

Environmental Awareness

*19. SHRI PREMCHAND RAM :
SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN :

Will the Minister of ENVIROMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to encourage script writers, directors and film producers to make documentaries on environment to create awareness among the local inhabitants ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the Government propose to provide financial assistance to the documentary films under shooting on these subjects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Ministry of Environment and Forests is already providing financial assistance for production of documentaries/films in the field of environment and related areas with the ultimate objective of creating awareness among the public.

(c). Films already completed or under production with acceptable themes, good

script and competent visual treatment can also seek financial assistance from the Ministry.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Consumption of Fertilisers

20. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that consumption of fertilisers is declining due to increase in their prices ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the decline in the consumption of fertilisers is likely to result in less production foodgrains ;

(d) whether the Government propose to provide fertilisers at subsidised prices to mirginal and small farmers of the country ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) and (b). The consumption of fertiliser nutrients during 1992-93 is estimated at 121.53 lakh tones as against 127.28 lakh tonnes during 1991-92 showing a decline of about 4.52 percent. The Table below gives the sale of major fertilises from 1st April 1993 to 31st January, 1994 as compared with the sales in the corresponding period last year:

Product	Sale during 1st April 1992 to 31st January 1993	Sales during 1st April, 1993 to 31st January, 1994	% variation
Urea	123.98	134.55	(+) 8.53

<i>Product</i>	<i>Sale during 1st April 1992 to 31st January 1993</i>	<i>Sales during 1st April, 1993 to 31st January, 1994</i>	<i>% variation</i>
DAP	34.55	29.64	(-) 14.20
MOP	13.83	10.95	(-)20.79

(c) Fertiliser consumption is one of the several factors contributing to foodgrains production. The foodgrains production during 1992-93 is likely to be 180 million tonnes as against 168 million tonnes during 1991-92. During 1993-94 this level is expected to be maintained. It is therefore, difficult to assess at this stage, the impact of decline in consumption of fertilisers on foodgrains production.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. However, the Government is providing a concession of Rs. 1000 per tonnes on the sale of indigenous DAP and MOP and a proportionate per tonne concession on indigenous complexes and Rs. 340 per tonne on indigenous SSP to all farmers, a sum of Rs. 500 crores was provided to benefit small and marginal farmers for creating basic infrastructural facilities for them. Of this Rs. 362.06 crores was released in 1992-93 and the balance is being made available to the States this year for completion of works already undertaken.

[*Translation*]

Wah and Sagad Irrigation Projects

1. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have accorded approval to the Wah and Sagad irrigation projects sent by the Government of Madhya Pradesh ;

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

(c) whether the Government have received representations from the Members of Parliament during the last two years in this regard ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). While the Sagad Irrigation Project has so far not been received by the Government for environmental or forestry clearance, the Wah Project was rejected from environmental and forestry angles in May and June, 1988 respectively, due to non- furnishing of essential data and plans.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Communications have been received from two Members of Parliament requesting for early consideration of the Wah project. The State Government has, accordingly, been requested to furnish requisite plans and details which are still awaited.

[*English*]

Availability of Steam Engines

2. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

Notice" in Delhi Edition of National Dailies.

Subsidy to Agricultural sector

120. SHRI CHHITUBHAT GAMIT:
SHRI SOBHANDERSWARA
RAO VADDE:
SHRI C.P. MUDAI
GIRIYAPPA:
SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD
SHUKLA:
SHRI CHETAN
P.S. CHAUHAN:
KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO:
SHRI HARISH NARAYAN
PRABHU ZANTYE:
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN
SHARAN SINGH:
SHRI RAM SINGH
KASHWAN:
SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM
KAMBLE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total subsidy given to agricultural sector during the last three year;

(b) whether the amount of subsidy being provided to the farmers is adequate;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps being taken to increase the subsidy;

(e) whether there is any provision of treating the agricultural sector as an industry in the draft Agriculture Policy Resolution;

(f) if so, the manner in which Indian farmers are likely to be benefited by adoption of the proposal; and

(g) the time by which it is likely to be

implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVINDNETAM): (a) Total subsidy given to Agriculture Sector during the last three years which includes fertilizers, food, electricity and irrigation is as follows:

	<i>(Rs. crore)</i>
1990-91	11355
1991-92	17086
1992-93	8600(excluding electricity and irrigation)

(b) to (d). Compared to the amount of subsidies being offered by developed countries, the subsidies to farmers in India is quite low. The future strategy would be to augment public investment in agricultural infrastructure rather than increasing the element of subsidies.

