Irrigation Department under him to complete the Sharda canal work at the earliest so that its water may reach Ballia and its farmers may also compete with western districts by raising their production.

Sir, Ballia is predominantly an agricultural district. Two years ago, we had requested the Minister of Agricultural to open an Agricultural Science Centre at Ballia so that the young educated farmers of the area may advantageously learn the new techniques of agriculture. The hon. Minister of Agriculture had assured me orally that Agricultural Sciences Centre would first of all be opened at Ballia. But when I met the Minister of Agriculture after the Budget was presented, he advised me to meet the Hon. Prime Minister direct because he is not able to undertake this work for want of funds. I apprised the Prime Minister also of the fact that the Minister of Agriculture has already given me an assurance but he is not in a position to open the Agricultural Sciences Centre at Ballia for want of funds and requested him to provide the necessary funds so that the task can be accomplished. I again appeal the Minister of Agriculture to make provi-

sion of funds and open the Agricultural Sciences Centre at Ballia. The entire country and its people will be benefited by the foodgrains that will be produced in the area. I am confident the Minister of Agriculture will give serious thought to it.

Suraha lake is a very big lake in Ballia. This lake is not being utilised. I want that arrangements should be made to breed fishes in it. It will benefit the Government and also the people in the neighbourhood. It will be a big achievement.

District Ballia is one of the most backward districts in the eastern region. As I pointed out in my speech on last years' Budget, the only reason for its backwardness is that it falls on a narrow guage. Until and unless broad guage line is provided to Ballia, its economic development is not possible. No big businessman is prepared to go there because there is no broad guage line. They are not prepared to set up big factories in the area if they have to depend on trucks and narrow guage line for transportation. It is suggested that for the development of the area, a broad guage from Indara, a station on Varanasi Bhatni broad guage line under construction, to Ballia may be laid. The people of the area will be benefited by it and the eastern region will make rapid progress. In that case, both public and private industries will also come up in the area. We have been demanding this for the last two years. We have been getting only verbal assurances but no concrete action has been taken in this regard during the last two years.

14.00 hrs.

I request the Minister of Finance to give it serious thought. I wrote time and again to the hon. Minister of Railways and Hon. Prime Minister in this regard, but no action has been taken. It should be considered seriously. I am confident that concrete action will be taken on it with a view to develop eastern region.

Sir, I had made a demand to the Hon.

Minister of Railways for constructing an over bridge on the railway line in Ballia. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has recommended the case in writing. In spite of that, the work is stalled so far. I want that the over bridge must be constructed for the convenience of the people.

Sir, a large number of telephones have been installed in Ballia, but they are lying only as show pieces in the houses. If somebody wants to talk to anybody over telephone, it is not possible. I had requested the Minister of Communications to set up a microwave station there so that it is possible to make calls from one place to another. The telephones installed in the area are in a way burden on the owners. They are of no use. The Minister of Communications has given me an assurance but it is getting delayed. I want that the Microwave Station may be set up so that people may make calls from one to another place easily and avail of the benefits of telephone system.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the number of educated youth is large in Ballia but they are unable to get employment anywhere. In these circumstances, I want that at least two big factories should be set up there so that the local people can get employment. Even after 40 years of independence, no industry has been set up there.

I would also like to point out that Ballia is situated between Ganga and Ghaghra rivers. Flood waters of Ganga and Ghaghra cause heavy loss to Ballia district every year. Sometimes, the villages are entirely wiped out due to land erosion and sometimes they are washed away by floods. The Government of Uttar Pradesh distributes a handful of foodgrains, which is of no use. I appeal the Central Government to take some concrete steps on its own level to check the recurring floods in Ganga and Ghaghra and the problem of land erosion. Then only the people of Ballia will heave a sigh of relief.

With these words, I support the Finance

[Shri Jagannath Choudhary]

Bill and hope that the suggestions put forth by me will be considered seriously and some action will definitely be taken.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salem-pur): Sir, by your good grace, I get the opportunity of speaking on this Finance Bill. A number of our learned colleagues have expressed their views on it. I do not want to repeat them.

Sir, I belong to a purely rural area and reside in a village. Our Government is a socialistic Government. I have heard that socialistic Governments take fullest care of the poor people living in villages also. It is a fact that when the country was in slavery, there had been no progress. The country has made tremendous progress during these 40 years. There is no region in the country which did not make progress. Earlier people living in the villages did not get two square meals a day; they had no clothes. Even cloth was imported from Japan. I remember when I was a child, tea-venders used to distribute needles for sewing clothes while propagating tea in the villages. The needles were also imported from abroad. The needles were not being manufactured in this country. So far as literacy is concerned, if any letter came, a search had to be made in 4 or 5 villages to find a person who could read the letter. You will laugh if I talk about ailments. Most of the children in the villages died at the time of their birth and there were so many superstitions prevalent in this regard. Everywhere schools and colleges have been opened. Today, the farmers cannot say that they are starving. When population was 30 to 32 crores, a large number of people had died due to famine in Bengal. Today we are more than 70 crores. After partition, we are 70 crores and self-reliant in food. At that time Pakistan and Sri Lanka were also part of India. Now-a-days we are exporting foodgrains. There has been considerable progress. There has been progress but who has made more progress, what I see is that the

people living in cities have made more progress than the people living in villages. The Government has fixed ceiling of land holdings in the villages. A ceiling of 18 acres land has been fixed and the surplus land has been distributed among the poor. This way, the landlordism of landlords and Talukadari of Talukadars has been abolished.

14.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

When they come to cities, they find that palatial buildings are coming up everyday. They feel pained with it comes to their mind that a ceiling has been fixed in the case of their property but it is not so in the case of city dwellers. I had heard that communists care more for the poor. But to-day I am surprised to find that our communist brothers cannot utter a word against capitalism. Shri Choubey is not present here at the moment. The Government has formulated a policy for granting loans to poor people living in the villages to bring them above the poverty line which is being opposed by our communist brothers. They say that loans should not be granted to the poor people. What type of this communism is it. Shri Choubey should have said that tax should be imposed on big capitalists. It is not known the theory in which it is written and wherefrom he read it. There is hardly any farmer in the country who is not burdened with loan. The farmers produce foodgrains which is low period in comparison to other commodities. People involved in farming can honestly say that no agricultural worker can accomplish any job if he were to depend only on farming because they do not get remunerative prices for their produce. I was surprised when one of our communist colleagues said that farmers should be taxed. It has been envisaged in our socialism that the standard of living of poor people should be raised by the communist party of India says that loans should not be granted to the poor and the farmers should be taxed. Today the farmers have to toil hard to raise crops, but they do not get remunerative prices

either for wheat, sugarcane or cotton whereas they must get remunerative prices.

Sugarcane is cultivated on a large scale in the area. I belong to. Even today, lakhs of quintals of sugarcane is standing in the fields. When I went there people were doubtful whether the sugar factories will be in a position to take all of their sugarcane for crushing. The Sugar mills do not have the capacity to crush all sugarcane grown in the area. The farmers are thus forced to produce less sugarcane. The Government is importing sugar from abroad. When we can produce more sugar in the country. Government should give encouragement to indigenous production of sugar. I request the Minister of Finance to conduct a survey in this regard. There are 14 sugar mills in our district Deoria and even then lakhs of quintals of sugarcane is standing in the fields. Therefore more sugar mills should be set up in the area. Not only this, there are two sugar mills in Deoria which are running under the direct supervision of the Government of India. These mills are under debt to the tune of Rs. 10 crores. The State Government is somehow running the sugar mill at Deoria by making makeshift arrangements. Great discontentment and uncertainty is prevailing among the farmers. Therefore, I would like to submit that either the capacity of the Sugar Mills be raised or a policy should be adopted to ensure that all the sugarcane produced by the farmers is purchased so that a feeling of confidence can be created among the people.

Scarcity of electricity and water is the biggest problem of the farmers. Agitations are going on to impress upon the Government to reduce the rates of electricity. I had also been to the villages. The farmers say that they will not mind if the rates of electricity are not reduced, but they must get the supply in time. If they do not get electricity, it will not be possible for them to carry an agricultural operations. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Finance that the farmers in the villages must get electricity supply for agricultural purposes according to a fixed time schedule which

may range from 8 to 10 hours a day. The approach of the concerned officers in this regard is most reprehensible. They supply electricity to the farmers for irrigating wheat crop at midnight. The poor farmer is thus forced to brave the chilly weather. It is thus a very serious problem for the farmer. Proper arrangements should be made for timely supply of electricity to the farmers.

Even today, in villages we find only thatched houses but in the cities palatial buildings have come up. Ours is a Socialist Government and as such it has fixed a ceiling of 18 acres of land holding in the case of rural property. Likewise it should fix a ceiling in the case of urban property also.

Similary, there should be a limit on the property of the big capitalists in the country. A young and healthy labourer in a village gets Rs. 10 as wages per day. Not only this, he gets work hardly for six months in a year. On this basis, his monthly wages comes to Rs. 300 per month and Rs. 3,600 for 12 months. If a man deposits more than Rs. 3,000 in a fixed deposit account, he gets interest of more than 11 per cent. Thus the value of a person living in a village is Rs. 3000/-.Whereas the value of a farmer living in a village is Rs. 3 thousand, the value of an official is Rs. 2 to Rs. 2.5 lakhs and the value of an I.A.S. officer who draws Rs. 3,000/- to Rs. 4,000/- a month is about Rs. 4 lakh. But there are some persons in the country who earn Rs. 1 to 2 crores daily. What type of system is this? I.A.S. officers are very competent. Their value has been raised to Rs. 4 lakhs. The value of other officers has been raised to Rs. 1 lakh and the value of a youth living in a village is only Rs. 3 thousand only. The daily income of big capitalists is in crores of rupees. So limit should also be imposed on the property of rich people. Unfortunately, I belong to Uttar Pradesh. The population of that State is about 11 crores which is one seventh of the population of the whole country. If we work out the assistance given by the Government to the States, we will find that the share of Uttar Pradesh is negligible. We should get at least one-seventh of

[Shri Ram Nagina Mishra]

the assistance given to the States. The population of Uttar Pradesh is 11 crores. What is our share in Central assistance in comparison to Maharashtra, Haryana, Punjab, Bengal, etc.?

All the big factories and projects have been located in other States. There is no such factory located in Uttar Pradesh. At the time of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, a Commission was constituted for the development of eastern Uttar Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh is the poorest of the poor States in the country and eastern region is the most poor region of the State. In this region my district Deoria is the most poor. We are not seeking any charity from you but we want that we should get our share. When Government have set up big projects in big cities like Bombay, Madras and Delhi, no big project has been set up in Uttar Pradesh when its population is as much as 11 crores. I would, therefore, request that Uttar Pradesh should get its share. It has not got its share up till now. It has remained neglected for centuries. Some big projects must be set up in Uttar Pradesh so as to ensure its development.

Now I would like to make some submissions about the Ministry of Defence. What is the condition of the country at present? China is unhappy with us and is concentrating its troops in Arunachal Pradesh. On the other hand, Pakistan is also threatening us and its forces are resorting to firing on the border. On the third front is Bangladesh. We helped it in its liberation and fed its crores of people in time of need but now it is not allowing us to instal wire fence on the border. Sri Lanka is on the fourth front. It is also accusing us that we have become Hitler. What I mean to say is that we are facing danger from all sides and America is conspiring to crush us. It is a fact that India has never attacked any neighbouring country. The hon. Minister and the hon. Prime Minister have been repeatedly giving statements that Pakistan has manufactured an atom bomb and India will also

think of it. Whether we will think of taking a decision in this regard only when there is war and Pakistan drops an atom bomb on us. For keeping the morale of 70 crore people of the country high, the Government should declare vociferously that if need be, we will manufacture a more powerful bomb than atom bomb for the security of the country. It will be recalled, when hostilities broke out between India and China, the womenfolk of the country came forward with their gold jewellery, people in the village contributed money towards the National Defence Fund and even today the people living in the country are prepared to offer everything for the defence of the country. So I would submit that there is no need to become complacent in the matter of defence preparedness. There is no use in saying that other country is acquiring superior arms. America is reportedly supplying superior arms to Pakistan. But there is no use in crying hoarse over it. We should take every possible step for the defence of the country.

Sir, it is an undisputed fact that human development is not possible without the development of intellect. At present what is the condition of our schools in villages? In some schools in the villages, there is no tat-patti to sit, in some schools, teachers do not come there to teach and in some schools, there is no school building. The students are imparted education under trees during summer, winter and rainy seasons, whereas in the cities, there are first class colleges with fountains running and there are several means of recreation available to the students. In villages, even ordinary schools are not there. If there is an ordinary school building, it is in a very dilapidated condition. The Government should pay attention towards improving the condition of schools in villages for the sake of progress of villages. The buildings of existing schools should be repaired. Education should be imparted to the students to make them capable of earning their livelihood. The present education is preparing the rural students to become clerks. They should be given education to make them stand on their own feet. So, in

the end I would like to say that the Government should pay attention towards the improvement in the standard of education in villages and towards the defence of the country and other points which I have raised.

The Government gives grants for bringing the poor above the poverty line and for fertilizers, etc. but the grant is of no use because it is pocketed by the intermediaries. So I would submit that subsidy on the fertilizers should be withdrawn and the prices of fertilizers should be brought down. Secondly, interest free loans should be provided to the poor so that they may come up above the poverty line. With these words, I support the Finance Bill.

[English]

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish to make a few comments on the Finance Bill. I welcome the amendments which have been brought forward by the Prime Minister. Let me at the outset say, because I did not speak at the time of the General Budget, that the people of India expected a lot when the Prime Minister himself became the Finance Minister and when he presented the Budget. But, the people are really very much disappointed. I do not want to go back to the general discussion—however everybody expected that people below the poverty line will be brought up. But, unfortunately, Sir, there is nothing, not even a single thing to show that the Government is going in this direction except some of the programmes for the rural development. Sir, the unemployed youth has seen no future in the Budget presented by the Prime Minister. I would like to quote only one instance which affects the middle classes. That is the income-tax limit. It was expected that particularly in view of the recent revision of the wages by the Central Government that the exemption limit of the income-tax which is at the moment Rs. 18000, will be enhanced. But, everyone is disappointed particularly, the salaried people who very much suffer because they cannot evade

the account, they have to give honest account. Even now, while bringing the amendments in the Finance Bill, we expected that since the Prime Minister has brought so many amendments, he will also bring an amendment to enhance the limit. Unfortunately, that he has not done at the time of introduction of the Bill. Not only myself but many Members from both the sides have pleaded that the income-tax exemption limit should be increased. I hope, the Hon. Minister or the Prime Minister whoever replies will bear this in mind and announce that there will be increase in the income-tax limit.

Sir, I would like to make one or two points more. Nowadays the Government of India unilaterally increased the administered prices of all the essential articles. What will be the repercussion of that on the State Governments. We should bear in mind this because State Government's finances are very much limited. It is not elastic. Whereas the Central Government, even if you have a deficit Budget of nearly 6 to 7 thousand crores, you can bring notes and make up that. But what can the State Governments do? By increasing the administered prices of core materials, not only the individual but the State Governments also are affected. Sir, I would like to quote only one instance. Last year when they increased the prices of rice and wheat, the worst sufferer was some of the State Governments particularly the Governments of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra because they were selling rice at subsidised rates. The poor people were very much affected. Another thing is if the administered price is increased, the State Governments will not get anything. If it is Excise Duty or the Customs or the Income-tax, the State Governments will get a share. But unfortunately the Central Government so manoeuvres that they go on increasing the administered price so that they can pocket everything which they get. So, I urge the Government of India to see that hereafter there is no increase in the administered prices.

[Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer]

Another point which I would like to mention is that they go on rising the dearness allowance of the Central Government employees. Whenever there is increase in the dearness allowance here at the Centre naturally the State Government employees also demand. But the Central Government is not bothered about the State Governments. They seem to think State Governments as foreign Governments and they don't even consult them. Sir, I urge upon you that whenever you want to raise the wages, salaries or the dearness allowances you should take the State Governments also into confidence.

Then I come to Sarkaria Commission Report. Sir, the State Governments are only hoping that when the Sarkaria Commission's Report is published, the State Governments will get their legitimate share because they are disappointed with the recommendations of the 8th Finance Commission. The future of our country, the federal outlook of our country depends upon the way in which the Central Government treats the Sarkaria Commission Report and how the Sarkaria Commission Report will be. I urge the Government of India to see that the Sarkaria Commission Report is published. You have been extending the term of the Sarkaria Commission. This will not help the States. In the interest of the unity and integrity of the country, you must give a deadline to the Sarkaria Commission. They cannot go on simply asking for extension of their term like this. You must see that the Report is received by you and the Government of India's acceptance is given at the earliest.

Another point which I would like to mention is with regard to overdrafts. I welcome the Prime Minister's statement during the Budget speech that there should be financial discipline. Everybody wants financial discipline. The States should also observe financial discipline, I agree. But you know that in many of the States, particularly Kerala, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Karnat-

aka, every year scarcity conditions occur, drought conditions are prevailing—as though they were a permanent feature—and the flood conditions are prevailing in some States. In such state, as the mother of the country, if you don't come to the rescue of the State Governments, who will help them? You may say that you will give some grant by way of drought relief later on; that is a different matter. But the State Governments, whenever in dire need of finance, must be allowed to get overdraft from the Reserve Bank of India. You may have a certain prescribed limit of amount and period also. But they should have that option. Now, by withdrawing the overdrafts, many of the States are suffering a lot. I do trust that the Hon. Minister will see that the limited overdraft with the prescribed time limit will be given to the States at least in future.

One more point which I would like to bring to his notice, which has been discussed very much in this House already, is with regard to self-reliance. We know how we got the freedom. We are working under the shadow of the Father of the Nation. Swaraj spirit must prevail at all times. The way in which the Government of India has been liberally granting licences for import, the way in which the Government of India is entering into agreements with various foreign countries for the import of each and everything right from the aircraft or the guns upto the edible oil, it shows that there is something wrong with our economic policy. So, I earnestly urge that we should see that our public sector is placed always at the commanding heights and we must see that as far as possible, unless it becomes inevitable, we should not go in for imports. That is very necessary because with the whole import policy liberalisation now-a-days, we have lost our self-respect in the community of nations. So, I urge upon the Government of India to see that we stick to the policy of self-reliance and under no circumstances weaken the public sector units.

With these words, I thank you Sir.

[*Translation*]

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill. The tax relief and concession to the tune of Rs. 70 crores given by the Hon. Prime Minister reflects the aspirations and hopes of the people and the whole of the country has welcomed it.

Just now an opposition Member has referred to the loan melas and opposed this move. I do not understand the logic of opposing it because the melas have proved a boon for the persons below poverty line.

14.30 hrs.

[*MR SPEAKER in the Chair*]

The whole country has welcomed it.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Loans are not disbursed in a proper way.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI: It may be so in Bengal. But at other places, it is not so.....(*Interruptions*).....

Mr. Speaker, Sir, alongwith the relief of Rs. 70 crore, some concessions have also been given to the cement factories. I welcome the concessions given to the cement factories. But I would like that the Government should pay attention towards the plight of the workers working in the cement factories. The Central Government officers should go to the cement factories to see for themselves the working conditions of the workers in general and find out the reasons for fall in the living standard of the workers in particular. The workers have become victims of pollution, filth and air pollution. The health of the people living in the vicinity of the cement factories upto a distance of 20 miles, their crops, the entire atmosphere, the drinking water, and cattle have been adversely affected. But the owners of the cement fac-

tories are not taking anti-air pollution measures. I have been raising voice in the House for the last two years. But the owners of these factories are big capitalists who wield great influence. The demand made by us for action against them is simply forwarded by the Central Government to State Governments who can do no harm to them. The Hon. Prime Minister is present here. I would request him to go to the affected area and see for himself the life of the poor workers who are compelled to live like cattle. He should pay attention towards them so that the standard of living of these workers can be raised and they may not remain at the mercy of Tatas and Birlas. The hon. Prime Minister should set the things right and protect the poor workers.