(e) to (d). The draft agriculture policy Resolution envisages creation of a positive trade and investment climate for agriculture at par with industry. The objective of Government policy will be to develop effective system and bestow similar benefits on agriculture as exist in industry. The objective of the draft Agriculture Policy Resolution is to accelerate all-round development and economic viability of agriculture including horticulture, livestock, fisheries and sericulture and infuse new dynamism through public investments in infrastructural development and much greater impetus for private investments. The draft Agriculture Policy Resolution has already been placed before Parliament.

[*Translation*]

Earning by Railways

124. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state:

(a) the revenue earned by the Government from transportation of goods during the year 1993-94 upto January;

(b) whether any profit has been earned from the hike in the freight rate; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) The Accounts for the month of January 1994 are yet to be closed. However, Goods Earnings during 1993-94 upto January 1994 is estimated to be Rs. 10254.31 crores.

(b) and (c). The estimate of increase in earning from hike in the freight rates is 12.9 percent.

[*English*]

Fall in Rail Passengers Traffic

126. SHRI D. VENKATESEARA
RAO:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway passenger traffic has considerably fallen during the last fiscal year;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the fall in the rail passengers traffic; and

(c) the efforts being worked out by the Government to improve the traffic during the next fiscal year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) to (c). The passenger traffic has fallen during the last fiscal year (1992-93) mainly due to disruption of traffic on account of communal violence, Bomb blasts in Bombay and Calcutta and militant activities in some parts of the country. During the current fiscal year no increase was effected in the second class ordinary fares except marginal adjustments in certain distance. Additional trains were introduced, some services were extended and load of some others increased. AC-3 tier coaches were also introduced by way of attracting more traffic. To make the journey of ticket holding passengers more comfortable, ticket checking was intensified. Availability of tickets in all booking counters was ensured in addition to taking stern action against fraudulent activities.

Seed Development

127. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA
RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether policy of Seed Development has been in force since 1st October, 1988; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). The main thrust of the

policy is to provide Indian farmers the best planting material available anywhere in the World to increase productivity. The following quantities of seeds/planting material have been imported since 1988:

Seedlings/Planting Materials Nos.

Seeds (in MT)

Year

1-10-88-89	14,145	4,27,106
1989-90	82,805	7,82,969
1990-91	428,390	33,44,536
1992-93	148,082	25,74,399
1993-94 (Upto October 1993)	124,480	32,36,247

Foreign Investment Proposals

*28. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:
SHRI SOBHANADREES-
WARA RAO VADDE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total foreign investment projects/proposals cleared during the last financial year and during 1993-94 till date;

(b) the number of applications received and rejected during the period;

(c) the number of applications pending, indicating the sum of foreign investment involved therein;

(d) the areas in which investment proposals are cleared and rejected; and

(e) the areas in which 100 per cent foreign equity is likely to be permitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (e) The total foreign investment approved in 1992-93 and 1993-94 (Upto December) was Rs. 5610 crores and Rs. 6327 crores respectively. The number of proposals received during the period was about 1440, out of which 29 were rejected and 97 applications were pending.

Some of the important areas in which foreign investment has been approved are power, hydrocarbon, food processing etc. Some areas in which foreign investment has been rejected are potable alcohol, beer. The New Industrial

Policy does not prohibit 100% foreign equity in any area.

[*Translation*]

Wind Mills

*29. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wind mills installed during the last six months, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have started any scheme to encourage the use of wind mills; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) A total of 75 Wind Electric Generators for grid connected power generation and 19 water pumping wind mills have been installed in the country during the current year.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is implementing a scheme for demonstration wind farm projects and has recently introduced a new scheme for water pumping wind mills. The Government is actively promoting private sector wind power projects through soft loans and other promotional incentives. Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) is operating a World Bank Line of Credit for private sector wind farm development.

A *Statement* showing the details about the programmes is attached.

Replacement project of the Fertilizers And Chemical Travancore Limited (FACT) was accorded approval by the Government on 10.5.1993 at an estimated cost of Rs. 618.43 crores. An agreement for 24.482 billion Japanese yen by way of loan assistance has been signed with Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), Japan. FACT has also signed licence and technical services agreements with M/s. Haldor Topsoe (Denmark) and with M/s BASF (Germany).

Women and Child Development

337. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any decline in the progress rate of Women and Child Development Schemes in rural areas of Gujarat during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) There has been no decline in the Progress rate of the scheme of Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas in Gujarat during the year 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94. The Progress rate of DWCRA is as under:-

Year	Target No. of Groups	Groups formed
1991-92	500	552
1992-93	390	427
1993-94 (Upto December, 1993)	925	340

(b) Does not arise.

Corporate Sector for Wastelands Development

338. SHRI SOBHANADRESSWARA RAO VADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to invite private sector for wasteland development as reported in the Financial Express dated November 25, 1993;

(b) if so, the details of investment proposals by corporate sector in wasteland development, State-wise; and

(c) the details of specific proposals identified for Andhra Pradesh involving the corporate sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAO RAM SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Development of vast areas of non-forest wastelands in the country require huge funds for investment. Since the budgetary resources of the Government are not adequate to tackle these problem lands, Government is considering that institutional finance and investment from the corporate sector and entrepreneurs needs to be mobilised in large measure. With this background, after consideration of the past experience and in consultation with the corporate sector/NABARD/Nationalised banks, Government has finalised the "Investment Promotional Scheme for Development of non-forest wastelands." This scheme is expected to promote/ attract/ channelise/ mobilise resources from financial

institutions, corporate bodies including user-industries and other entrepreneurs for developing wastelands in non-forest areas belonging to the individual farmers, community, institutions, government agencies. Under this scheme the National Wastelands Development Board will provide a grant of up to 25% of the cost of a project for the development of non-forest wastelands or up to Rs. 25 lakhs per project whichever is less provided the project is cleared for financing by the banks/financial institutions. No projects have been received yet under the "Investment Promotional Scheme".

(c) No specific proposals have so far been identified for Andhra Pradesh for the involvement of corporate sector.

Central Investment Subsidy to Maharashtra

339. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of claims of Maharashtra for Central Investment Subsidy pending with the Union Government at present;

(b) the reasons for their non clearance so far;

(c) the time by which these claims are likely to be disbursed; and

(d) the agency through which these claims are disbursed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d) No eligible claim

of Government of Maharashtra is pending with the Central Government under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme.

Privatisation of Public Sector Undertakings

340. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI TARA CHAND
KHANDELWAL:
SHRI TARA SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry has urged the Government for well-structured policy on privatisation of Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government in this regard;

(c) whether the views of the ASSOCHAM have since been examined; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) In a privately organised seminar by Members of ASSOCHAM, it was urged that the Government should come out with a well structured policy on privatisation. However the views expressed in the seminar did not reflect those of the Managing Committee or Expert Committees of ASSOCHAM.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of the above.

(c) Does not arise.

Workers' Participation in Management

379. SHRI SOBHANADREES-
WARA RAO VADDE:
SHRI GEORGE
FERNANDES:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures have been taken by the Government during the last three years, till date, to introduce the scheme of Workers' Participation in Management in each of the Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Cement Factories in Bihar

380. SHRI PREMCHAND RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cement factories in Bihar at present;

(b) whether these cement factories are fully utilising their production capacity;

(c) if so, the details of installed and production capacity of each factory during the last three years; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to increase the production capacity of these factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c) A *Statement* is enclosed.

(d) (i) Government is monitoring infrastructural facilities such as availability of coal, power and railway wagons, which are crucial for increasing production of cement.

(ii) Government has liberalised Industrial Licensing Policy for expansion of capacity and for technological upgradation including modernisation.

[Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi]

the provision of fuel for all, it is not possible to provide "food for all".

I, therefore, urge upon the Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas to sanction LPG agencies in each and every sub-divisional towns in Orissa without any further delay.

(iii) Need to increase supply of Electricity to Uttar Pradesh from Central Sector

[Translation]

SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH (Unnao): Sir, Uttar Pradesh is getting 2,044 M.W. of electricity from the Central projects, whereas the production capacity of central sector is 6,760 M.W. Thus Uttar Pradesh, share is 323 percent against the total generation capacity. It is to be noted that Uttar Pradesh is most populated and also a backward state in respect of electricity supply. The State has 168 units per capita electricity consumption whereas as per data of 1990-91 the Indian average per capita electricity consumption is 253 units. Therefore, it is very essential to meet the ever increasing demand of electricity in order to remove economic disparity from different sectors. Hence, the electricity share from Central sector projects to Uttar Pradesh should be at least 50 per cent.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to give this issue a thought at the earliest and increase the supply of electricity to Uttar Pradesh.

(iv) Need to consider Assigning Work for Construction of Box Wagons to Jamalpur Railway Workshop In Bihar

SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL (Monghyr): I want to draw Governments'

attention towards the problems being faced by the workers of Jamalpur Rail Factory. This factory was established in 1862 and at that time there were 22 thousand workers in this factory. At present, there are only 10,000 workers in this factory who are proficient in their job but there is no work in the factory. Last year Rail factories and Private factories all over India were asked to give their quotations for the construction of box wagons. The lowest quotation was that of Jamalpur factory which quoted a price of 2 lakh and 80 thousand rupees.

I, therefore, request the Railway Minister that keeping in view the interests of the workers, the Jamalpur factory should be entrusted the job of construction of box wagons as this factory is proficient in this job.