Another thing that I would like to say is about the rural development and agricultural development. Work in this direction is going on in the whole country speedily under the leadership of our Prime Minister. However, the involvement of the Members of Parliament is not there to the extent it should have been. The meetings or programmes in this regard are held at a time when the session of the Parliament is going on or the concerned Member of the Parliament can not be informed about it. I do not say that it is done deliberately but it so happens. The Government has already issued instructions in this regard. Instructions should again be issued that the Members of Parliament should actively be involved in these programmes.

Fisheries has adequately been taken care of in this Budget. It is my fortune that I have been closely associated with the fisheries. There is a vast potential for rearing sweet water fish, i.e. inland water fisheries. Unfortunately, 15th June to 15th August is the breeding season of inland water fisheries. They lay eggs in this period and come to the bank of rivers and ponds. At this time, people catch them in large scale. There is no law to prevent this. I had vociferously demanded to enact a law under which total ban is to be imposed on catching fishes from 15th June to 15th

[Shri Aziz Aureshi]

August and ban on its sale in the market is also to be imposed. But this could not materialise. The Prime Minister should give attention in this direction and direct the State Governments to promote fisheries. During the time of the late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, State Fisheries Development Corporations were set up in all the States. A Fisheries Development Corporation was constituted in Madhya Pradesh also which had shown good performance. I was its President. I would like to pay my tribute to late Prof. Kailash Nath Kaul under whose leadership and guidance we accomplished several tasks of development in Madhya Pradesh. With a view to immortalise him, the Madhya Pradesh State Fisheries Corporation has decided to set up Prof. K.M. Kaul chair in Water Biology and Management in the Bhopal University after the name of Prof. Kailash Nath Kaul. The Madhya Pradesh Fisheries Corporation contributed Rs. 5 lakhs and a chair has been set up in the Bhopal University. Not only this, the place where his headquarters were situated has been named 'Kailash Garden' in his memory. We did this because Prof. Kailash Nath himself was a great scientist and a great man who guided the country. He was well known as a scientist in the world and was revered all over the world.

The Prime Minister is present here today. I would like to draw his attention towards the doings of bureaucrats of this country. The present secretary of the Madhya Pradesh Government (Fisheries) who is an IAS Officer and M.D. of the Fisheries Corporation, who is also an IAS officer, jointly decided and wrote to the University that they want to withdraw the Kailash Nath Kaul chair in lieu of which the sum of Rs. 5 lakh should be returned to them. I do not think that there can be anything more unfortunate than this? The Prime Minister should take stringent action against them. Not only this, they have changed the name of Kailash Nath Garden which was unanimously approved by the Fisheries Corporation Board. Our decision to put up

a statue of Prof. Kaul in Kailash Garden has also been shelved by them.

We had full support and cooperation of the then Chief Minister Shri Arjun Singh under whose leadership we accomplished all these tasks, but it is unfortunate that today bureaucrats are spoiling the name of such a great personality. I want that Government of India should take stern action against such persons. We had not done so because Prof. K.M. Kaul was maternal uncle of Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi or husband of Shrimati Sheila Kaul, an hon. Member of this House but because he himself was a great man and a great scientist who extended co-operation to Madhya Pradesh Fisheries Development Corporation and under whose leadership the Corporation made tremendous development.

Now I want to say something about my constituency Satna. It is a very backward area where no Public Sector industry has been set up. The cement factories owners exploit the poor people of the area. Local people are not given employment in these factories. If peons or labourers are required in these factories, they are also brought from outside. In this way, the poor people of that area are being exploited. Steps should be taken to check it.

People of that area have been demanding T.V. facilities since long. All essential T.V. components are available there but T.V. transmitter has not been installed there due to unknown reasons. Hon. Prime Minister should help us in the matter of getting installed a T.V. transmitter at Satna at the earliest.

I want to point out here that some anti-national elements had given a call for boycotting Republic Day celebrations. The people did not respond to it, but the Managing Director of Madhya Pradesh Fisheries Development Corporation, who is an IAS officer, did not allow to hoist the national flag in the Corporation on 26th January on the plea of economy. If such traitors continue to hold office, what will be the fate of the country? The Government of India should pay attention towards these things also.

At present, Satna area is reeling under drought and there is acute shortage of drinking water. Ponds have dried up. Therefore, with a view to solve the problem of drinking water on war footing, the Central Government should provide special financial assistance to the State Government with the instruction that drinking water may be supplied to Satna at the earliest.

Similarly, there is no industry in that area as a result of which large number of unemployed persons are there. They are facing starvation, poverty and various kinds of diseases. Some special measures should be taken in this regard and special assistance should be provided so that the people of Satna can get employment opportunities. Shri Arjun Singh the then Chief Minister had accorded sanction for the construction of canal from Bargi dam to Satna which was to benefit the Maihar, Nagaur and Satna districts but it is surprising that the construction of this canal has not been taken up till now. The Central Government should make arrangements for construction of this canal immediately.

Similarly, there is also scope for development of tourism in that area. The places like Chitrakoot, Maihar, etc. are not only visited by Indians but also by the foreign tourists. Therefore, I want that our hon. Minister of Tourism and his Ministry should also pay attention towards tourism development in that area. I hope, tourism facilities would be provided in Chitrakoot, Maihar and Satna. With these words, I support the Finance Bill.

[*English*]

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): Sir, I want to make only one point for appreciation by the Hon. Prime Minister and other Members.

I recollect that during the freedom struggle, the problem of rural indebtedness attracted so much attention that we had made a commitment that we would imme-

diate amend the Money Lending Act and in 1938 in whichever State the Congress came to office, they immediately amended the Act and the most important principle incorporated in the Money Lending legislation was that there should not be any *dam dupat*. That means that whatever you advance, the recovery should not be more than the double of the amount advanced. That was the one cardinal principle of the Money Lending legislation. The other important principle was that there should not be any compound interest.

However, unfortunately, wherever you go now, the rural indebtedness problem is very much acute. In the year 1982, the National Sample Survey Organization found that the percentage of indebted households to all households is about 20 in the rural sector and 17 in the urban sector and the value of debt per indebted household was Rs. 3311 and Rs. 5930 respectively in the rural and urban sectors. This is a problem which should attract the attention of the Government. It should be very closely and seriously examined whether the public financial institutions can adopt these principles. I had also a discussion with the IDBI bank authorities. It is a serious problem and as I said, there should not be any compound interest and the recovery should not be more than double of the money advanced. These are the two points which may kindly be got examined by the Hon. Prime Minister. That is my submission.

In 1944, the total problem was examined by the Gadgil Committee in extense and after that there has not been any extensive examination of the problem. But in the year 1975 the Government of India issued guidelines to all the States to enact appropriate legislation to liquidate non-institutional debts of rural poor and also to scale down the non-institutional debts of small farmers, but the problem is that there has been no scaling down of the institutional loans. My submission is that the institutional loans should also be covered.

[**Shri Brajamohan Mohanty]**

You go to any village, particularly in the States of Orissa, West Bengal and eastern India, and you will find that thirty to forty per cent of the land is already mortgaged to cooperatives and the people who have taken the loan have neither the capacity to pay back, nor it will be possible to realize the amount even if the entire land is sold in auction. We must take notice of it, particularly in respect of the marginal farmers, landless labourers and the rural artisans. These are the three categories of peoples, whose loans must be scaled down and they should not be saddled with the compound interest and should not be asked to pay back more than double of the amount that was advanced to them. So, this aspect should be examined.

Another point which I want to impress upon relates to the big business houses which are on the top. Since many hon. members have spoken on this, I will not go into details. In this connection, I would like to mention that I have examined 20 big business houses to see the extent of increase in their assets. Of the 20, each and every industrial house has doubled its assets. But one particular house has increased its assets by more than four times. In the year 1980, its assets stood at Rs. 166.33 crores and in the year 1985, the figure has gone upto Rs. 1056.36 crores. Naturally, my submission is that we have to find out some strategy to curb this sort of abnormal growth of assets of a few industrial houses. I am very well aware that ours is a mixed economy. Nor do we want to eliminate them completely. But, all the same, we have to find some strategy to stop this abnormal growth.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL (Phulpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for providing me an opportunity to express my views on Finance Bill. The Hon. Prime Minister has presented this balanced Finance Bill keeping in view the expectations of the

country. The Hon. Prime Minister has also mentioned in it that,

"Agriculture is the base of our economy. The development of agriculture sector is very necessary for poverty eradication. Earlier we used to import foodgrains and our living standard was too low but our farmers, agricultural technicians and scientists have made our country self-reliant in respect of foodgrains. We are proud of them and we congratulate them."

The Hon. Prime Minister deserves congratulations for expressing such views. However, I would like to point out that our farmers have not been benefited as much as they should have been because we are unable to give them reasonable prices for their produce. It is also true that if we escalate the prices of the produce, the poor and small farmers will find it difficult to make both ends meet. Therefore, fertilizer should be provided to the farmers at subsidised rates. The rates of irrigation should also be reduced. The rates of electricity should not be increased too much. I think, our farmers can further increase their production if insecticides, improved quality of agricultural implements and seeds are provided to them in time.

The foodgrains production in our country has considerably increased. Now we no longer depend on imports of foodgrains and our foodgrains requirements are met indigenously. Sir, as per my information, the foodgrains production in 1983-84 was 1524 lakh metric tonnes. Thereafter, there has been a fall in our production reportedly due to bad weather. It is a fact. However, the other reason for fall in our agricultural production is that our farmers have started using lesser quantities of fertilizers due to hike in their prices. They are not putting as much fertilizer in their fields as is required because of hike in the prices of fertilizers. Therefore, the prices of fertilizers should not be increased.

I would also like to point out that reaped wheat crop is lying in the fields and

farmers are not getting electric supply. The rains will damage lakhs of tonnes of wheat. Therefore it is necessary to provide electricity to the farmers as per their requirements.

Apart from this, the Government has decided to import sugar from foreign countries. Why such situation has arised? Earlier we used to export sugar to other countries. The main reason for this is that we are not paying remunerative prices of sugarcane to the farmers. In Uttar Pradesh, we find that the co-operative Sugar Mills are running in loss and they are not in a position to pay higher prices of sugarcane to the farmers. For this reason, sugar mills in the private sector are also not giving reasonable prices of sugarcane to the farmers. For agricultural loan also, farmers have to run from pillar to post. I would like to request the Hon. Prime Minister and Finance Minister that keeping in view the valuation of land, a limit of loan should be fixed which can be directly taken by the farmers from the banks so that they do not have to go to Tehsildar, Uklapal or Kanungo. The Government must pay attention towards this aspect.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is said that poor people will be brought above poverty line under Integrated Rural Development Programme and for this purpose funds are also being provided by the Government but the poor and the farmers are not being adequately benefited by this programme. I would request the Government that money should be directly given to the beneficiaries. Shri Poojary has said in a statement that in 22 Development blocks, when money was directly given to the poor, 66 per cent people were benefited whereas generally the beneficiaries are 25 to 30 per cent. Therefore, keeping this thing in view, we should directly give money to the poor so that poor, Harijans and farmers can get maximum benefit of it. I hope, special attention will be paid towards it.

One more thing I would like to say about farmers. Today on purchasing a tractor,

they have to pay registration fee on 50 per cent of loan amount whereas on purchasing a truck merely Rs. 30 have to be paid when loan to the tune of Rs. 2 to 3 lakhs is involved. Therefore, this anomaly should also be removed. The land ceiling has been implemented in rural areas but not in urban areas. Therefore, Government should also pay attention towards land ceiling in Urban areas. Similarly, to bring about socialism in the country, there should be a ceiling on wealth also.

Our Hon. Prime Minister has formulated a scheme to open Navodaya Schools for providing good education in rural areas which is a very good thing. I want that arrangements should be made to provide uniform education to all citizens, school buildings should be constructed and free education should be imparted upto high school level so that all citizens of the country can get education.

Similarly, I believe that with the allocation of Rs. 12,000 crores earmarked for Defence, we will be capable of strengthening our national security.

With these words, I support the Finance Bill and hope that the Hon. Prime Minister will steer the country ahead.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will conclude within a few minutes.

At the outset, I would like to say that today our economy is becoming hollow and the main reason for this is our capitalistic approach and economic development which has created political instability and given rise to lawlessness, communalism, separatism and extremism which pose a danger to the unity and integrity of the country. Today, the private sector is being exhorted to let down the public sector. Multi-national companies are being invited to invest in the country and Government is kneeling down before the capitalists. Even after forty years of independence, Government has not been able to fulfill the promises made by our national leaders during

[Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh]

national movement. Today the people are being made to believe that the country is under threat from foreign powers which is not true. Today the real threat to the country is from those people who have abandoned industrial development and have criticised public sector. It shows the reality of the Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Bihar is a poor and most backward State where poverty, unemployment, corruption and casteism are very much prevalent. In Bihar, the murder cases are more than that in Punjab. Everyday 10 to 12 persons are killed.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ramashray, do not read out but speak.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Sir, I am not reading but I have noted some points and I am consulting the same. (*Interruptions*) I want to say.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: When you do not look at me, I feel somewhat disappointed. Therefore, look at me also.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: I want to bring it to the notice of the Prime Minister that Bihar is a backward State. More and more funds should be allocated to Bihar so that some industries can also be set up in the State with a view to wipe out backwardness from there. The Punjab problem is there. The Prime Minister should also know that everyday 15 to 20 persons are being killed in Bihar. Families as a whole are being massacred. The casteism is being encouraged in the country and Bihar is facing its consequences. There is also acute shortage of water in the State. This I came to know when I personally visited the State during the last three holidays. The Hon. Prime Minister should order an enquiry in this regard. People have to bring water from a distance of one

mile. The water level is 300 feet deep in that area. I also contacted the collector and other State Government officers but no one is paying attention toward it. The affected villages are Vogenia, Madara, Mahkar and Jagdiha in Khijarsarai block of Gaya district and Doulatpur, Akbarpur and Madarichak of Makhadumpur block in Jahanabad district. There are so many other places which are also facing water problem. The human beings and livestock are on the verge of death due to non-availability of water. The Government should immediately make arrangements for water immediately otherwise people will die without water. Government will have to give up the path of capitalism and tread on the path of socialism. So long as the Government does not adopt the path of socialism, it cannot take the country in the right direction and get the country out of crises it is afflicted with. With these words, I conclude.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me time to speak. I wholeheartedly support the Finance Bill. I will not deliver a long speech otherwise Hon. Prime Minister will say.....(*Interruptions*). Our Government is doing good work for the upliftment of poor and the farmers. Our Government has launched 20-Points Programme but the opposition has only one-point programme i.e. to criticise the Government. Our Government has given new education policy and new industrial policy. Our Government has conducted raids on tax evaders smugglers and black-money holders. One who works hard throughout his life does not get anything but after his death it is said that he did good work. The raids against the income-tax evaders or against black money holders have been conducted on the instructions of the Prime Minister. The Opposition pressurises too much for some persons, but I would congratulate the Government.

[*English*]

I mean to the Prime Minister for dropping section 194E of the Income Tax Act, and for making suitable amendments in section 115 J. I must congratulate our Government, because our Government is working for the welfare of the poor people.

15.00 hrs.

[*Translation*]

Most of the States have done good work under 20-Point Programme but it is a matter of regret that four States i.e. Gujarat, Orissa, Maharashtra and West Bengal have not fulfilled the targets in this regard. The non-utilisation of funds has been of the order of 1 per cent in Gujarat, Orissa and Maharashtra but it is 28 per cent in West Bengal. I urge the Prime Minister not to thrust 20-Point Programme on those State Governments which are not willing or are physically handicapped. For this purpose, voluntary organisations should be constituted and those who can work, should be associated with it so that the people are benefited by this programme.

Unemployment is a major problem in our country. There are about two crores unemployed persons in our country who are in miserable condition. We know about the States like Tripura, Assam and also Congress ruled States. Employment exchanges are there but people do not get employment. I want to suggest that there should be separate Employment Exchanges for Central services so that common man can get employment opportunities. It should not happen that only the welfare of own party workers is kept in mind and nothing is done for the welfare of other people. I was just listening to Shri Choubey and Shri Choudhury who said that during the recent visit of the Prime Minister to four States, he has declared grants to these States which was not in plan.

MR. SPEAKER: Today Mr. Choubey is silent.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: When Prime Minister allocates funds to West Bengal from where that money comes. Before elections, when the Prime Minister was invited he announced a financial assistance of about Rs. 1000/- crores. From where that money came. So many things were said in this regard whereas the Chief Minister of West Bengal visited Delhi and asked the Prime Minister to expedite the payment of said amount. Even then, they speak against the Central Government. Telegraph is their popular paper which says that Congress (I) has its money in Swiss Bank.

[*English*]

State Government snatched away this money.

[*Translation*]

People of opposition parties make a noise here and speak against democratic institutions. These are the people who speak very loudly and do not pay income tax. The people of opposition parties have their money in Swiss Banks. They have their buildings like five star hotels. We will also have to see as to how they have collected such a huge amount as party funds. It appeared in Telegraph that Congress party is corrupt. I want to know from where they have got huge amounts. The Telegraph newspaper is against the Government of India. First, they should reflect their own face because charity begins at home.

In the end I would like to say that Maradona is a promising player. Mrs. Margaret Alva has given him clearance for participation in World Cup Football but the clearance for foreign dollars has not yet been given by the Central Government as a result of which he cannot play here.

[*English*]

On behalf of West Bengal people and on behalf of the people of our country, I would like to request our Prime Minister to please

[Kumari Mamta Banerjee]

clear foreign dollars so that Maradona will be able to come to our country and play football in our State.

[*Translation*]

Today there are about 1,19,000 sick units in our country and about one crore people are jobless. The Government should take over them. The workers are in miserable condition. The Government should change the Industrial Policy. It is true that all the sick units cannot be taken over but Government must watch the interests of the workers. For this purpose, Government should formulate a new industrial policy or devise some new method or start some new plan projects. We have also to ensure that workers are not rendered jobless in the name of modernisation of industries. However, we have full faith in the Prime Minister. Recently it was declared by Prime Minister himself that Defence industries would be set up in the country and other industries would also be set up in rural areas so that we can produce everything in our country. For this, our Prime Minister deserves congratulations. During last two years, he has done commendable work for eradication of poverty and for the welfare of the poor and farmers. The people sitting on the other side should also keep in mind that our country is a poor country and our resources are limited. So first of all we have to concentrate on poverty alleviation programme. I am sorry to say that they have created tumult in the House on the petty issue of Bofors. They have forgotten that India is a country of the poor, the farmers and the workers and first of all we will have to work for removal of poverty from the country, for economic development of the country and have to spread education where there is illiteracy. The opposition does not think about the country. They want to divert the attention of the Government by raising petty outside issues. They have no interest in the farmers and the workers of the country. They have forgotten the real problems of

this country and look towards the communist countries as to what is happening there. They should also understand the policies followed by our leaders, viz.

[*English*]

The nation has no alternative except Congress and the Congress has no alternative except Shri Rajiv Gandhi. You should know this. Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to congratulate the Prime Minister for making some amendments to the original Budget proposals, and the three main amendments the Prime Minister has rightly referred to.

One is withdrawing Section 194 E which would have created tremendous problems for the tax payers and the tax authorities for deducting this at source and refunding it.

The second amendment the Prime Minister has announced is under Section 115J, with this new amendment it will be very much possible for the sick units to be revived.

The third amendment which the Prime Minister announced was about the cement industrial units, the cement manufacturing companies which have been given the incentive or excise relief which has been further extended now, and that is the units which started manufacturing from 1st January 1982 will get the benefit. This has been announced.

Cement is the ideal example how a liberal industrial policy coupled with a simplified procedure of licensing procedures and fiscal incentives can help the country. In 1980-81 we were producing nearly 19 million tonnes of cement. With a liberal licensing policy and a correct fiscal incentives and pricing policy we are producing 40 to 41 million tonnes of cement. We are no more importing cement. This has not

only given the much needed cement for our infrastructure for our country but this has also given six times more revenue than what was collected earlier.

In 1980-81 the Government was collecting only Rs. 137 crores as excise duty from the cement units and companies; now it is collecting Rs. 820 crores from the cement units.

We are in the fourth year of the Seventh Five Year Plan. The biggest problem that we are facing when we are in the fourth year of the Plan is the resources crunch of 1,80,000 crores and the Plan will certainly face more and more resources crunch in the future and the real solution for this problem will be a liberal industrial policy coupled with proper fiscal incentives. Then only we can produce more, we can stop imports, and we can collect more and more tax revenues.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Madhav Reddi, while speaking said that the States are getting less and less resources from the Union Government. I would like to correct him. I would like to give two or three figures, which show that there is a manifold increase in the transfer of resources from the Centre to the States.

I understand that recently the non-Congress (I) Chief Ministers met in New Delhi, and they also demanded it. But I do not see any logic or any reason behind it.

Shri Madhav Reddi also said that when the administered prices are increased in the public sector, or of the public sector undertakings, it should be shared by the States. That is not a tax. That is not a revenue measure. It is only to plug the loopholes of public sector units which were making losses that it was done. So no economist or no person can really suggest that the administered price increase should be shared with the State Governments. The transfer of resources to States in 1981-82 was Rs. 9395 crores, 1983-84 Rs. 13382 crores and in 1986-87 Rs. 21195

crores. The next tax revenue transferred from the Union Government to the States - just for the information of Mr. Madhav Reddi - was in 1981-82 Rs. 4274 crores, 1983-84 Rs. 5246 crores and 1986-87 (revised estimate of the Budget) Rs. 9206 crores. So there is an increase in the transfer of resources from the Centre to the States. 49 paise out of one rupee or 49 per cent of the total tax collected by the Government of India goes to the State Governments. I do not see much reason for the Non-Congress (I) Chief Ministers to make any noise in this respect.

One thing which is really causing concern and which should cause concern to the Government is the balance of payment position. Even though the exports have shown a remarkable increase this year and the export deficit has gone down from Rs. 8000 crores to Rs. 7000 crores, still there is a need that the Government should tighten its belt. I understand that nearly Rs. 28,500 crores worth of foreign debts are there on the Government of India. And we have started paying part of the IMF loan. Very soon when we start paying soft loans like IDA loan, Government will have hard time to generate more and more foreign exchange resources. Even though the foreign exchange reserves are nearly Rs. 7600 crores, what is really heartening is that Rs. 7400 crores come from NRI deposits - Indians who reside abroad. Out of this 55 per cent comes from NRER and 45 per cent comes from FCNR. I would appeal to the Prime Minister to give enough incentives to the NRIs so that this money is not transferred or repatriated, because, at present, all these resources are repatriable. Whenever NRIs want, they can take that money back. The real reason for bringing this money in our country is because of the high rate of interest. For FCNR the rate of interest is 9 per cent and for NRER it is 13 per cent while the rate of interest in Europe and America is very low. It is about 6 or 6 1/4 per cent. So many NRIs are only sending their money here to get higher rate of interest. This must be construed as a contingent liability. I am very sure that the Government will make enough provi-

[Shri Murli Deora]

sions for the coming years in order to see that this money which is sent by the NRIs is not repatriable in the sense that there are incentives for them not to take the money out. They keep the money here. They buy houses or farms. They create productive activities in our country.

I also welcome the Prime Minister's statement on National Housing Board. As you know, the country needs houses whether it is rural areas or urban areas. But the real problem about housing in India is the ill drafted and ill-conceived Urban Land Ceiling Act. The Prime Minister has referred to it in his Budget speech. I request him to see that something is done very quickly. Either repeal part of the Urban Land Ceiling Act or amend it suitably so that it gives incentives to builders and people who want to construct their own houses. I do not know what is the need for having ULC applicable to smaller and medium cities - B and C category cities. For big cities it is O.K. But for at least B and C category cities this should be totally withdrawn.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH (Padrauna): Not at the cost of farmers' welfare.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I am not saying that it should be at the cost of farmers. I am saying that people should be allowed to construct their own houses.

The Prime Minister himself has said that less than 1 per cent of the target under the ULC in 10 years we have achieved. What is the use of having such an Act? What is the use of having such a legislator, which is just not possible to implement. It is better to think about it and it is better to either withdraw or amend this Act.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Finance Bill presented by the Hon. Prime

Minister. Our country has become self-reliant in the field of agriculture but we should keep this thing in mind that we still need to further augment our agricultural production and for this purpose, we will have to pay special attention towards irrigation.

I take this opportunity to say something about Indira Gandhi Canal which is being taken to my constituency and desert areas of Jaisalmer. The construction work of this canal was undertaken in 1958 but it has not yet been completed. To complete this canal, an amount of Rs. 1200 crores more is required. In Seventh Five Year Plan, only Rs. 250 crores have been provided for this project. If work on this canal goes on like this, the canal will not be completed in next 25 years. Therefore, I want that Central Government should give special assistance for this project without which it cannot be completed. For Sutlej Yamuna link canal the Central Government had provided Rs. 126 crores in 1986-87 and in 1987-88 Rs. 67 crores have been provided. Therefore, Central Government should make some provision for construction of this Indira Gandhi Canal and if necessary, financial assistance can be obtained from the World Bank also. So that construction of this canal can be completed at the earliest.

Secondly, I would like to say that security of the nation is of paramount importance. We have made a provision of Rs. 12,500 crores in our budget this year for Defence. Today Pakistan is manufacturing sophisticated weapons and U.S.A. is assisting it. Keeping this in view, if necessary, we should increase Defence Budget to Rs. 15,000 crores. In 1965 and 1971, when Pakistan attacked India, we gave a befitting reply to it. Now similar situation is again being created. Pakistan can attack our country at any time. We should, therefore, be ready to face it and if necessary, we should also be ready to slash the allocations meant for other projects in order to meet defence requirements.

Thirdly, I would like to say something

about Sarkaria Commission. Our opposition colleagues have expressed their views on it. But I have different views on it. We want a strong country and it is only possible if our Central Government is strong. If all funds are given to the States, the centre will become weak and it will not be able to defend the country. Therefore, centre must be financially sound. The Central Government should pay special attention on the conclusions of Sarkaria Commission in this regard. The Centre must be very strong so that there may not be any obstacle in strengthening our national unity and integrity.

Now I come to the question of regional imbalance and Gadgil formula. In Gadgil formula, which is before us, much emphasis has been laid on population factor. There are many states in our country which are backward and very large in area. Among them, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have comparatively a larger area but they are very backward. If backwardness and area are not taken into consideration and special attention is paid on population alone, then the development of these areas will not be possible. It is necessary to make suitable changes in Gadgil formula for the development of these areas. This issue should be discussed in the National Development Council for making suitable changes in this formula so that the backward areas can also come up.

I appreciate the Government's decision in regard to Desert Development Programme which aims at removing regional imbalance. For IRDP and NREP, both developed and underdeveloped States have to contribute 50 per cent amount. I want that Centre should contribute 75 per cent amount in the case of underdeveloped States like Rajasthan and 25 per cent amount should be contributed by the concerned States, then only IRDP, NREP and other poverty alleviation programmes can be implemented. With these words, I support the Finance Bill.

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN (Damoh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome and support the Finance Bill presented by the hon. Finance Minister. In this context, I would

like to point out that as per *Euro Money* magazine, in country risk rating our country ranked 46th in 1985 and now it ranks 28th. It proves that our economy is continuously improving.

In Finance Bill, the Finance Minister has made many amendments, but common people expect some more amendments from him and I hope he will consider them. Many Members have drawn the attention of the Finance Minister towards the exemption limit of Rs. 18,000 in respect of individual incomes and demanded that it should be raised. I hope, it will be given due consideration. It should be raised to atleast Rs. 25,000 as suggested by all the Members.

Secondly, the tax on firms is imposed on an income of Rs. 10,000. In this regard, I would like to say that when individual income upto Rs. 18,000 is exempted from tax, the limit of tax exemption in respect of firms should also be raised to at least Rs. 50,000.

The CDS used to be refunded in the first week of April previously but this year, the Banks have not so far made the payment for unknown reasons. However, they have now started making its payment. I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards it and would like to know the reasons therefor.

Most of the hon. Members have raised the problems of their constituencies. I would also like to draw the attention of the Prime Minister towards my constituency. He has visited my area from Khajuraho to Chhatarpur, Chhatarpur to Damoh and Damoh to Sagar by car and has seen the backwardness of that area. To develop the area, Bundelkhand Development Authority has been constituted but no work has yet been done by this Authority. Therefore, I would particularly like to draw the attention of the Government towards it. There is not even a single irrigation project in Damoh and Panna districts. I would request the hon. Finance Minister that special attention should be paid to complete

[Shri Dal Chander Jain]

Pancham Nagar Irrigation scheme in Damoh and Ken river scheme in Panna district.

We are providing many facilities to the Harijans and Adivasis. But it is not propagated properly. Assistance is provided to crores of people. A lakh of them may say that they have got assistance and hundreds of them may say that they have not got the assistance. The main hurdle in providing assistance is that people have to produce certificate of income and caste etc. from the patwari. It is well known that Patwari is the smallest unit of the administration and Harijans and tribals have to face great difficulty in obtaining certificates from him. Therefore, I feel that a way should be found out to ensure that the poor Harijans and tribals do not find any difficulty in obtaining certificates.

In our area bidis are manufactured in cottage industry. The workers engaged in this industry are unorganised. As these workers do not work permanently at one place, they do not get the benefit of Provident Fund Scheme made applicable by the Government for the workers. To ensure that the workers derive the benefit of Provident Fund Scheme, a plan should be drawn and it should be seen that they get their dues. The funds can be deposited in bank or an insurance policy can be arranged for them to make it possible for them to receive the amount. Otherwise, I think there is no hope that they would get the provident fund amount.

Similarly, there is a provision of paid-holiday for the bidi workers under the Minimum Wages and the Bidi Sigar Act but the State Government and the Bidi factory owners have jointly decided that whether the workers work for one day and whether they get wages daily or weekly, and whatever wages they get, one-twentieth part of their wages should be added to their wages on account of paid holidays. In the same way, whatever the share of the bidi factory owners in the provident fund,

arrangements should be made to make it available to the workers easily at the appropriate time through insurance policy or through bank by depositing it in the same because at present they are facing difficulty in getting provident fund amount.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while speaking on the demands in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture, hon. Minister of State in the Department of Rural Development had stated that the Government is supplying fertilizers to the farmers on subsidised rates. I would like to ask about the F.C.I. Paddy is purchased from the farmers or millers at the rate of Rs. 280 per quintal and the issue price has been fixed at Rs. 3.40. The reasons given for this gap are the increase in the maintenance cost of F.C.I. Subsidy amounting to Rs. 13 crore is given to the farmers on fertilizers. As many as 75 thousand persons are working in the F.C.I. godowns. The subsidy is being given to the farmers to check the prices. It is in fact meant for the consumers and not the farmers. Just now my colleague was saying that the farmer does not want to live on any others' charity. As the fertilizer is an agricultural input, if subsidy on it is withdrawn, the production cost will go up. The farmers are not getting remunerative prices for their produce. It should be increased.

I would like to make some submissions in regard to tobacco also. The prices that the growers are getting for their produce are not sufficient to meet the production cost and transport charges, etc. due to which he is burning tobacco on the streets. Government should give serious thought to it. I would also like to point out that State Governments like the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka Government are giving rice free of cost to the people with a view to win over voters. This is harming the interests of farmers and the economic condition of these States is deteriorating day-by-day. Due to this, the execution of on going irrigation projects, big industries and other development projects has been adversely affected. We have,

therefore, to check it and utilize our income for social welfare and other social activities. If the Telugu Desam Party or the Congress Party reduce the price of some item for the sake of votes, they of course can get votes due to this we are not able to spend as much money as we require on the production. For the sake of social welfare, we should invest enough money on the production.....(Interruptions).

Funds allocated for rural development are not being utilised. The funds being provided to Andhra Pradesh Government for Warangal are not being utilised for the last four years. The Government is providing funds but people are not getting its benefits. Government should look into it. Funds being provided for constructing water tanks are not being utilised. Something should be done in this respect also.

In the end, I would like to say something about Warangal district. I have received a letter from Rajivji in regard to setting up a factory in Warangal. Shri N.T. Rama Rao has also made a recommendation for setting up the factory in Warangal. Earlier, Andhra Pradesh Government proposed to set up the factory at Srikakulam, Karim Nagar, Warangal or Khamam. But now the factory is proposed to be set up at Khamam because the Industry Minister belongs to that place. It has come out in the press. But I have received a letter from Rajivji four days back and Shri N.T. Rama Rao has also made recommendation that this industry should be set up in Warangal. The Expert Committee appointed by the Government to look into the matter has also made recommendation that the industry should be set up at Warangal. We have heard that a file in this regard is lying with the Minister. The Government should not politicise the issue and do the needful. Due to the controversy between Madhya Pradesh and Bihar, the Government with a view to maintain the unity of the country, decided to set up coach factory in Punjab. At that time, the people of Warangal did not launch an agitation. But this time, if this factory is not set up at Warangal, the

people might launch an agitation. I hope, Government will not yield before the political pressure and this factory will be set up in Warangal. I think, the file pertaining to this matter is lying with the Minister. With these words, I conclude.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before speaking on the Finance Bill, I would like to say a few words to my friend. He has demanded a number of things for Warangal. He may write to me and I shall see what can be done. He has also made a complaint against the State Government that they are not spending money. He may write to me in this regard also. We will take up the matter with the State Government

[English]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Budget and the Finance Bill cannot be seen in isolation. They are part of our national policy for economic development and modernisation of the nation. They cannot be viewed in isolation. But they must be seen in broader context of policy objectives and the overall economic strategy. Our economic policy objectives are very clear and they have not changed over many decades. We are looking for a strong self-reliant economy, an economy that is able to meet the people's aspirations to remove poverty, to remove disparities, to safeguard our political independence and to allow us to stand up on equal terms with others in the world. These objectives have been pursued since independence; they continue to be our objectives and they are reflected in the Seventh Plan and the economic policies of this Government.

The Seventh plan has put three basic objectives of food, work and productivity. And it is in these areas that we have given the basic thrust. Agriculture is the bedrock of our economy. It provides a majority of our people with livelihood. It thus must have the highest priority. We must thus have the highest priority for strengthening our agricultural base, for bringing develop-

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ment to rural areas, for giving a fair deal to our farmers. Increase in agricultural output is also a pre-condition for our industrial growth. There can be no rapid growth in industry without satisfactory growth in the agricultural sector.

Sir, this Government has given the highest priority to anti-poverty programmes; the highest allocations ever given have been given this year by us. We have updated the 20-point programme and brought about major structural improvements in the IRDP, the NREP and the RLEGP programmes. We have also started a concurrent evaluation system for evaluating the 20-point programme which is giving us, for the first time, feed back reasonably quickly so that we are able to act on the feed back that we get. We have also been using the surplus foodgrain stocks for anti-poverty programme. The anti-poverty programme together with the education system is the cutting edge against poverty in our country. And it is in these two sectors that we have given the maximum increases in this year's budget.

Industry over the years has shown an impressive progress but much more needs to be done. The pace of industrialisation needs acceleration; also needed is the qualitative change in our industry. The public sector is the leading sector in our industrial effort. It has been the pioneer in bringing new technology to many areas. It has ensured an even spread of industrialisation throughout the country. It has been the key in developing skills in our workers, in our management and developing a technological manpower for the country. Our policy is the total commitment to the strengthening of the public sector to ensure its leading role. There is no question of privatisation of the public sector. But we want to see much better performance in the public sector and we have been working at this for the past two years. A public sector which is not alive and which is not giving the thrust in direction that it is needed to give, cannot be at the

cutting edge of our industrialisation and we must bring it to that point where it is as efficient as any other industry in the country.

We have shown during these years that the public sector can achieve these heights. Certain industries in the public sector are as efficient, if not more efficient, than the private sector in the country. They are as efficient as any public sector anywhere in the world. So, it can be done. The problem is to get it done right across the board in the full gamut of the public sector and this is what we are attempting to do.

We have to see a much higher productivity in the public sector and we must see a greater generation of resources in the public sector for investment and for expansion.

The growth rate of our imports has come down during last year. There was a lot of concern expressed on the foreign trade situation a year ago. We have worked on it and a lot of improvement has taken place. On imports, the fears were unwarranted. During these two years, we have not opened up to any reckless imports. There has been no damage to the domestic economy because of imports. There has been no frittering away of foreign exchange because of imports. There has been no wasteful imports on consumer goods or, highly luxurious items. Imports have been used mainly to strengthen the productive capacity of our industries, to upgrade the technological capability of our industries. They have also been used to strengthen our competitiveness especially in the export sector. Imports have also helped us to modernise, to absorb new technologies. They have helped us in building our capital goods and components, but, at the same time, we have to see that there is no sole dependence on imports. This must be a very key factor and domestic capability and capacity is developed while maintaining a certain quality, a minimum quality, and an efficiency, because the efficiency of the industries in the country is ultimately what

every one in the country pays for. If our industry and our agriculture is inefficient, then that cost is borne by all our people and when that cost is shared, it is the poor who carry the heaviest burden and suffer the most. So, making our industry and agriculture efficient, has to be one of the key aspects of development. In the early years, it was just a question of having enough food. It was just a question having an industry which works. But today we have got over that step and today we must go to the next step which is, making it cost effective so our people can get food and industrial products at reasonable prices. This must be a major thrust now.

Our industry must also look towards exporting more, to earn for our imports because imports, in a sense, are essential and we should not clamp down on imports. But what we should be doing is building a dynamism in our system which gives us the capability of importing what we need to import. It must be a part of making our system more efficient.

Self-reliance has been one of the key factors in our economic development. But self-reliance in today's world cannot mean self-sufficiency in every area. That is not practical and perhaps it is not even desirable. There are certain areas where strategic needs require that we are self-sufficient and we will be self-sufficient. But to have it across the board makes the system very inefficient and again our people pay for it. I was told, sometime ago, that we were importing, we were substituting an imported component which cost just a few dollars and the indigenisation cost was over a thousand rupees. So, this imbalance in indigenisation and building self-sufficiency has to be watched against. It is more efficient to export a few dollars extra worth of stuff to import that component than to indigenise at a very heavy cost. Self-sufficiency does not mean that we must not try to go beyond what we are doing today. We have to keep cutting away at that barrier. What we have to keep in mind is not to get so carried away in that, it becomes totally inefficient and ineffective

in terms of cost. It also means that we must build a certain capability in the critical sectors in our own industry. We have to see, at the same time, that quality is maintained and competitiveness is maintained. Our commitment to self-reliance is exemplified in this budget by the basic focus of the budget and on the measures that we have taken to help the capital goods sector develop and strengthen itself.

Much has been said on foreign investment and I think the hon. Members who have spoken, have been a little misguided by the media that they have been reading. Our policy on foreign investment is very well known. There is no open door policy. The policy is very selective: on whom we allow, in which areas we allow them and on what basis we allow them. We have foreign investment. And so far as the multinationals are concerned, they can contribute to our development but on our terms, and there has been, to the best of my knowledge, no opening up, in any manner, which has allowed multinationals to come in, in a big way, during the last two years. Let that be very clear. The policy that we are following is the policy that started off with Panditji, was carried forward by Indiraji. There were some distortions in an intervening period but we have restored those distortions and we are not deviating from that policy at all.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: You have had enough.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order...

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): During my speech, I gave one concrete example of the Hydro-Electric power Project in Jammu & Kashmir. We have our own capability....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: That is not relevant, Sir.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Though we have our own capability and we can do it, but why do you give the contract to a French Company?....(Interruptions) Self-reliance is being attacked everytime...

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): It is a new interpretation to self-reliance...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.. Mr. Saifuddin, you have not got my permission...

(*Interruptions*) **

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Who distorted it?....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Some friends of yours. Close neighbours...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): Let him enlighten the distortions...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Let him enlighten on the distortions. Does he know what the distortions were?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jaipal Reddy, I am not allowing you... Why are you doing this?

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Once the people of India have answered the distortions, I do not need to answer for those distortions.

** *Not recorded.*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Don't indulge in such cheap jibes...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down...

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: What I was saying was - let me repeat - that this policy on foreign investment has stood the test of time. We will continue with this policy. There is no intention of drifting or shifting from this policy.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: He has not replied to my question.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Now, is he not shifting?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: He is only drifting.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Drifting and shifting.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, the current state of the economy is good. Our policies have yielded good results. On the annual basis economy is in good shape. The prices, the wholesale prices, have come down in March by 0.3 per cent. The wholesale price index is down, below five per cent. The consumer price index also has come down in January and February. The inflation rate...

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: You do not buy oil... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: It is upto you to listen or not to listen. I am saying for the year as a whole.

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: It is seasonal

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, they forget what they were arguing last year when we were saying, "When it is seasonal, it goes up". They have forgotten. This is the season when it goes up, not the season when it comes down.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: It goes up and comes down. No stability.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: The wholesale prices in March have come down by 0.3 per cent. The wholesale price index on 18-4-1987 was below five per cent, the annual rate. The consumer price index has come down in January and February. The inflation rate has come down from 9.2 per cent in December to 8.4 in February. The trends are definitely very positive. In agriculture we have done well, despite poor rainfall. Although rains were much more unfavourable than in the previous year, our food production this year is going to be more than that of the previous year. This shows the productive potential of our agriculture and that it is expanding.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: What about production of cereals?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Our industries from April to December grew by seven per cent. The infrastructure performance has been very good. The trade deficit has come down very substantially from the previous year. Much of it is because oil prices have softened, but a very great part of it is also because sugar, fertiliser and edible oil imports have been greatly reduced. And this has been due to positive policies of the Government. Our export performance also has been very good. Overall, the Seventh plan has started off very well. Given the 1987 budget provision, in the first three years, we have covered 63 per cent of the Central outlay for the plan, and this is in spite of the resource constraints that every one is

aware of. Our policies have worked well. Our economy is poised for another year of healthy growth.

I will now turn to some general points and some specific points raised by the Members.

Some Members raised the question of Centre-State relations and how much money we are spending and how much money the States are spending. Now, I myself am a little confused because, to me, development is an exercise which has to be done both by the Centre and by the States. There is no division of responsibility here. So, the arguments, to me, are totally facetious. We are looking at a total development in a State and in the country and it cannot be divided up into - this part of development belongs to the State and you must give us more for this part or this part belongs to the Centre and we must keep more for the Centre. It has to be divided in a manner where the maximum benefit flows to the nation. While saying that, I would also like to point out that, during these years, we have given much more to the States than has, perhaps, ever been given before. The total resources transferred in 1984-85 were Rs. 14,700 crores compared with the total resources transferred in 1986-87, Rs. 23,250 crores.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: What is the percentage?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I haven't got a calculator. But 23000 is almost double of 14000. Almost all this buoyancy has come in tax collections and most of them have been transferred to the States. Like I said, there cannot be a division of Centre and States and I would also like to point out here that the Centre is being forced to take more and more of the responsibilities that have traditionally been those of the States because we feel that the States are not delivering on that.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: What are they?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Why do you feel guilty? We have more Congress States than Opposition States. I am talking about all States.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He will come to that. He has just started it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: You take your seat first, then I shall tell you.
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You take your seat Mr. Chowdhary, he is telling. He will tell.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why do not you sit?

[*English*]

This is not the way.

[*Translation*]

He is telling, he is coming to that... why do not you listen?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: They just lose patience.

[*English*]

We have found...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: He says he is confused.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You are one of the intelligent members; you take your seat and keep quite, Sir.

[*English*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, because we have felt that the commitment of the States to programmes such as Anti-Poverty and programmes such as Education have not been adequate. Not only outlays but the way those outlays have been utilised, the quality of the work that has been done has not been up to the standard. That is why we have started these Anti-Poverty programme from the Centre. That is why, we are having to look into Education in such a big way now. And what is really happening is, slowly we are finding that the major responsibility for development is passing directly to the Centre and the States are not willing to take that responsibility.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Question.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Be more specific.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I have said specific Anti-Poverty. You use 28% of the Anti-Poverty programme in West Bengal.

What is your commitment?
(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You take your seat Mr. Chowdhary. Would not you sit...
(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Education is the same. Because Education is being totally distorted for political ends in some States. What are we talking about?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Very wrong statement.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, I am not making any aspersion on any State.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: You have to clarify.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I will clarify. You sit down. I will clarify.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You sit down.

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: You clarify why it has happened, how it has happened?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I have mentioned two areas where the Centre has had to come in, in a very big way. Rs. 3,000 crores this year, almost Rs. 3,000 crores is committed to Anti-Poverty and Education which is not the Centre's responsibility in the original thinking of our economic planning. Now we have had to step in by almost Rs. 3,000 crores because these programmes were not being run the way we thought they should have been run. (*Interruptions*).

What this really means is that with this extra expenditure of Rs. 3,000 crores, with the transfer of funds to the States, almost Rs. 23,250 crores, what we have seen is that the basic infrastructure is not getting the type of investment that it requires in the developing economy. This is not something... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: From where the States will get money?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: You first listen, Basudebji. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Where does the Centre gets money from? It is all from the States.

[*English*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: When the Centre spends money on infrastructure who do we spend it for? Do we use it up here sitting in Parliament? When we put up power stations, where does that go?

16.00 hrs.

When we open up big industries, where does that go? This money is spent for the States and spent for the people. It is not something that we are pocketing in the Central Government and keeping it here. What we have to look at is the balanced policy of development. Just keeping on shouting "more money to the States, more money to the States" is not the answer for development. Because when we come down to the basics, the States come back to us for money. They come back to us for infrastructure. The States have other preferences, other biases, before putting their money into the basic infrastructure.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY There are no funds.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Rs. 23,000 crore have recently been transferred to the States.

[*English*]

So, what we have to understand here—and I could have understood this argument of more money transfer to the States coming in the Rajya Sabha because that is the Council of States! But this House should have a broader perspective looking at the total development of the country.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He said it in a lighter mood.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, what we need is a very... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: You made a point and you have to clarify it.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I have just clarified it. (*Interruptions*). What have I not clarified?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Politicising education.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Politicising education is, taking over the governing councils of universities, interfering in the functioning of the universities...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: What are you talking?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I am not talking of Bengal, why are you getting up like that? I don't know, perhaps others are doing it also, not only Bengal...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: have never talked about Bengal.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You take your seat. If you continue to behave like this, it will not be good.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Did I talk about Bengal, Sir? He must explain.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Now you sit down. *(Interruptions)*. Will you sit or not?

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: You come to my Chamber, I will tell you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You always create trouble, this is not good on your part.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Who creates trouble?

MR. SPEAKER: It is you. This is not good.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Why did he say that I am speaking about Bengal?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please keep quiet, Mr. Choubey, you are an elderly person.

[English]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I had not referred to any particular State. There are Members here from every State and I am sure that the individual Members know precisely what is happening in their States and I don't need to amplify that here.

What we need looking at the Centre-State finances is the fundamental change in the way of working. We have to see that there is a shift on the focus from financial outlays and financial measurements of work done to something more specific that relates to efficiency, productivity which will allow us to achieve similar targets with lower outlays. That has to be what development is all about. If the cost per unit of development is not going to reduce as we develop, then we are going down the wrong way. So we have to have a total look at this. Modernisation, technology, ultimately only mean that you should be getting more for having spent less, you should be getting more results for a lower investment. That is what it is all about. And unless we look at it in that way and not only in terms of total financial outlays—and are we getting so much, and are you getting so much, are we spending so much and are you spending so much—is not going to give us results. I am not trying to argue that we should get more or your State should get less. But we must look at this in a very mature manner to see that it ultimately goes to the maximum benefit of the nation. It must be balanced between investment which gives production, investment which gives returns and investment which goes as a direct help to certain sections of our

people who are too weak, too poor, too discriminated against to be able to do without that help. But if we unbalance that then in a very short period we will not have enough to give to the people whom we need to give. So that balance must be maintained. We must maintain a total balance in development and this can only be done if we look at these things objectively and not just as empires which we are trying to build on any side and I, hope, we will be able to do this. Also we have to see that there is full protection for the revenue inflows, a vigilant and firm hand is kept in enforcing the tax laws and there is no tolerance of tax evasion in any way.

Balance of payments was raised by certain Members and I am glad they have drawn our attention to it although our attention had been drawn to it long before the Members drew our attention to it. It is an area of concern and it has been identified so in the Seventh Plan right from the early stages. We have taken corrective steps and we have got good results.

Already like I said trade deficit has come down. Yes, oil prices have softened but it is also because of the action that we have taken. Sugar, fertilisers and edible oil imports have been reduced because of increased domestic production. Last year we set-up a Cabinet Committee on exports which has been going into how to increase our exports and I would like to inform the House that we have now got the full figures for 1986-87 and the exports have exceeded the targets. We have got a 20 per cent increase in exports during this year—full 20 per cent. The earlier figure was 17 per cent. Now the figure for whole year is 20 per cent. This has come about because we have taken positive steps.

Last year we could have faced the situation in a defensive manner. Last year, approximately same time of the year we had a problem when imports were high and exports were low. We could have clamped down like many Members were suggesting and saying, clamp down on imports very hard but we took a more prag-

matic view. We said, yes, we will control the imports, keep them under certain limits but no drastic cut in imports. We will, in fact, be aggressive on the export front and we will see that we will earn money for the imports that we need and require because that is how we will go about. Just by shutting down and closing shop you cannot develop and you cannot progress and you cannot become stronger. We took a positive step to increase the exports. We have increased the exports and I have no doubt that we will be able to maintain this trend in the coming years also.

Some points have been raised about the agricultural exports. We will encourage agricultural exports. We are looking into that. It is part of our comprehensive policy and it is very much linked to our food processing programmes that we have been given because without that it will be difficult to export from the agricultural sector but more than that we have also come into a situation where new markets must be opened to our farmers and our agriculturists. Our own markets are getting saturated to quite a degree. We must open out these foreign markets to our farmers so that our farmers are not held back by domestic consumption constraint.

A number of steps have been taken for exports. They include cash compensatory support, withdrawal of export duties, special efforts for value added items such as packaged tea and tea bags and a three year export policy for cotton. The budgetary support in the 1986-87 for agricultural products export has also been increased substantially. Several Members have raised the question of industrial sickness. This is a problem and the long-term answer is modernisation of our industries and a continuous modernisation of our industries. And it is looking to this end that we have targeted certain industries, specific industries, and tried to re-do all the controls and taxes that apply to them. We started with the cement industry. It has

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given us good results. We have now set up Modernisation Funds for the textiles, and jute industries. IDBI is bringing out special schemes for upgrading technology and in selected capital goods industries, we are looking at industries industry-wise. And, we will bring about modernisation which will reduce sickness. And in the meantime, we have to see how sickness can be controlled. We have already set up the Board of Industrial Finance and Reconstruction which is looking at industries and monitoring industries. As soon as the losses equal 50 per cent of the capital plus reserves, the managements seek a fresh mandate from their shareholders. And if losses drop to 100 per cent of the capital and reserves, then they will step in directly for rehabilitation and merger or whatever else they feel, is required at that time.

¹ What is important is that we cannot continue to rely on intravenous injection to alleviate the sickness and ultimately pass the full burden of that sickness on to the public sector. If we are committed to a public sector, we must also be committed to an efficient and good public sector. And we cannot get a good efficient public sector if the public sector is over-burdened by taking over sick industries.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sick industries are all in the private sector.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: By taking over, said. By definition, it is not sick once it is in the public sector because we keep injecting it. So, by intravenous feed, we keep it alive. But something has to be thought up about this because otherwise if we are not careful, all our new investment in public sector will go into keeping sick industries alive by taking them up in public sector. We will end up with a totally sick public sector that is a burden on the nation and that will then ensure at some point—where the breaking point will come—that the policy will have to be changed and public sector will have to be given up and we will have to shift to a policy which we do not like. If

we have to stay on our road of independence today, we need a public sector. And if we need a public sector, we need a public sector that works for the country, not a public sector that is a burden upon the country.

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: What steps do you propose to remove unemployment?

[English]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, more specific points were raised—many in the House, many outside the House. We have taken them into consideration and taken them into account in the official amendments that are being proposed. They enjoy a broad support of all sections. There is one additional concession that I would like to announce. And that is customs duty on dials and cases for quartz, analog watches was increased from 70 per cent to 145 per cent in the budget to give support to domestic parts manufacturers. Watchmakers have represented that this is too steep. Keeping in mind the interests of both watch-makers and parts manufacturers, the duty is being reduced to 100 per cent.

Some members have raised the question of... (Interruptions)...It would perhaps help the Hon'ble Members to stick to the time-limit that you, Sir, from the Chair propose when they speak.

Sir, many Members have spoken of raising the exemption limit from the current Rs. 18,000. I would like to comment on this. I have made my views very clear on earlier occasions and I have not changed my views at all. Sir, the exemption limit that we have in India, when seen on the basis of per capita income of the nation, is already amongst the highest in the world. So, when you are asking me to raise this limit, you are asking me not to help the average person in the country, you are asking me to help those few who already have, or are very well off and it is not the right thing.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: We are not asking.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I did not say you are. I said, some Members are. On your own benches you can decide who are.

Let me explain a bit. Since the salaried taxpayer is exempted up to Rs. 18000, a standard deduction of Rs. 10000 is allowed on top of that and with provident fund and other deductions, you can get Rs. 6000 more. So, you can end up with a salary earning of Rs. 34000 without paying any tax. If this Rs. 18000 is raised to Rs. 25000, we will lose approximately Rs. 400 crores.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: States will lose.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Eightyfive per cent you will lose.

When you come asking for your railway lines, bridges, or factories, then we will have to....

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR (Siwan): Just a minute. When you raised it from Rs. 13000 to Rs. 18000, the previous Finance Minister told me that by raising it, he had gained more revenue from the people. Will it not be a test case to raise it further?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: You have to assess from what point to what point it is to be raised. To follow the hon. Member's logic still further, if we totally remove it, then perhaps we will gain even more. Obviously, there is a measure that has to be applied and when we raised it from Rs. 15000 to Rs. 18000, the measure was that Rs. 15000 was now cutting in very close because our poverty line is now coming up to Rs. 6000 or Rs. 7000. So, it was in relation to that. Our exemption limit today is a full twelve times our *per capita* income. So only those people who are earning twelve times the average *per capita* income are starting to pay tax at the lowest slab and I do not think, this Government would be fulfilling its objectives if we reduce this in any way.

Some hon. Members had asked for the removal of the minimum corporate tax. This is a good tax and I think, there must be a minimum corporate tax and Corporations that are making money should contribute to the development of the nation. We have indicated a modification in the proposal because we thought that there were certain shortcomings in the original proposal that we had put, which were causing problems to some sections and we have removed that. The set off that we have given for unabsorbed depreciation and past losses will solve the genuine problems of the new projects and the sick companies and the minimum tax is only fifteen per cent of the adjusted book profit. So, it is a very very low amount and it is only now after we have given the deduction of unabsorbed depreciation or past business losses whichever is lower. It will only apply to those who can afford to pay. It is a very soft item now and I think we will...

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Why so?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I believe, it is the first time I am hearing him.

We have also started an investment deposit scheme. Some Members have wanted to reintroduce the investment allowance. We feel that the new scheme is better. We have given a careful consideration. A lot of discussion has taken place and we feel that the new scheme is better; it will help modernization, it will be fair to less capital intensive industries, it will benefit the seasonal industries. And it will make it easier to set apart profits from a good year for investment in future.

The question of double taxation of firms was raised. It is under consideration and it will be reflected in the Comprehensive Amendment Bill.

Some members have spoken of the delay and the problems that the courts are causing in the collection of tax revenues. A new law is being formulated which will prevent excessive recourse to courts and will

[Shri Rajiv Gandhi]

not allow postponement of tax payments. It is under consideration and again, it will be reflected in the Comprehensive Tax Amendment Bill.

Some members raised the question of the extension of exemption in Ladakh beyond 31.3.1989. This will be considered in due course.

The question of loans and advances to shareholders has been raised. We have already looked at this and we have limited it to loans and advances to shareholders holding less than 10 per cent of the shares. We will watch this and see how it functions. If there are problems, we will modify this to see that it does not become a loophole.

One member mentioned the cost of collection. I believe he said that the one-seventh was charged to the corporate tax, but six-sevenths were charged to income tax and added that as income tax is part of the States, we are being unfair in doing this. I would like to clarify that we are not being at all unfair. What we are doing is charging that part which is related to income tax to income tax and roughly that part which is related to corporate tax to corporate tax. And you must remember that the cost of collection is based on assessment and the actual collection. Out of approximately 50 lakh assesseees, only one lakh are in the corporate sector. 49 lakhs approximately are in the income tax sector. So, this division of burden is based on the cost of collection, on what it actually is.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: What is the cost of collection?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I do not have the figure here.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: It should be pro rata. According to the incomes of the corporate sector and income tax, you change it.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: No. Cost is not according to the income. The cost is according to the cost, by definition.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: If you have a hundred people and one person is paying you Rs. 20 lakhs and the other 99 pay you only Rs. 500 in the year, it does not mean that the cost of collection for that one is in proportion to the Rs. 100 lakhs versus a few thousand. The Cost of collection is the cost involved actually in getting access to, processing, going through the records and all that, of millions of people. It does not reflect the....

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: But the taxes of millions of people are paid at the source.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I think we are going into unnecessary discussion and I have not yielded the floor.

If the States agree, then we could start a discussion on reducing the cost of collection on income tax by reducing the amount that the States get, and if we reduce the proportion, we will reduce the billing also. That won't be a problem.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Yes, certainly you can start it.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Yes. We can have that and I am sure the next Finance Commission will be looking into it.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Millions of people pay taxes at source.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I conclude by saying that I believe that I have covered most of the points that have been raised. I thank the members for the valuable suggestion that they have given. We have included many suggestions in the amendments. Those that we have not, we will keep in mind and when the appropriate time comes, we will see if we can use them. Thank you very much.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1987-88, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we will take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 (Income Tax)

Amendment made:

Page 2, in line 24, omit, "194E".(2)

(Shri Rajiv Gandhi)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Amendment of Section 2)

Amendment made:

Page 4, for lines 24 to 27, substitute—

- (i) in sub-clause (e), for the words "by way of advance or loan to a shareholder, being a person who has a substantial interest in the company.", the words, figures, letters and brackets "made after the 31st day of May, 1987, by way of advance or loan to a shareholder, being a person who is the beneficial owner of shares (not being shares entitled to a fixed rate of dividend whether with or without a right to participate in profits) holding not less than ten per cent, of the voting power, or to any concern in which such

shareholder is a member or a partner and in which he has a substantial interest (hereafter in this clause referred to as the said concern)" shall be substituted".
(3)

(Shri Rajiv Gandhi)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 4 to 6, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 4 to 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 7—(Amendment of Section 32 A B)

Amendment made:

Page 7, in lines 38 and 39, for "liabilities, contingencies or commitments;", substitute "liabilities, other than ascertained liabilities;" (4)

(Shri Rajiv Gandhi)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 8 to 12 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 8 to 12 were added to the Bill.

Clause 13—(Amendment of Section 45)

Amendment made:

Page 9, in line 42, for "54E, 54F, 54G and 54H" substitute "54E, 54F and 54G". (5)

(Shri Rajiv Gandhi)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 13, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 14 to 17, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 14 to 17 were added to the Bill.

Clause 18—(Amendment of Section 53)

Amendment made:

Page 12, in lines 19 and 20, for "54 F, 54 G and 54H", substitute "54F and 54G". (6)

(Shri Rajiv Gandhi)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 18, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 19 to 23, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 19 to 23 were added to the Bill.

Clause 24—(Insertion of new sections 54 G and 54 H)

Amendments made:

Page 15, in line 38, for "following sections", substitute "following section." (7)

Page 15, in line 41, for "long-term capital asset", substitute "capital asset". (8)

Page 17, omit lines 5 to 8. (9)

(Shri Rajiv Gandhi)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 24, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 24, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 25 to 42 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 25 to 42 were added to the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 43—(Insertion of new Chapter XHB)

Amendments made:

Page 22, in lines 38 and 39, for "liabilities, contingencies or commitments", substitute "liabilities, other than ascertained liabilities". (10)

Page 22, in line 40, for "loss", substitute "losses". (11)

Page 23, for lines 4 to 7, substitute-

- (i) the amount withdrawn from reserves or provisions, if any, such amount is credited to the profit and loss account; or
- (ii) the amount of income to which any of the provisions of Chapter III applies, if any, such amount is credited to the profit and loss account; or
- (iii) the amount of the loss or the amount of depreciation which would be required to be set off against the profit of the relevant previous year as if the provisions of clause (b) of the first proviso to sub-section (1) of section 205 of the Companies Act, 1956, are applicable." (12)

(Shri Rajiv Gandhi)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 43, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 43, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 44 to 48 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 44 to 48 were added to the Bill."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 49 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 50 and 51 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 50 and 51 were added to the Bill.

Clause 52-(Amendment of Section 197)

Amendments made:

Page 26, in line 15, omit "(i)". (13)

Page 26, omit lines 19 and 20. (14)

(Shri Brahma Dutt)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 52, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 52, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 53 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was negatived

Clause 54-(Amendment of Section 199)

Amendment made:

- 52. In section 199 of the Income-tax Act, for the words "made for the immediately following assessment year under this Act", the words "made under this Act for the assessment year for which such income is assessable" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987." (15)

(Shri Brahma Dutt)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 54, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 54, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 55-(Amendment of Section 202)

Amendment made:

Page 26, for lines 37 to 40, substitute—

- ‘53. In section 202 of the Income-tax Act, for the the words “levy tax”, the words “recover tax” shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987.’ (16)

(Shri Brahma Dutt)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That Clause 55, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 55, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That Clause 56 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 56 was added to the Bill.

Clause 57-(Insertion of new section 203 A.)

Amendment made:

Page 27, in line 9, omit “section 194 E”.

(17)

(Shri Rajiv Gandhi)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That Clause 57, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 57, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That Clauses 58 to 100 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 58 to 100 were added to the Bill.

Clause 101-(Definitions)

Amendment made:

Page 39, for lines 11 to 13, substitute—

- (c) “foreign currency” means any currency other than Indian currency;
- (d) “foreign exchange” means foreign currency and includes—
- (i) all deposits, credits and balances payable in any foreign currency, and any drafts, traveller’s cheques, letters of credit and bills of exchange, expressed or drawn in Indian currency but payable in any foreign currency;
- (ii) any instrument payable, at the option of the drawee or holder thereof or any other party thereto, either in Indian currency or in foreign currency or partly in one and partly in the other;.” (29)

(Shri Brahma Dutt)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That Clause 101, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 101, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That Clauses 102 and 103 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 102 and 103 were added to the Bill.

Clause 104-(Penalties)

Amendments made:

Page 39, after line 36, insert-

- (2) Every authorised dealer or money

changer who fails to collect the tax leviable under this Chapter, or after collecting such tax fails to pay the tax to the credit of the Central Government under sub-section (2) of section 100, shall, in addition to the payment of the tax, if any, so collected, be liable to pay a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of the tax he would have collected or, as the case may be, twice the amount of the tax collected but not paid to the credit of the Central Government.

- (3) No penalty shall be leviable under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), if the authority specified under sub-section (4), for reasons to be recorded in writing, waives the amount of penalty so payable." (30)

Page 39, in line 37, for "(2) Any penalty" substitute—

"(4) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), any penalty".
(31)

(Shri Brahma Dutt)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 104, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 104, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 105 and 106 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 105 and 106 were added to the Bill.

Clause 107-(Rules and Notifications to be laid before Parliament)

Amendment made:

Page 40, in line 18, for "section 103",

substitute "section 101". (18)

(Shri Brahma Dutt)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 107, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 107, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 108 and 109 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 108 and 109 were added to the Bill.

First Schedule

Amendments made:

Page 43, in line 11, omit "194E" (19)

Page 43, omit lines 34 to 42 [sub-items (a) (vi) and (a) (vii)]. (20)

Page 43, in line 43, for "(viii)", substitute "(vi)". (21)

Page 44, omit lines 7 to 28 [sub-items (b) (i) (C) and (b) (i) (D)]. (22)

Page 44, in line 29, for "(E)" substitute "(C)". (23)

Page 44, omit lines 40 to 47 [sub-items (b) (ii) (B) (1)]. (24)

Page 45, omit lines 2 to 15 [sub-items (b) (ii) (B) (2) and (b) (ii) (c)]. (25)

Page 45, in line 16, for "(D)", substitute "(B)". (26)

Page 45, omit lines 28 to 40 [sub-items (a) (ii) to (a) (vii)]. (27)

Page 45, in line 41, for "(viii)", substitute "(ii)". (28)

(Shri Brahma Dutt)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That First Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

First Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill. Second Schedule, Third Schedule and Fourth Schedules were added to the Bill.

Clause 1-(Short Title and Commencement)

Amendment made:

Page 1, in line 5,—

for "2 to 93" substitute "2 to 91" (1)

(Shri Brahma Dutt)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is.

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula and Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.40 hrs.

CINE-WORKERS WELFARE FUND (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri P.A. Sangma, on the 20th March, 1987, namely:—

"That the Bill to amend the Cine-Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981, be taken into consideration."

Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav. He is not present.

Shri Dal Chander Jain.

16.41 hrs.

[*MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Jain also is not here. The hon. Minister may reply.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in this debate. It is a very small Bill, the Cine-Workers Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1987.

As the House is aware, this Bill also was passed and intended to be administered by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and it was recently only in April last year, that it was transferred to us and since then we have tried to take some steps.

16.44 hrs.

[*SHRI SHARAD DIGHE in the Chair*]

There are only two or three points which have been raised during the time of the debate: That the amount of money which is available for the welfare of the cine workers under the present Act is very small because the cess that we impose is very

small. As it is, we impose a cess of Rs. 1,000 for each film and the hon. Members have expressed that this needs to be increased.

I will have consultations with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and I also feel that the cess that we are imposing at the rate of Rs. 1000 is small and it needs to be increased.

Some Members wanted to know the amount of money that is available at the moment. From the collection of cess we have only Rs. 22.41 lakhs at the moment but as the hon. Members are aware, from the profits of the Gandhi film we have about Rs. 103 lakhs. So, at the moment the amount available is—from the cess and also from the profits of the Gandhi film—Rs. 125.41 lakhs, and this money will be transferred to the Ministry of Labour after this Budget but before the money was available with us; whatever facilities were available with the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, all these different welfare funds we have already started extending the same benefits to them; the hospitals and dispensaries which are available under the various welfare funds have also been notified and we have already issued and as the House knows all these facilities should be extended to the cine-workers also.

We have also started taking other steps. We are in the process of appointing a Central Advisory Council for this.

Since the scope of the Bill is very limited, just to increase the level upto Rs. 1600 a month and since the hon. Members have raised only these two limited points, I would once again thank the hon. Members for supporting the Bill.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): How do the cinema workers who are spread over in various States, get the money? What is the modus operandi on the part of the Labour Department to see that the money reaches the cinema workers? An 11-member committee was going to be formed. How will you include

labour representatives in it? Do you want to include the representatives of Central Labour Organisations in this?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Are you going to declare film industry as industry within the meaning of Industrial Disputes Act? Please throw some light on this.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: That is not within my power. This Act applies to the cinema workers who are earning at the moment Rs. 1000 a month. We are extending it to Rs. 1600/- per month. And for lumpsum from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 8000 we are extending.

About the question of identification, we have Labour Commissioners under different Welfare Acts. We have notified those Labour Commissioners as Welfare Commissioners for this purpose. It will be their duty to identify cinema workers and issue them identity cards. Since the issue of identity cards by the Labour Commissioners is not an easy job, we have a tripartite advisory council. They have a confederation of cinema workers. This confederation has undertaken in that meeting to identify the workers and help the Welfare Commissioners for the purpose of issuing identity cards. Once the identity cards are issued, then there will be no problem of giving benefits to the actual cinema workers.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Since the Act was passed in 1981 how many Welfare Commissioners are there in the country-Statewise? Since you have come with this amendment, I want to know whether any cinema worker has yet been identified or not? If not, why not?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: It is true that the Act was passed in 1981, but this was transferred to us only on 1st April, 1986. I come into the picture from that date. From that date onwards we have been trying to take a number of steps. Some cinema workers have already been identified. I do not have the exact number here with me at hand.

[Shri P.A. Sangma]

But they have been identified. In fact, from the funds available with us we have given scholarships to children of the cinema worker worth about a lakh of rupees. So, the identification and the issue of cards is going on. But since it is only one year, nothing much has been achieved. We have had only two meetings but after the amendment of this Bill we propose to call another meeting, either in southern region or in Western region, I do not know. We have not decided the venue. We want to discuss everything how it can be done.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOURAY: Why don't you kindly issue a booklet from your Department in this regard and have it distributed to the cinema houses?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a suggestion.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: We are taking some steps.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Cine-Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, Enacting For-

mula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.53 hrs.

GOVERNORS (EMOLUMENTS, ALLOCANCES AND PRIVILEGES) AMENDMENT BILL

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we go to the next item—Shri Buta Singh to move that the Bill to amend the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982, be taken into consideration.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: (S. BUTA SINGH): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982, be taken into consideration."

As you know, Sir, Article 158(3) of the Constitution of India lays down that "the Governor shall be entitled without payment of rent to the use of his official residences and shall be also entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament by law and, until provision in that behalf is so

made, such emoluments, allowances and privileges as are specified in the Second Schedule". The Second Schedule prescribes a salary of Rs. 5,500 per month for the Governor. To regulate the emoluments, allowances and privileges of the Governors, an Act, namely, the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982 was enacted. This Act has now been brought into force with effect from April 1, 1987.

Section (3) of the said Act prescribes the same emoluments for the Governors as specified in the Constitution, that is, Rs. 5,500 per month. Consequent on the revision of salary and allowances of the President, Vice-President, Ministers, Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Members of Parliament, etc. in December 1985, the question of revision of salary of various Constitutional statutory authorities, including the Governors, had been under consideration of the Government. The salary of the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts has also been revised by virtue of the Constitution Fifty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1986 and the effective date has been fixed from 1st April, 1986. It would, therefore, be appropriate to enhance the emoluments of the Governors of the States from the said date, that is, April 1, 1986. Accordingly, it is proposed that the emoluments of the Governors of the States may be enhanced from Rs. 5,500 per mensem to Rs. 11,000 per month with effect from April 1, 1986. The Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Bill, 1987 has been finalised in consultation with the Ministry of Law, as introduced in Lok Sabha on 24.4.1987.

The Bill, when enacted, will involve an additional recurring expenditure of Rs. 11,88,000 per annum only which will, however, be charged on the Consolidated Fund of the respective States. With these few remarks, I commend to the House that the Bill be passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Gov-

ernors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982, be taken into consideration."

Shri N. Venkata Ratnam.

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM (Tenali): I oppose the Bill. Not that I oppose the amount that is being spent but I oppose the very institution of the Governor.

This Governorship has been created from the East India Company days—from 1770 onwards—that is taking shape. From time to time the Governors are there. Governor-Generals are there. Afterwards, on our becoming a Republic, it has not been disturbed. It is there. The main intention is that our institution being a federation, that is intended to be a link between the Centre and the State. But how far that has been a link. We have to see this. That has ceased to be a link. The Governor post or the institution has become an agent of the Centre. I may say, it is itself an agent. It is a political agent of the Centre and the Governor's institution is being used by the Centre as against the State from time to time. Instead of the honour that is to be given to it, it has become virtually a servant of the Centre. The institution is dancing to the political tune of the Centre and whoever is a bit independent, he is being punished in an awful, sorrowful way. Take the example of S/Shri Tapase, Ananthasayanam Ayyangar. They failed to be the tool of the Centre. They were either disgracefully removed or their term was not extended. This is how this institution is being used by the Centre.

That was not the intention at the time of the framing of the Constitution. In order to maintain the character of the Federation, that has to be used as a link. That is the concept. The appointment of the Governor or the removal of the Governor has nothing to do with the intention of the State. The Governor is a representative of the Centre and the State. When the Governor is appointed, the opinion of the State is not taken. Even if the State is opposed to the conduct of the Governor, that is not being

[Shri N. Venkata Ratnam]

looked into by the Centre. The intention is how to safeguard the interests of the State. In democracy the people's interests must be protected. The duty of the Governor is, if the States fail to look after the welfare of the people, the Governor has to intervene and report to the Centre and proper action is to be taken. But that is not being done at all.

From the days of Mr. Padmanabhan in Kerala, what has been done, all of us know. In order to remove the Government, no less a person, a very great in our estimate was sent to give the report. The report is given on which Governor had recommended for abolition and the Government was removed. This is how a laudable institution is being used by the Centre. Something should be done to preserve the integrity or the honour of the institution. Many of the provisions of the Constitution would be amended also and that will also be taken into consideration.

The States are not in a happy position financially because the Centre is not coming to the assistance of the State in financial matters. They take their own time. That States are made to spend crores and lakhs of rupees on maintenance of their premises. It is purely purposeless, benefitless, I must say a useless institution. It has become merely purely a decorative post.

17.00 hrs.

It is being used by the Centre as its agent. So, Sir, the very concept of the Governor's post and the institution of the Governor is not at all necessary for the State and the State is being made to spend crores and crores of rupees and that amount can be spent for some other useful purposes. Our Hon. Prime Minister was telling "we have been giving much importance for the welfare of the poor". So, that amount can be spent for the welfare of the poor people. Why should we spend money for ornamental, decorative and useless

posts of Governors. This post has also become a rehabilitation Centre for politically defeated persons. Our experience is there. The talk goes on like this that instead of winning a seat against the Opposition, it is better to get defeated from the Treasury Benches. There are so many examples. Those who are defeated in different States and also in our State, are being made Governors. It is a very honourable post which is given to them. So, it has become a talk of the people that it is better to get defeated from the Treasury Benches than winning the election against an Opposition Member. It has become quite true. So, Sir, I would like to submit that we are trying to see that so much money is spent in proper way, not misused or mis-spent. As far as this institution is concerned, it is purely an unnecessary expenditure. Crores and crores of rupees are spent for the institution of the Governor. We expected it to be a non-political post, but it has become purely a political post and I know their conduct also. 1984 is the worst year in the history of this institution. I may say that Andhra Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir are the worst affected so far as the institution of Governors is concerned. I may say that in 1984 the conduct of two governors was a disgrace to the very position of the office of Governor and it is a policy matter whether to continue this institution or not for which an amendment to the relevant Article of the Constitution should be made. We are now keeping this institution. But so long as the institution is continuing, we have to give honour and respect the institution. But at the same time it must be kept open to all.

So, my first suggestion that was given was that the Governor must be a person with public fame, well qualified, a man of good conduct and character. Such a person must be chosen as Governor. But that is not being done now. If you want to appease a person, you are dumping him as a Governor. But it is an important post and it should not be treated like that. That is not the idea of the Constitution. So, Sir, I would like to submit that if you want to continue the post of Governor, let us have

a proper perception, let us have good Governors and let us have a qualified and popular person as Governor and I have no objection to your spending money for this institution. But because the institution is misused and mis-guided and used for political purposes this institution has lost its value and unless you repair this institution, all the money that you spend on this institution is going to be a sheer waste. Hence I oppose this Bill.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Mr. Chairman, I support the Bill and in supporting the Bill I would like to make a few observations.

I do not understand the logic behind my learned friend's opposition to the institution of the Governor itself. It is within his rights to make some concrete suggestions so that the institution becomes a real democratic institution. One can understand those suggestions made in that light. But if the post at all is abolished, what are you going to do with respect to the constitutional vacuum that would be created in such an event? And the hon. Member while criticising the institution has not answered this point. If he had given some solution to the vacuum that would have been created, then one could understand as to how he would like to have the institution to be abolished. Therefore, I would not like to agree with the hon. Member with respect to the idea that he has mooted about the abolition of the post of the Governor.

I may draw the attention to Article 153 of the Constitution which says that 'there shall be a Governor for each State.' Now, I would like to suggest here that in any case we have divided the country into States and Union Territories and we should not make any distinction on aspects as far as Union Territories and States are concerned. In the Union Territories we send or appoint what are known as Administrators or Lt. Governors. I do not think that practice is sound because even in the Union Territories which are created under the Constitution we should have Governors. Maybe we can think of some sort of Deputy

Governors, but we send some people known as Administrators or Lt. Governors in the Union Territories in spite of the fact that the Union Territories are created under the Constitution. Therefore, I would like the Government to consider this aspect also.

Secondly, earlier also it was suggested that the powers of the Administrators or Lt. Governors under the Union Territories Act are very wide, which is not the case with the Governors of the States. If we respect the advice tendered by the Council of Ministers in a State, we should also respect the advice given by the Council of Ministers in a Union Territory. By that I mean, the advice tendered by the Council of Ministers even in a Union Territory should be binding upon the Administrator or a Lt. Governor whatever may be the case, so that there is absolutely no distinction between the two sets of Governors, namely, Governors and Lt. Governors or Administrators because the Union Territories are also the creation within the Constitution.

Thirdly, may I take the House to read Article 75(2)? I am of the opinion that whatever the ambiguity somehow remains in the Constitution as far as the powers of these Governors etc. are concerned, it creates problems. Although we understand certain convention in a very good manner, yet these things create a sort of confusion. I will just take you to Article 75(2). Article 75(1) says:

"The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister."

Article 75(2) says:

"The Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President."

I am just taking you to Article 75(2) regarding the power of the President and the

[**Shri Shantaram Naik**]

Governor also. Even here, in the Council of Ministers, the Minister does not hold office under the pleasure of the President in reality. There is a system. It is not vested in the President to dismiss any Minister or Governor because what normally comes in is the advice by the Prime Minister, the Council of Ministers or the Chief Minister as the case may be, and therefore these wordings which are used, viz, 'The Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President' are not a reality. So in the Constitution wherever these wordings occur, they can be deleted by way of amendment.

I will take you to article 163 of the Constitution:

"163 (1) There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions, except in so far as he is by or under this Constitution required to exercise his functions or any of them in his discretion."

Now, Sir, as far as article 74 of the Constitution is concerned, when an advice is given by the Council of Ministers to the President of India, he is bound to accept the advice and he is bound to follow it. We have got a clear-cut provision in article 74. But as far as States are concerned, such a similar provision is not there, although by convention, the advice tendered by the Council of Ministers in a State is binding on the Governor. I, therefore, suggest that article 163 of the Constitution should be amended in line with article 74.

Now, I will like to take you to article 53(2) of the Constitution. I am saying it in the light of my observation that whatever ambiguity which prevails in the Constitution which creates a confusion, which is not a reality, should be removed. Article 53 (2) says:

"Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision,

the supreme command of the Defence Forces of the Union shall be vested in the President and the exercise thereof shall be regulated by law."

Now, the President of India, in fact, is not the supreme commander of the Armed Forces. That would be clear if you read the second portion "shall be regulated by law". And these powers are vested in other bodies and other authorities. Secondly, the advice tendered by the Council of Ministers is binding on the President. Virtually, the President of India does not have any power with respect to the Armed Forces, Defence Forces. I am saying this because whatever ambiguities are there in the Constitution should be removed so that there is no doubt about it. I am saying this after my definite observation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you bring in the question of President? Let us discuss the Governors' emoluments.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I am comparing the powers of the Governor and the President.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not necessary. You confine yourself to the Bill.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: My point is, what is in reality should be reflected in the Constitution. When he is not, in fact, the supreme commander of the Armed Forces, it should be made clear. Therefore, in this light, what I say is, ultimately the Government should exhaustively review this part of the Constitution so as to bring it in line, with what is the real, factual, Constitutional position so that if there is any ambiguity in the wording, which is not true or correct, that should be removed.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Sir, it is quite natural when the Treasury Bench brings in the President into the affair, in the present context, because there is some fear in its mind. Therefore, I feel that that suggestion came from the Treasury Bench about the powers

of the President in the discussion on this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Bill is very simple. It is only about increasing the salary of the Governors.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: It is now clear from the Treasury Bench itself, the fear which it has expressed reveals that the President has got very great powers by which, perhaps he may dismiss the Prime Minister or not—some question is there in its mind and is agitating the Treasury Bench.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't discuss the President's power under the guise of this Bill.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Therefore I welcome the question of looking into the matter thoroughly and having a proper evaluation of these facts. My hon. friend has brought in certain things whether the office of the Governor is necessary or in what manner that can be re-arranged. That should be a matter of public debate in this country where all fora are involved. Of course, participating in the discussion on the Bill, what I would suggest is, a point which has been raised by both the previous speakers should be a subject-matter of discussion and debate publicly and something should come up and our democracy should be streamlined in a proper manner.

Another thing I would like to point out is about the Supreme Court's decision on Governors' powers, the Ordinance-making powers of the Governor, wherein it is said that it is a fraud played on the people in a democracy. Supreme Court itself said this, that the Governors play the role of something which is against the mind of the people by passing the powers of Parliament and the powers of the legislature and the elected representatives and act in such a manner that, everything is passed to them. This has been criticised even by the Supreme Court. Therefore, these are the

subject matters which are to be discussed and streamlined in this light.

Through this Bill, the salary is being increased from Rs. 5,500/- to Rs. 11,000/- The reason stated in the objects is that of price increase. I am very glad that Government has accepted the fact of price increase. If that is the case, my question is why the Supreme Court Judges, why the Governors, why the executives in public undertakings alone, are given this increase in salary. I am mentioning this with particular reference to certain areas. Recently, in the public undertakings, the salaries of executives are increased though the agreements have been terminated a year back and no new agreement has come. This has happened even in the Undertakings including BHEL and others. We are going to discuss this matter.

When in this Bill, it is said that price increase is there and on account of the price increase, the salary is to be increased of the Governor, of the Supreme Court Judges and of the executives and of the bureaucrats of this country, my request is that this yardstick should be made applicable to the poor working people of this country. Of course, there was a Pay Commission for the Government servants and something has been done but, there is yet another view which comes there, also the public who are very much affected by it, really the people and, in that, what are they going to do? This is a question which I would like to pose in this matter that, in that area, wherever revisions have to be made, such revisions have to be made and payments and salaries will have to be increased.

It has been pointed out by the hon. Minister that retrospective effect will have to be given in this respect. Why? That aspect is not looked into in the matter of workers. I know that there are cases where the trade unions come to an agreement, they follow the agreement, the Bureau of Public Enterprises and Cabinet Special Committee and all that directs "Do not pay the arrears from the date of agreement." Even if three or

[Shri Thampan Thomas]

four years have elapsed after an agreement, subsequent revision is never made applicable and why in the case of the Governors and Supreme Court Judges, have you found out the sanctity of date and implemented it in these cases ? I have no objection in giving them the increase in salary' but give the others also their due share. That aspect is not there. Of course, I am not against increasing the salary and giving it. But everywhere this aspect has to be maintained. That is my submission.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Mr. Chairman, I rise to support this Bill, the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Bill, 1987 brought forward by the hon. Home Minister.

As observed by you rightly, this is a very simple and innocuous Bill and there is nothing even to discuss about the provisions. It has only one provision, seeking to increase the emoluments of the Governor from Rs. 5,500 to Rs. 11,000/- a month.

17.21 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Since there has been upward revision of the salary etc., of employees and of people in different high elective Services so many times hitherto, but there has been no revision whatsoever in the salary or emoluments of Governors since the Constitution itself has come into being. Therefore, absolutely there is nothing to dispute about the provisions of this Bill. But I wonder why this opportunity has been seized by the hon. Member, the Opposition Member, who spoke and who went to the extent of suggesting or abolition of the institution of Governor. He is of course himself confused. He said : "I support these amendments but oppose the Bill". Kindly see it. He himself has said : "I support the upward revision of emoluments"— he supports it but he opposes the Bill.

(Interruptions)

Yes, you may go through the record. You have said very clearly "I oppose the Bill". But at the same time, you have said : "I support the increase, proposed increase in the emoluments"...But, Sir, he says that he is opposed to the very institution of Governors. But I find that some State Governments, some people may be unhappy with some action of some Governors here and there. But that cannot be the yardstick. That cannot be the yardstick to judge the performance of Governors as an institution. If a particular Governor in some place, at some point of time might have erred in his judgement in assessing certain situations, in making certain recommendations to the Centre and if we will be applying the same yardstick everywhere and if we will be suggesting to abolish this institution, it will not be just. It will be very very unjust. That way this is a very useful institution. The Governorship post is a very very useful institution and very much necessary.

As you know, we have the federal system in India. We have opted for a federal system with the Centre at the Centre and with the States all around. Therefore, what is very much important is the right type of relationship between the Centre on the one hand and the States on the other. Who will provide this link ? Who is supposed to work as the link between the Centre and the States ? It is naturally the Governor. And what way, that post is very signified and the Governor—whosoever he may be—has to act independently, fearlessly and impartially. The Governor should identify himself with the interests of the people, the people there, the welfare of the people of the State that he is posted to, and there is no doubt about it. There has been a debate going on whether we should have this institution of Governor or not. Some States. I think, including the State of Andhra Pradesh, which is the pioneer in that, have come before the Commission on Centre-State relationship. That Commission is now working on it. They have come before the Commission, I mean the Sarkaria Commission. Several States ruled by the Opposition parties have come before

Sarkaria Commission suggesting the abolition of this office. Some States are also suggesting some modes of appointment of the Governors. About the appointment of the Governors, that point was debated in the Constituent Assembly. There were two opinions expressed. The two opinions were whether this office should be filled up by election or by nomination. After a great deal of thought, they decided that thing should be nominated. This should be filled up by nomination or by selection. The founding fathers of the Constitution have found that if both the Chief Minister and the Governor will be elected persons, then that would lead to confusion; that would lead to more clash than cordiality. There would be confrontation every time as to who is superior and all that. This will go on. The Governor is supposed to be the eyes and ears of the Centre. As I told you, he has to be an effective link between the Centre and the States. As such, he has to be very, very careful. As you know, he has to watch the political developments in the State, he has to oversee the working of the State Government and at the same time he has to remain non-involved. It is a very delicate work. He has to have contact with various political parties and not only with the Chief Minister and his colleagues and he has to provide solace also to the aggrieved people. When people feel aggrieved by the conduct of the ruling Party in different States, they go to the Raj Bhavan, irrespective of party or political affiliations, they meet the Governor and acquaint him with the different aspects of the situation. As you know, he has to act on the advice of the Council of Ministers. The safeguards are there...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please try to conclude.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: He has to summon the Assembly. And when there is a fear of breakdown of Constitutional machinery, who will be there to report, who will be there to watch the situation, to

assess the situation and make a correct objective report to the Centre? Naturally, in our system the office of Governor, this institution, is a very useful one. We can never think of abolishing this. The only thing as I said is this. There may be allegations against certain incumbents of Raj Bhavans here and there, made by some people. In some cases there may be some element of truth in the allegations, but in many cases they are far from the truth. Those people who allege, who come forward with allegations against Governor, we find on an analysis in different places—I do not say, all places—are themselves biased people. When a set of biased people come out with serious allegations against Governor, what sort of credibility can we place on these things?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: I am concluding.

A Governor has not only this work to perform, but he has certain other roles also to play. For instance, Chancellor; in many States in respect of all the Universities, the Governor is the Chancellor, and as Chancellor he has a very effective role to play. As Chancellor, he is not bound by the advice of the Council of Ministers, because this is something else; Chancellorship is created by a Statute passed by the State Legislature and, therefore, it is not exactly in tune with the Constitutional provision that he is bound by the advice or recommendation of the Council of Ministers.

The Governor is the Head of the Red Cross in the State. The role of the Red Cross is quite noble and wherever there is any difficulty or trouble or calamity, the Red Cross comes to the rescue. He encourages social services; he provides inspiration for social work. Social workers go to him wherever there is any trouble. He also heads the Hind Kusht Niwaran Sangh.

[Shri Sribhalla Panigrahi]

These are all national institutions, and Governor is the head of these institutions in their respective states.

Of course, I agree that the distinction between national interests and political interests must not be lost, and the Governor must identify himself with the people of his State and think of their welfare. This office, this institution, is an independent and high authority. As Head of the State, he has to maintain a close link between the Centre and State, offer advice as a friend and ensure uniform standards and sound public policy and uphold the majesty of the law and the Constitution and interpret them.

I had to say all this because, unfortunately, there has been some remark, some observation, some suggestion, from the other side that this institution is not useful, is not relevant, and that this should be done away with. That prompted me and the Members on this side to speak all this on the utility of this institution, how it is very useful, and how we can strengthen this institution. Now, Sir, as you know we all complain here that for our various programmes, Anti-Poverty programme, developmental programmes, the Centre is releasing money, is granting funds, but that is not being properly spent in different States, run by different political parties. Naturally, it is time, I would suggest to the Hon. Home Minister that he should also examine how far the Governors could be involved in such programmes. The Governors are generally retired Military Generals, retired top civil servants, very famous jurists of national repute, educationists of national repute and not any third class people. How many political people are being appointed? Very few here and there. They are trying to create an impression that only political people belonging to ruling party are appointed as Governors and being sent to different States to rule the States. That is not so. We are not short of talents. The country is full of talents and we

have to utilise those talents. The persons in the evening of their life, who have rendered valuable service in the country, are being given this assignment. Naturally we should not come forward with such allegations. Of course, we can involve, as I was suggesting you, these Governors also in the developmental things without involving them in local politics. That can be thought of. In the changing times, our work is increasing manifold and there are serious allegations of money being not spent properly. That also can be thought of without involving the Governors in the local politics. With these words, I support the Bill and conclude.

[Translation]

*SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I cannot support this Governor's Emoluments, Allowances & Privileges Bill which is under discussion. I will like to give my reasons for opposing it. Sir, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill it has been stated that the Salary of Governors is sought to be raised from Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 11000/- due to the rise in prices and cost of living.

Now, the Govt is itself admitting that the prices of all commodities are rising in the country. We find that all the benefits and reliefs on account of price rise are being provided to the Governors and highly paid officials. This Govt. is unconcerned about the plight of all those poor workers who work in fields and factories, all those poor share croppers and agricultural labour who are growing under the pressure of skyrocketing prices all round. This Govt. thinks only about the high-ups in society. A short while ago Shri Shantaram Naik an hon. Member from the treasury benches said many things about the powers of the President in his speech. He said that the President shall act on the advice of the Council of Ministers etc. etc. But this Bill

* The speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

has nothing to do with the President. Hon. President is not mentioned anywhere in this Bill nor is there any reference to him either. We were wondering why was he mentioning about the President again and again. Perhaps there is some apprehension in the ruling party on account of the recent write-ups in the press, about the shape of things to come, what the President will do and what will be their own future etc. However we do not want to say anything in this respect. But we have certainly to say something about the Governors. Because we have seen that in 1969 when Sh. Dharam Vira was the Governor of West Bengal, he dismissed our lawfully elected Left front Govt. there by undemocratic methods without showing any reason for that and this was done on instructions from the Central Govt. This was highly improper and unfair. Therefore we find that the Governors act on the dictates of the Central Govt. They cannot tolerate the non-congress State Govts. and make all efforts to harass and create difficulties for such State Govts. Some time ago another Governor was appointed in West Bengal when the left front Govt. was in power. His name was Shri A.P. Sharma, who is at present a member of the Rajya Sabha. During his tenure as Governor he put the West Bengal Govt. in great difficulty over the University Bill and we believe that he did that with political motivation.

Due to such politically motivated action of the Governors, the State Govts. have to face great difficulty many a time. We are of the firm opinion that there is no necessity of the post of the Governor. The Governor's post should be abolished. Moreover we have seen that those politicians who cannot contest elections or lose the elections are appointed as Governors and thrust on some State. Governors should not be nominated and thrust on the States. Rather Governors should also be elected just like the Presidents. Then they will command more credibility and trust. We will certainly support such a Governor. The life

style of a Governor and the facilities enjoyed by him are almost unimaginable for us. In spite of that the Central Govt. is increasing their salaries. This idea we cannot approve. Hence I cannot support this Bill. With that I conclude.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Bill. The sole objective of this Bill is to increase the emoluments of the Governors which had been under consideration of the Government for a long time. No body would oppose the move to increase the emoluments and other facilities of the Governors. It is the duty of the Government to provide necessary facilities to the Governors so that they may be able to discharge their duties in a proper way. I congratulate the Home Minister for bringing this Bill for increasing the emoluments of Governors. At the same time, I also expect that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will consider seriously a proposal in regard to the increase in the emoluments and allowances of the Members of Parliament and bring forward a legislation in this regard before the House. The reason is that the facilities which are available to us for discharging our duties, are insufficient and deserve reconsideration in the context of present day circumstances. I do not say that the emoluments of the Members of Parliament be increased substantially but I do demand that the Government should at least pay us commensurate with our duties. The criteria adopted for increase in the emoluments and allowances etc. of the big officers, Ministers and the Governors should also be adopted in the case of Members of Parliament.

Of late, the office of the Governor has become a subject of controversy. A tendency to criticise him has developed. In every State where there is Government of the opposition, the office of Governor becomes an eye sore for them. The State Governments regard him as an agent of the Central Government. This is a very dangerous tendency. The fact is that the

[Shri Harish Rawat]

Governors work in the States as the protectors of Constitution. They have to see that the constitutional machinery in the States works properly and the State functions are carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. But unfortunately whosoever may be made the Governor, it has become a practice with some of our friends to criticise him in view of their political ends. At least such a tendency should not be encouraged. It can prove dangerous.

The Constitution framers had discussed at length the utility of the institution of Governor. Later on, whenever any constitutional crisis took place in the States, the Governors played an important role as guardians of the Constitution. I do not think, there is any need to reconsider the question of retaining the post of Governor.

So far as the question of elected institution of the Governor is concerned, there is a distinct difference between the office of President and the office of the Governor. If we elect Governor in the same manner as the President is elected, it will create many problems.

My friend from Andhra Pradesh who initiated the discussion has levelled some charges against the Governor indirectly. If we seek the opinion of the people of Andhra Pradesh, they will praise the present Governor. The Governor looked into the problems and grievances of those poor and weaker sections of the people who were neglected and ignored by the State Government and tried to find a solution to their problems. It is not justified to evaluate the office of Governors on the performance of the occupants in the political perspective. I think, my friend from Andhra Pradesh has neither served the people of Andhra Pradesh nor the Constitution by saying so. With these words, I once again

welcome the Bill presented by the Home Minister.

*SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO (Chikkabalappa-pura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Amending Bill moved by the hon. Home Minister Shri Buta Singh. This Bill is to amend the Governors' (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982. I whole-heartedly welcome this Bill and would say a few words.

The office of the Governor is a high office. It will not be possible for the President to be in touch with the happenings in every nook and corner of our vast country. Hence Governors are appointed as State heads and they provide a healthy link between the States & the Centre. This appointment is made according to the provisions of Constitution.

Some of the opposition members have said that the Governors are the agents of Central Govt. I am really surprised and shocked to hear such comments and criticisms about Governors. I reiterate that Governors are not the agents of the Centre. They hold a very important office and they are impartial. If there is any trouble for the State Govt. or if there is any instability in the State Govt. then the Governor invites all parties for discussion. After thorough discussion, it is the Governor who finds a solution to the problems facing the State. It is such a responsible post like the President and the Prime Minister the Governors are also performing responsible duties. They must be respected by one and all. There is no scope for comments and criticisms about the office of a Governor.

It is justified to rise the emoluments of Governors from Rs. 5500 to 11000. In fact, this amendment has been brought too late. However, I congratulate the hon. Home Minister Shri Buta Singh for bringing this Bill. Governors office is a respectable and dignified office. Governors must be respected by all of us irrespective of our party affiliations. Their knowledge and

* The speech was originally delivered in Kannada

experience command respect. Hence increase in the emoluments of Governors is a welcome step. Therefore once again I support the Bill and expect that all the opposition members will join us in passing this Bill unanimously. With these words Sir, I conclude my speech.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Bill. The CPM members are opposing it for only opposition sake. They never do a constructive work and try to do destructive work. Nothing can be more deplorable than the way they condemn the office of Governor. We all should condemn the wrong method they have adopted in giving the details about Shri Dharmpal Ji and several others. They do not like any of the Governors. Nobody from CPM side can become a Governor because there is Congress Government at the centre and it is the Central Government which appoints the Governors. These CPM people think that the persons other than CPM men can not do any good work.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: It can be done with their consent.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Whether it is with their consent or not, they do not like a person other than a CPM man. It is also their misfortune that even during Janata rule, nobody from CPM could become a Governor. They can indulge in criticism only and nothing else. It is not proper to condemn this post because the Governor is the Head of the State and it is his duty to guide the State Government if the latter commits any mistake and to tender them good advice and try to bring them to the right path.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Shri Vyas should be made the Governor of Bengal....*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am saying so, so that God may give good sense to Shri Acharya and he may work properly in the days to

come. Alongwith it, their Government of West Bengal may also work properly.

AN HON. MEMBER: He does not believe in it.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: He may believe it or not, but I want that God may bless him with good sense. A little ago, our Prime Minister threw light on the modus operandi of their Government.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He has praised the State Government.

....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: The CPM men claim to be the Messiah of the poor people, but they do not know that they are not spending the funds which are given to them for the welfare of the poor people. I would like to know from the Minister of Home Affairs as to why no action is taken against the State Government for not spending the funds given to them for the poor people? Such a Government should be dismissed and in its place a Government which works with strength and vigour should be installed for this purpose, a strong Governor may be appointed in the State who can make the State Government work. The Central Government while agreeing with the State Government should impress upon them the necessity to spend the funds provided for poverty alleviation programme to the State properly and not spend it on CPM cadre so that the poor are benefited and those who are below the poverty line are brought above the poverty line. The funds meant for poverty elimination programme should not be spent on making CPM men millionaires. The CPM people swallowed all the wheat and spent all the money that was given to them on their own people. Hon. Minister should ensure that they in no way misuse the funds. To improve the matters in the State, a strong governor should be posted in the State. I can only make this submission.

As regards this Bill, the emoluments of

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the Governors have been raised from Rs. 5,500 to Rs. 11,000 through it. It is a welcome step. The prices have steeply risen but it appears as if only the Governors, the President and big officers like the IAS officers are affected by it and the Members of Parliament remain unaffected and they do not require any hike in their emoluments. As such, if their emoluments are enhanced, they will make more uproar and demand more. Let them remain as they are. Rather cut their emoluments a little and make their living still difficult so that they can neither nurse their constituencies nor attend the House or entertain the people coming to them from their constituencies for their work. The Home Minister might be knowing that a large number of people come to us from our constituencies. People might be coming to him also. But since he is a Minister, people might not be bothering him for boarding and lodging. But we have to make all arrangements for them. Therefore, our case also deserves serious consideration. It is good that the emoluments of the Governors have been raised. At the same time, the emoluments of the Members of Parliament should also be raised. Like Shri Rawat, I would also suggest that constituency allowances should be granted to the Members of Parliament. They should be provided free telephone facility. The Members of Parliament have to pay a fixed amount for water and electricity which should be made free. We have to pay for the accommodation that is provided to us. It should also be made free. When rent free accommodation is provided to all, why rent is recovered from them. All these amenities should be provided to them to improve their efficiency. So many PAs are provided to a Deputy Secretary, a Joint Secretary and an Additional Secretary...*(Interruptions)*... I am speaking about all including the Governors because Governors and the President come in the same category. President is elected and he in turn appoints the Governors. He is also covered under this arrangement. We, the MPs elect the President and the President in turn appoints the Gov-

ernor. So we are all inter-linked. If their emoluments are raised, then our emoluments should also be raised.

In the matter of protocol, we have been equated or placed above the Secretary. A Secretary is provided two to three PAs, an Additional Secretary is provided two to three PAs a Joint Secretary is provided one PA. Other officers are also provided one PA and all other facilities of typing, telephone etc. But the Members of Parliament have not been provided PA or any typing machine. As such, we experience difficulty in replying to the letters from our people. Arrangements for a typing pool have been made here. But it cannot meet all the requirements. Proper arrangements should, therefore, be made to ensure that Members of Parliament can work efficiently and place all the details about their respective constituencies before the House....*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am pleading your case also. If our emoluments are increased, your emoluments will also be increased. The Home Minister has increased the emoluments of all except the Speaker and Deputy Speaker. Their emoluments should also be suitably increased so that they can also work properly. We have no objection if emoluments of the Minister are also raised. Above all, the emoluments of Members of Parliament must be raised so that they may work efficiently. Such an arrangement must be made. As the Home Minister is aware, all the facilities such as conveyance, servants, catering etc. are provided free of charge to the Governors. Even their guests are treated as official guests and the Government has to bear all their expenditure. We should also likewise be extended all these facilities free of charge so that we can also do our work properly. It is my request to the hon. Minister. The Minister might be aware that our daily allowance is Rs. 75 whereas the daily allowance of MLAs in some Assemblies has been raised to Rs. 100. All other facilities are also provided to them free of charge but we are deprived of them. In these circumstances the hurdles

that we come across in our working can be well imagined. I urge upon the Deputy Speaker also to ask the Minister to rectify such anomalies. I support this Bill and we are prepared to extend full co-operation to the Minister. But it is my humble request that the hon. Minister should bring forward a Bill on these lines in the days to come through which Members of Parliament may also get facilities and they may perform their duties with full efficiency.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Bill, 1987. At the time our Constitution was framed, the Constitution makers had created the post of Governor after giving it due thought. Had the post of Governor not been created, it would have been difficult to conduct the affairs of different States in certain circumstances. Sometimes a vote of no-confidence is passed against a State Government and the Government falls, sometimes a State Government is dismissed. In these circumstances, only the Governor of a State conducts the affairs of that State till fresh elections are held. As such it must be noted that had the post of Governor not been there, the situation would have been volatile and it would have been difficult to conduct the affairs of the State. It is due to these reasons that the post of Governor is required. However, some qualification must be prescribed for appointment to the post of Governor. I have thoroughly studied the Constitution. In the Constitution, no qualifications have been prescribed except that the incumbent must be atleast 35 years old and he should not hold any office of profit. Except this the Constitution is silent about the qualifications of the Governor. If an illiterate person is appointed as Governor, how he will discharge the duties of a Governor? The Governor, has to exercise his discretion in certain circumstances. Sometimes more than one parties have equal strength and in the circumstances the Governor has to decide as to which party should be asked to form the Government. The Governor has to take this decision at his own

discretion. What I mean to say is that some qualifications must be prescribed for appointment to the post of Governor. If it is not done, it will not be proper. Once Janata Government was also there. They had also appointed Governors. Communist party was also in power and it was extending its support to them. There were other parties also.

S. BUTA SINGH: They had also toppled the Governments.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: What I mean to say is that they had also dismissed Governments. Government of Rajasthan was one of them. If at all, the office of Governor was ever misused, it was they who misused it. It is, therefore, imperative to ensure that the office of Governor is not misused.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can continue tomorrow. We will take up half-an-hour discussion.

18.00 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

New Drug Policy

[*English*]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I stand here to initiate this discussion on New Drug Policy basically because this is a vital policy of the Government which is going to guide us at least for next four to five years. Therefore, the policy of the Government on this vital aspect of drugs tends to be very valuable.

At the outset, I would like to pinpoint a very preliminary thing, namely, in the document, which I have got here before me—Measures for rationalisation, quality control and growth of drugs and pharmaceuticals industry in India. It would have

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been apt and proper, if it had have been titled as the New Drug Policy of 1986 or whatever it is. Normally, we call this as New Drug Policy. You don't find this nomenclature anywhere, whereas on all the policies, whether on industry, health, labour, we find this nomenclature is correctly written on the cover. Therefore, I would like to know, as to why, this has been sought to be made that this is not a policy or something like that but some measures for rationalisation. If that is so and if something known as drug policy is coming forth, then I would like to know, whether the drug policy is coming or something titled as a drug policy is coming or whether these are only the rationalisation measures. I would like to have a clarificaiton from you in this regard.

Secondly, as per the contents of this policy, I have this title as "Measures for ration- alisation, quality control, growth and Industry in India." The contains all the vital aspects of what a policy should contain. If this is not a policy, then what is the policy of the Government? That is what I would like to know. If this is not a policy and if the policy is to give the objectives, why the basic objectives, numbering four are given here wherein all the aspects which should be contained in a policy are mentioned. So, these are the basic things which you may explain to me.

Thirdly, as per this document of rationalisation, it is said that an impression has been created that, we still give scope for multi-nationals, in a sense that, if the multi-nationals dilute their policies to 40 per cent; they are practically treated on par with Indian companies. Whereas, it is said, in U.S.A., even companies with 10 per cent equity are called foreign companies and in Canada with 5 per cent equity, they are called as foreign companies. If it is so, then why that 40 per cent equity should be treated on par with Indian companies?

Then, I would like to take you to Para

3(2) of this document, which says, I quote:

"With a view to exercise closer scrutiny over introduction of the new drugs in the country, the Drugs and Cosmetics rules will be amended to define clearly the new drugs and to give statutory basis to detailed guidelines which would be drawn up for the scrutiny and approval of the new drugs."

Normally, the definition part of anything is contained in the Act, and not in the rules. If some basic change is to be made with respect to policy, or if any measures are to be taken, the basic amendment has to be in the Act. Therefore, I would like to know whether, apart from any amendment to the Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Rules you may propose to make, you are going to amend the Act, or not. If the Act is not amended, there would not be any substantial change. You know very well that only minor details are provided for in the rules.

Secondly, is it true that under the new policy, 60% of the drugs will be outside the price control scheme, as against the earlier 14%? This is one of the criticisms that have been levelled. I would like to know whether it is correct.

Further, what are you going to do with respect to these generic names? In fact, it is a sound proposition to use generic names, rather than pharmaceutical names. I know there had been a problem. People have gone to the courts. I would like to know whether the policy of the Government stands; and if it stands, whether it stands with respect to single ingredient formulations, or also with respect to the multi-ingredient formulations. If the matter is in the court, what future measures are you going to take?

Incidentally, I would also like to know something with respect to taxation on drugs: They say that about 42% of the turnover is taken away by these taxes and octrois, as far as drugs are concerned. I

would like to cite an example, as far as my small territory of Goa is concerned. I would like to tell you that sales tax on drugs and medicines has been completely abolished in this budget, in my territory of Goa, because ultimately drugs and medicines are things which people require. We are having a goal of Health for All by 2,000 A.D. If we cannot attain such a health programme by that time, we can at least think of having tax-free medicines by 2,000 A.D. Can you assure us that?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): Abolition of sales tax is a State subject.

SHRI SHANTA RAM NAIK: I am just saying how our Territory is coming forward to see that cheap medicines are made available to people. You, on your side, have to do something, or take appropriate steps, so that these drugs are available cheap in the market.

You are also contemplating this National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Authority. It has been contemplated under paragraph 3(1). I would also like to know what exactly this machinery is going to do.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Naik, you put the questions now.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Secondly, you have also, under paragraph 3.4, contemplated a Bank, known as the Central Information Bank. The paragraph says:

"During the 6th five year Plan, central and peripheral units would be set up to monitor adverse drug reactions. It is also proposed to develop a Central Information Bank on the safety, efficacy, prescription and use of all drugs."

I would like to know whether, if this Authority viz. the National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Authority was sought to be created, what was the need for this particular Authority. Cannot both these Authorities be combined, and work allotted to

them? I would like to have a reply on these aspects.

Secondly, as far as quality control is concerned, are you going to entrust this job of quality control to private institutions, apart from the machinery of the Government? I think it will be very dangerous, unless you are very sure of the institutions which will be carrying out these jobs.

Regarding quality control, you know the things which are happening—the way people take medicines which are spurious and sub-standard. In some of these drugs, there are different qualities also. At this stage, if you are contemplating the entrusting of this quality control job to private institutions, I think you have to reconsider this aspect seriously.

As far as drug pricing is concerned, for six years, this matter was in the court. The Notification issued by you was challenged in the High Court, and after long five years, it was struck down by the High Court. Then you went to the Supreme Court. Now, fortunately, for the country and fortunately for your Ministry, we have won the matter in the Supreme Court. Therefore, what was the effect made during these years to convince the Supreme Court in such matters which are in the interest of the people. Should this expressly be decided? In fact, in the Supreme Court judgment, it has been said that the interest of the consumer and not the interest of the manufacturers should be the prime consideration; and the court has upheld the contention of the government in this regard. But, nevertheless, the fact remains that the matter in respect of prices, which was a good Notification of the government, remained in the courts for 5-6 years without the benefit of the Notification having gone to the People.

Regarding formulations, the Supreme Court in the judgment also have quoted Dr. N.H. Antia; they said, what is the need of the 6000 formulations spending Rs. 2,500 crores when hardly a few formulations

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would do as per the recommendation of the WHO. Are you going to do something in the matter of reducing formulations or not so that the limited number of formulations as suggested by the WHO are marketed and produced so that people get good formulations in the market.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): The first question which was raised by the hon. member is about the title of the documents as to why we have called this measure for rationalisation, measure for quality control and measure for growth of drugs and pharmaceutical industry. As I have said on various occasions in this House and on the Floor of the other House that this is not a new policy document. The 1978 policy still stands to the extent that we have brought in these measures; to that extent, the old policy stands amended. But there are many other areas which we have not mentioned. For example about the role of the small scale sector, we still have reservations for them. We have not mentioned some of the items here and those items which are not mentioned here, they are still there; and they stand; the old policy of 1978 stands to the extent; and to the extent these new measures suggest, the old policy stands amended. That is why we have called it a measure for rationalisation, for quality control and for growth of the drugs and pharmaceutical industry.

Another point which the hon. member has mentioned is about the role of the multi-national companies. Why is it that we are treating them with 40 per cent or less equity—their equity being diluted. Why are we treating all these multi-national companies alongwith wholly Indian sector that is those of the companies which are wholly indigenous? This is not the exclusive jurisdiction or parameter of this department, but the multi-national companies; to the

extent that they have diluted upto '40 per cent or less, this concerns the entire industry; not only the Ministry of Industry, or the Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals but even industries in other sector like energy or in other area. Perhaps, there has been a lot of write up; it has also been mentioned by the hon. members in this House and also in the other House that the Government of India should perhaps re-examine this, because in some other countries the equity participation of the multi-national companies is much less. But this is something which the Government of India will have to take up at an appropriate time. This is not the time we can discuss this, because this spans not only this Department or the Ministry of Industry, but it also concerns the other departments and other Ministries as well.

About the amendment of the Cosmetic Rules, if it is necessary that we have to amend the Cosmetic Act we will do it. We have mentioned that, about the introduction of the new drugs in the country it will be sufficient if we amend the rules. It will be sufficient to give a statutory basis to the detailed guidelines and if necessary we could examine the position about the amendment of the Cosmetics Act also but this will have to be taken up by the Health Ministry because the administrative Ministry is the Health Ministry and not the Industry Ministry. But we could pass on this information to them.

Then another provision mentioned by the hon. Member is that 60 per cent of the entire gamut of the drugs would be outside the price control. It is a little premature for me to react at this stage because we have still not got the list of Category I and Category II. Category I would include the drugs to be used in the National Health Programme, the diseases the eradication of which has been in the National Health Programme, by the Health Ministry. The Health Ministry has been asked to draw up a list of drugs which they are going to use for the eradication of these diseases, in the implementation of the National Health Pol-

icy. That list should be forthcoming from the Health Ministry and we would go by that list. That is category I.

And Category II is, as you know, we have appointed a committee headed by the Chairman of the BICP and we are expecting the report on that either by the end of this month or by the beginning of June and as soon as the list of both the categories is available then we would be able to say how many drugs it will be within the price control and how much will be outside.

Another point which is mentioned is about the generic names. As you know, the view of the Government on this is very clear. But our hands are tied to the extent, that the matter is still in the Supreme Court and since it is *sub judice* we will not be able to comment, but the Government's intention is very clear, that we have taken a decision to have a display of the generic names twice the size of the brand names but because the Supreme Court case is still pending we are not able to say either this way or that way but that Government's view as of now is that the display of the generic names should be double the size of the brand names.

The hon. Member has mentioned about Sales Tax abolition in Goa. It is a very good step. I think it is a very positive step. This is a matter pertaining to the State Governments; we would be very happy if the other State Governments follow the pattern initiated by the Goa Government. Because this pertains to the States may be we could also perhaps write to them that they should examine this particular aspect and they should abolish sales tax at least on those items which are essential or may belong to Category I and Category II, or we can write to them but as I said it, this matter is absolutely within the jurisdiction of the State Governments.

The creation of the NDPA, this is going to be a very important institution because it is on this institution that the success of most of the measures that we have initiated

will depend. How far the implementation will be successful will depend on this NDPA. We have given ourselves one full year to set up this authority. I would briefly mention one or two points. I have a whole list of its functions. May be I will spell out some of the important functions. One of the functions of the NDPA would be to screen the therapeutic efficacy and rationality for introduction of new formulations based on bulk drugs for banning of formulations which are irrational and/or of proven harmful nature; to formulate guidelines for packaging instructions with a view to ensure proper dispensing and use of drugs.

As the hon. Member also mentioned a little later, the development of central information system to disseminate information will also be taken into account by this NDPA. So we are having an exercise with the Health Ministry. Various considerations have been made. Various dialogues and interactions have been made between this Ministry and the Health Ministry as to the functions of the NDPA. We are also going to study some of the models which are in existence in other parts of the world. We would like that this policy measure be implemented properly and we would like to see that NDPA is set up on the lines of other agencies which have been set up in some other parts of the world. We are also studying some of the provisions of the NDPA in other parts of the world.

On the quality control measures, in fact, one of the new measures for rationalisation is on the quality control. Since quality control is a very important aspect and since most of the State Governments barring a few do not have sufficient financial back up and also do not have sufficient infrastructure by way of laboratories, or the number of drug inspector is not sufficient we have thought that we would recognise some of the drug laboratories of the private institutions which are above par and we are going to have a certification system by which these companies which have got very good testing laboratories, would be recognised in different parts of

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the country. And those of the drug companies which cannot have in-house quality testing system we would ask those companies to go through these testing laboratories. We are working out on that. This is a very good measure if we are able to implement this. About the quality of drugs produced in our country there have been complaints in various quarters that some of the drugs are spurious and some are sub-standard. I think, this can be checked. We only hope that we are able to implement this in letter and spirit.

The last point which the hon. Member mentioned is about price vis-a-vis the Supreme Court's recent case some time in April. This will be taken care of when the DPCO is enunciated. Once the list of category I and category II is drawn up, then the new DPCO will come into being sometime in July or August. But we will try to bring it as early as possible. This aspect which the Supreme Court has mentioned will be taken care of when the new DPCO is enunciated.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati): The main thrust of the Government should be to give quality drugs and also essential drugs to all people at all times. But unfortunately in this country people are not able to get even one pill of aspirin. And in some of the north-eastern States so many tribal people are dying without Methargine even after delivery. This is the state of affairs which continues even after 39 years of independence.

The Government's policy is to give health to all by 2000 A.D. Recently the Government had come forward with a statement saying that all essential drugs will be available by 1986 but when we look at today, even the minimum important drugs are not available in the market, particularly in the North-Eastern States. Today, even Bangladesh has got a good drugs policy but unfortunately our Government do not have a policy. Recently the Government have come out with a document saying that this is the new drugs policy going to be

adopted by the Government. But it appears to me that this is nothing but the old wine in a new bottle. It does not have any importance, it does not have any significance at all. When we see the pharmaceutical market today, there are about 60,000 formulations in the country, out of which, the scientists in the country say, 80 per cent are unscientific. Doctors say that most of these 80 per cent drugs are harmful to the people. In spite of knowing this fact, the Government is still keeping particularly the multinationals and big industrialists in the country. We all accept that this industry should grow in the country to improve the economy of the country but, at the same time, health of the people is important, not the industry or something else. With due respect to the Cabinet Minister and the Minister of State, I would like to seek clarifications from the Government on some of the points.....(Interruptions).

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: If there are any defects, we will certainly rectify all those defects.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): We want a full-fledged debate on drugs policy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: More or less, it is going on like a full-fledged debate.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: This will not serve the purpose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The whole session we can have for this, not only one day.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to this new document which he has released very recently wherein he has put the medicines into three categories instead of four categories, thus keeping 250 drugs aside. I do not know with what intention, with what logic in mind he has avoided these 250 drugs and allowed the price to go from 60 per cent to 300 per cent. What is the logic behind this, I want to know from the Minister.

Coming to the banned drugs, the Government had announced four years back that 25 drugs are banned in this country. A murmur is going on outside the Parliament that some of the officials in charge of the Department of Chemicals have connived with the multinationals and the big pharmaceutical industrialists in the country and they are not announcing the banned drugs fully well. I know that they have announced it but in a very secretive fashion. Only about seven per cent of the practitioners know about these banned items today. Why is the Government failing to announce it through important media like T.V., radio, newspapers, etc.? I wish that the Government should come forward with these banned items at least by tomorrow, if not immediately.

Coming to the essential drugs, the big, important industrialists in the country are not producing even 50 per cent of the essential drugs in the country because they are not getting the remunerative price. There is no doubt about it. The Government is allowing the big pharmaceutical industrialists to manufacture tonics and other proteinous products, etc. I would like to know whether the Government is aware of the fact that these tonics, proteinous products, etc. are not useful to the human system at all. If so, then why is the Government not planning to ban these tonics and other formulations which are not useful to the human system at all?

As regards the committee for the monitoring of the drugs, just like the MRTP Commission, there should be a committee which should go into the quality of the drugs. Then only it can save the people from the present system of the drugs available in the country. Also I wish that there should be a Parliamentary Committee which should go into the policy. Just giving it to 3-4 persons who are not at all bothered to go into the details at all, will not serve the purpose. There should be an open debate on this. Then only we can put a thrust on this policy. There are some public sector undertakings like Hindustan

Antibiotics Ltd., IDPL, etc. which are producing drugs. In spite of giving them incentives, in spite of giving them subsidy, these public sector undertakings are not able to produce even good antibiotics today. We are trying to import so much of anti-biotics from outside. Why is Government not planning to improve the public sector undertakings? Why is Government failing in this direction?

My friend Shri Naik said about the generic names. Parco Therapeutic index does not permit 60,000 formulations as on to-day in the pharmaceutical market. Is there any plan with the Government that they are going to give only specific generic name to 400 pharmaceutical drugs as suggested by the pharmaceutical experts in the country as it is followed by Bangladesh?

I would like to know about these points from the hon. Minister.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): My other friends have already posed the problem. May I know from the hon. Minister-1. This new drug policy of the Government, can it counter the spurious and sub-standard drugs which are available in plenty in the market?

My hon. friend Shri Chinta Mohan has already told that about 60,000 formulations and medicines are available in the market now a days even if the physicians have prescribed about 400 varieties. Side by side there is no machinery either with the Union Government or with the State Government to compute about the reactions of 60,000 medicines which are used by the general public. Can this new drug policy counter and compute the reactions of these 60,000 or many thousands of medicines which are available in the country? If so, please give the details of it.

Is it a fact that a Committee was set up in the year 1979 to study and enquire into the allegations of the large scale profits done by multi-nationals foreign companies which are engaged in manufacturing the

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drugs? If so, what is the finding of this Committee and how can this new drugs policy counter such huge and undue profits by the drug manufacturers?

Hathi Committee in 1975 had suggested a list of 117 Life Saving and Essential Drugs, 34 of which were to be produced by the public sector industries. Since the big industrial houses were engaged in the production of drugs, they are not interested to produce it. So, may I know are the drugs like anti-malarial, anti-T.B., anti-filarial, anti-leprosy drugs available in the market are not available as per Demand: Essential, and life saving drugs are not available in plenty according to our indigenous requirements. How will this new drug policy help to produce such life saving essential drugs according to the indigenous requirement of our country?

I am grateful to the Government as well as the hon. Minister that in the new Drug Policy they have suggested delicensing of 94 bulk drugs. Will Government consider that this de-licensing benefit would be available to the small scale industries which are engaged in production of drugs and not to the big business houses?

According to the answers given to the question put by my hon. friend, Shri Shantaram Naik, that is, starred Question No. 8, the hon. Minister in his answer replied like this. I quote:

"The prices have not yet been revised since the new drug price control order has not yet been announced."

May I know whether the new drug price control order has been announced? If not, when it is expected to be announced?

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack): Sir, many of my questions have been put by the previous speakers. I would like to restrict myself about the broad-banding

policy. Sir, broad-banding policy is to help production of right type of drugs and reduction in their prices. But I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that the New Drug Policy may allow a licence to produce a mixture of say three types of analgesic or vitamins. It can change their proportion or slightly change the chemical structure of one or more of its ingredients and sell the new product under the new brand names. Sir, earlier the companies had at least to undergo the formality of applying and getting permission for manufacture of these drugs. Now, there may be uncontrolled growth of all sorts of irrational drug combinations sold under more and more number of newer and newer brand names. Under broad-banding policy, it is supposed to help the production of right type of products. But here there is no distinction between the ex-FERA Companies and the holding Indian companies. It is not the fact that equating the ex-FERA multinational companies with the holding Indian companies will jeopardise the interests of the Indian companies? There is no distinction between these two companies and because of this at the take-off stage the Indian companies may suffer a great deal. The Hathi Committee had recommended for channelisation of the foreign companies and also for encouragement of the growth of the national interests. I would like the hon. Minister kindly to throw some light on this.

Sir, for weeding out harmful drugs, the Government have already appointed an expert Committee. But sometimes what we see is that after using the medicines for so many years, we find one fine morning news item in the newspapers about the drugs that are in common use have become harmful. They give a wide publicity to this. For example, there was much hue and cry for quinoline group of medicines which was found toxic in foreign countries. These are treated as common medicines in our country for many years now. For instance, analgin is one such medicine which has been commonly used in the country. Generally people do not go

to the doctors for getting the prescription. They will use the slips which are already with them and they get the medicines and use them. But I would like the hon. Minister to come out clearly stating features of the drug policy and the Government should make it known to us that they either reject or accept these medicines. So, in this also we want to be enlightened.

Another thing, Sir, is about estrogen-progesterone. This is also a drug. It is said that one group of medical professionals advocate that there is a high dose of EP in it and it is dangerous for using it for pregnancy tests and that should be totally banned. One group of professionals say this. Another group defends the use of estrogen-progesterone. Sir, it is also reported that the drug is still being prescribed by many doctors for pregnancy testing and there seems to be no move on the part of the Health Ministry and medical bodies to send circulars to doctors all over the country warning them not to prescribe the drug like this for pregnancy testing and it is also seen that there is no move to develop and make available safer and cheap pregnancy testing kits. When two opposing medical viewpoints are stated and that too also equally and forcefully, what criteria will the Health Minister apply to decide which of the two opinions is more sound? And he should pronounce it in a much clearer way that the people should understand, specially the common people must understand.

About the pricing also, our previous speakers have already told about it and you know hundreds of price revision applications remain pending for months and years together and when the prices were revised after long delays, they had already been rendered obsolete by cost escalation that took place in the interim period. Of course, the present new drug policy the Minister had already announced. But now so many applications must have been pending and what is he going to do with them? And about the quality control also I would like to know whether all States have decided to have an independent body for

the regulation. Of course, the Minister has already said about the Laboratory tests and all these things, but keeping in view the limited resources available, what is he going to say about it and what does the new drug policy speak on this?

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to ask only one question in this regard. A number of medicines which are banned in foreign countries, are being imported and supplied to the people in India. We are thus playing with the lives of the people. What steps are being taken in this regard? What is the policy of the Government in this regard?

Secondly, the prices of life saving drugs are very high which lower class and middle class people can ill-afford. I want to know the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to bring down the prices of such drugs.

So far as quality control is concerned, it is understood that the services of private companies or firms will be utilised. How far it will be justified to entrust laboratory job to them without confirming the suitability of the concerned private company or firm? Will the Government try to bring down the prices of these drugs by exempting them from the Sales Tax etc. imposed on them by the State Governments?

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, I want to ask one question which has not been asked by any of the Members.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot allow. No.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Allow me to put one question, ver important question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the hon. Minister finish his speech. If at all anything remains, we will see.

SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH: Hon. Member, Dr. Chinta Mohan has raised the point that some important drugs are not available in some parts of the country, particularly in the Northeastern region. It is with this view in mind, we have come out with these measures. One of the measures is to promote the growth of the pharmaceutical industry, the investors would be encouraged to invest more money, particularly in the production of category 1 and 2 i.e. essential area of drugs or drugs of essential type. That is why, we have come out with series of measures to induce the investors to invest more money and encourage companies to produce more of these drugs. I have answered on the floor of this House on many occasions that the trend over the last 5 years is that the companies have been shying away from production of drugs belonging to the erstwhile categories 1 and 2. We will have to admit that. In the production of essential drugs, the companies have been shying away. The investment has gone down in this sphere. Unless there is production in the country, unless there is availability of drugs, the question about prices would be meaningless. If we have to go absolutely from the consumers angle, we need not support the indigenous production in this country. May-be, we can import everything else because imports are cheaper. The indigenous production is costlier because your inputs are costly; the power is costly; infrastructure is costly. The Government has to take a very balanced path that we have to see that imports do come into rationalise the price because the common people are affected. But in the same breath, I will have to add that we will have to take care about the indigenous production because we do not know what will happen to the international market. They can jack up the prices, if the indigenous production is not there. The international companies who are producing mostly important drugs, once they see that indigenous production in our country is halted or is hampered, would surely jack up the prices and as a result, our people will suffer. It is from this point of view, we will have to take an overall view that indigen-

ous production is also started and also see that some import does take place. But one of the important measures that we have included in this document is the minimum economic size. For the first time, we are coming out that the drug manufacturing unit/must have at least minimum level, economic size so that if there is more production from a particular company, the price of those drugs which are manufactured by that company would stabilise and the market forces would operate. We are confident that the prices would come down if the production goes up in a particular company. We have been having a case where there are too many producers but the amount of production is so limited that their prices are much higher than the international prices. So, we have come out with series of incentives, specially for the bulk drug manufacturers to invest more money into the production of bulk drugs. Of course, the formulations are based on the bulk production of various drugs. Once we have bulk drug production from the basic stage, then we would be able to have self-sufficiency in this.

On quality, I have mentioned about it. In fact, many of the Members did mention on quality control, because our State Governments, and I did mention this in my reply to the earlier Member, that because our State Governments, barring Maharashtra and Gujarat and may be one or two other States, most of the other States, do not have good laboratories. The Organisation of Drug Controller which is of course not in my Department which is under the Ministry of Industry—it is with the Health Ministry—needs strengthening. It needs strengthening both by having more Drug Inspectors and by Improving laboratory testing facilities. A lot of money will have to be put in because today, a particular drug can be introduced, may be in a small State like Mizoram or Manipur where the infrastructure or the level of testing is low because drugs are not produced there. But this then can be introduced in other parts of the country if the State Drug Controller certifies that the particular drug can be

introduced. If the State Government or the Drug Controller in the State says 'Yes', it can be introduced in all parts of the State. Therefore, the standard of drugs is going down. There have been cases of the so called 'harmful and irrational drugs being introduced in other parts of the country and being marketed in different parts. That is why, we have suggested on quality control that we should have a certification system, that we should recognise some of the institutions which the Central Government and the State Governments have.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have to quote the rule. If you just simply say point of order, I would not allow. Is any rule violated?

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Here the hon. Minister said (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. That is not. Let the hon. Minister finish. It is not a point of order. There is no point of order.

SHRI. R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH: Therefore, over and above the facilities which are available for quality control, with the State Governments and also the Central Government we would be recognising some testing laboratories which are of proven good nature owned by the private institutions and they will be certified by a team of experts appointed by the Department and, may be every year, their testing facilities will be checked and if found necessary, more often, so that we could have all the drugs which are produced in the country to go through the channel either owned by the private institutions or owned by some of the State Governments or owned by the Central Government. On quality control. With this new measure, I do not think there should be any apprehension. Our main concern should be on implementation and, as I said the NDPA will be a very important Body which would look into all these aspects. However, interaction on quality control between Health

Ministry and this Ministry is still on as to whether we should include this in the NDPA. But I have every hope that we would be able to include this as one of the functions of the NDPA.

Many speakers have mentioned about banned drugs in different parts of the world. Why is it that some of them are being used in our country? I do not think it will be proper for me to answer this question since it does not in any way relate to my Ministry. It is the absolute concern of the Health Ministry. But recently I read in the newspapers, many Members must have read that also that the Health Ministry came out with a List of Drugs which they banned and I saw that List in the newspapers. I can pass on the concern of the Members to the Health Ministry. I am told that they are already having a Committee which is looking into this but this is something which concerns to them. (*Interruptions*). It does not concern the Industry Ministry.

Dr. Chinta Mohan also mentioned about banning of tonics. This is a very serious proposition. May be in some countries, they put a stop to everything. Bangladesh is the one country which is being referred to.

There is a gulf of difference between the drug industry in Bangladesh and the drug industry in our country. In Bangladesh, they don't produce anything—I mean, it may be that they produce very little. We will have to admit that atleast because of the policies of the previous Government, today the drug industry in India has grown vertically and it can stand on its own legs. Whatever be the shortcomings of the earlier policy, atleast the drug industry in India must be congratulated because we are able to produce a wide variety of drugs in our country. It is not the horizontal growth. It is the vertical growth during the last 20 years. So, the drug industry will have to be complimented on this.

About the banning of particular drugs,

[Shri R.K. Jaichandra Singh]

you know Sir, that ours is a democratic country. On what basis can we ban a tonic unless it is proved harmful. That will have to be looked into, as I said, by the Health Ministry. This will have a number of litigations and counter-litigations. That is why we are coming-out with a new system and we have mentioned in the measures that we have taken that is the Central Information System. We will have to educate our people. No two doctors will prescribe the same medicine for the same illness and in fact I am told that in the MBBS Course for the Doctors, there is no paper on how to prescribe the medicine. Doctors themselves differ. Their opinions differ. As you know, whenever we have a particular disease, we go to a particular doctor. One doctor says that you have this kind of medicine. Another doctor says that you have that kind of medicine....(Interruptions) Therefore, it is very difficult.....(Interruptions).

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA (Motihari): What is your opinion on whether pain killers should be taken or not?

[English]

SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH: Therefore, the idea of banning tonics, will have a serious repercussions in the country because ours is built on a different system. Ours is a democratic system. We have the rule of law. The Courts are there. You know, how the Courts are liberal in our country to grant stay orders also.

Then, I think, the another point that was mentioned was about the antibiotics not being produced enough by the Public Sector companies. Now, we have the case of Penicillin being produced by the two major public Sector companies in our country. I have said, in my answers to many questions that production of Penicillin and its

demand that the country needs, this gap is so big that in 1984-85 or rather in 1985-86 i.e. last year, the import figure went up to more than Rs. 24 crores. Now, we have enough information that this figure would even go up this year much more than what it was in the earlier period. So, with this view in mind that we had de-reserved Penicillin from the Public Sector. It is true that the Public Sector is important. The Government pays very important consideration. The Prime Minister has said on many occasions that the amount of money which is being poured in our Public Sector is much more in this particular Plan than the previous Plans. But we will have to have the national perspective in question. Rs. 24 crores last year were incurred on import of Penicillin, which is such a drain in foreign exchange. This has been there for quite some time. We feel that this will continue and in fact it will even cross this particular figure this year. It is with this view in mind that we have de-reserved. We did not want this money to go out in terms of foreign exchange. We are supporting any company which can come in and invest because, as you know, drug is a very closely-held technology. We would like that more drug companies whether they are FERA, Ex-FERA or other multinational companies to come in because to obtain technology on drug is not like getting a technology in other areas. It is a very closely-held technology. To introduce a particular new drug takes years and years. You already know that. Therefore, we are encouraging people to come in, in areas where we do not have indigenous technology and even if you have indigenous technology, it may not be sufficient enough to bring the cost down. So, these are the areas where we have taken measures. Then, Mr. Jain referred to medicines banned in other countries. I think, I have mentioned about that.

19.00 hrs.

It was also said that the prices of life-saving drugs were too high. That is not true because we have not even come out with the list and it will be too premature to say

that the prices of life-saving drugs have gone up. In fact, since the new measure was announced some time in December, 1986, there were a lot of apprehensions expressed by various Members that the prices would go up. The prices of drugs belonging to Categories I and II have not gone up because the new DPCO has still not come in, finalisation of the two Categories has still not taken place. About quality control....

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: The prices of drugs have been raised from 60 per cent to 300 per cent.

SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH: That must be in the de-controlled items. We have an area like tonic, for example, or vicks. These are items which are not needed. Therefore, we will have to educate our people. That is why we are coming out with an information system that we will have to teach our people through various media that these drugs are not necessary for them. Many of succumb to the pressure to use Vicks. I am told that it is not at all essential—Dr. Chinta Mohan is nodding his head; he probably, knows it—for curing cold. Therefore, some education will have to be given through our media, and each one of us will have to share this responsibility. We will have to educate our people that these drugs are not at all useful, are not at all essential, for any sort of ailment.

On sales-tax, I think, I have already mentioned that it is a State subject. We will be very happy if the State Governments take it up. From my side, we can write to all the State Governments to follow the Goa example.

Mrs. Jayanti Patnaik had mentioned about price revision, pending applications, in the Department. It is true that many applications are pending because the span of control of prices, under the present policy, that is, the policy which is undergoing changes, is so big that it has become difficult for the Department really to act on

time. As a result, many of the drug industries have suffered and that is why we have come out in this new measure to reduce the span of price control so that we can have a more effective control rather than having a very big basket of control and not having any effective control on them. That is what the Hathi Committee has said: if at all you have to have control, you must have an effective control, and in order to have an effective control, the basket has to be brought down so that we can have an effective control; and that basket will include essential drugs. I have also been assured by various Associations of the drug industry and the drug companies that, to the extent that the Health Ministry using drugs for eradication of diseases under Health programmes, they are prepared to give a subsidy to the extent of 30 to 33 per cent. This is again another welcome step. So, to reduce these pending cases, we have taken these various steps.

Hon. Member Shri Chintamani Jena has mentioned about drugs to be available—anti-malarial, anti-filarial, anti-T.B. drugs. These would belong to Category I, coming under the National Health Policy. Since we are increasing the mark-up we also expect because of the new measures, that the drug companies will invest more in these areas, we expect that the availability of these drugs will not be hampered.

On de-licensing, I have answered.

Another hon. Member had raised one particular point whether in 1979 a Committee was set up. There was no such Committee set up.

I also agree that there are too many formulations in our country. In fact, there are about 40,000 or even 60,000. We should reduce them. But how it can be done is going to be very difficult. Again it is with the Health Ministry...

SHRI SHANTARAM . NAIK (Panaji): Consider the WHO List.

SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH: We have answered on many occasions that the WHO List is going to be one of the basis. The Kelkar Committee, that is, the Committee which is going to draw up the Category II List, is going to examine this WHO List. I am sure they will examine it, and this is going to be one of the bases.

I think, this is all.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only Mr. Basudeb Acharia. Only a question.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why was the Ministry of Health not involved while formulating this Policy?

SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH: How do you know that they have not been involved?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why is the Drug Equalisation Fund proposed to be abolished?

SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH: I do

not know whether Hon. Member knows more than me. When formulating this, I can assure you that the Health Ministry was consulted. In fact, the delay in formulating this policy, to some extent, has been because we had to interact with the Health Ministry. With these new measures, we have come out with another clause wherein we have said that there will be Coordination Committee, a Committee set up at the Secretary's level between the Health Ministry and this Ministry so that all these problems, over-lapping positions could be interacted and discussed between the two Ministries.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11 a.m.

19.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, May 5, 1987/Vaisakha 15, 1909 (Saka)