(v) Need for continuation of Vayudoot Operations to Vijayawada and also to take steps for lengthening and strengthening of runway there

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Sir, traffic to and from Vijayawada has been increasing at a substantial rate. The Government of India have stated that to meet the growing demand, Indian Airlines will take steps to operate Boeing aircraft to Vijayawada airport before the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. While night-landing facilities have been provided, lengthening and strengthening of the runway work at Vijayawada has not yet been grounded though land was made available by State Government. Meanwhile, Vayudoot has taken up operations on Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Rajahmundry sector. These operations are irregular and their timing unsuitable. The passengers are thus

experiencing inconvenience. The operations are, now and then, being discontinued leading to severe inconvenience to the travelling public for the last few months.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to immediately look into the matter and take necessary steps for continuation of Vayudoot operations. I also urge upon the Central Government to take immediate steps for lengthening and strengthening the runway to facilitate operations of Boeing aircraft between Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Tirupathi and Madras sector. At other airports, such as Cochin, Madurai, Port Blair, Visakhapatnam, Boeing aircraft are operated though the runway length is 6,000 ft. So, at Vijayawada airport also, the present runway with 5,925 ft. length should be strengthened immediately and Boeing aircraft must be operated for the convenience of travelling public.

- (vi) **Need to give clearance to various irrigation projects in Chandrapur and Gadchiroli District of Maharashtra**

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE (Chandrapur): There are various irrigation projects awaiting clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests in Chandrapur and Gadchiroli districts of Maharashtra. Dongargaon and Karwafa Irrigation projects are such examples. Government of Maharashtra have already made the proposal and accepted the conditions laid down by the Government of India for clearance of Dongargaon Irrigation project. I urge upon the Government of India to give clearance to the Dongargaon project so that the work could be started immediately and the present drought affected situation could be eased out giving employment to large section of people. Similarly, Umari,

Bhendaja, Hattigota, Nimbala, Mongali and Pipari irrigation projects also await clearance from Government of India. I urge the Central Government to give permission to start work on these projects without delay.

- (vii) **Need to provide Exemption from Excise Levy to mini Cement Plants in Rajasthan**

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE (Jhalawar): The mini cement plants in the country in general and Rajasthan in particular have been facing severe financial crisis. The Government of India took policy decisions to promote the establishment of Mini Cement Plants. A number of mini cement plants have come up in different States. As many as 125 mini cement plants have been set up in Rajasthan. The Government of India liberalised the economy and granted incentives to several sectors. But no incentive was granted to this particular one. On the other hand, heavy excise duty was imposed and interest rate enhanced on the loans taken by those plants.

The interest was abruptly increased to 19.75 per cent from the existing rate of 12.5 per cent. The entrepreneurs were compelled to execute a modification deed as they were at a point of no return after having invested almost 100 per cent of their contribution. This has caused additional burden of Rs. 6-7 lakh per annum changing the total viability and putting them in huge losses.

I urge upon the Central Government to prevail upon the financial institutions to re-examine the issue of the enhanced rate of interest in right perspective and to ensure the total Exemption from excise

Storage of Flood Water

*50. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have formulated any scheme for the storage of flood water for future use;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether any Central Agency has been set up for this purpose: and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). A National perspective for Water Resources Development prepared by Government envisages inter-linkages between various Peninsular rivers and Himalayan rivers separately for transfer of water from water rich basins to water short basins for optimum utilisation of water resources. National Perspective envisages, additional irrigation benefit of 35 millions hectares and generation of 40 million kilowatt hydropower in addition to flood control and water related benefits.

Government has established National Water Development Agency (NWDA) under Society Registration Act, 1860, in 1982 under the Chairmanship of Union Minister of Water Resources with Chief Ministers/Ministers in-Charge of Irrigation of State Governments, apart from Central/State Government officials as members and with a technical secretariat to firm up these proposals.

A total of 36 water transfer links, 17 under Peninsular component and 19 under Himalayan component have been identified by National Water Development Agency. While office studies of 12 links under peninsular component have been completed, studies of balance Peninsular links and all links under Himalayan component have been included in VIII plan. In addition, investigation of links of Peninsular component and 3 links of Himalayan component have been included in the VIII plan Programme of the Agency.

Irrigation Projects

*51. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE:
SHRI KRISHNADUTT
SULTANPURI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of medium and major on-going irrigation projects as on February, 28, 1993, State-wise?

(b) whether the amount allocated for irrigation projects has been continuously reduced during the last three years;

(c) if, so the reasons therefor; and

(d) the amount sought from world Bank for irrigation projects during 1992-93 and 1993-94 and its allocation, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTERS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

(1) THE STATE-WISE NUMBER OF ON-GOING MAJOR, MEDIUM, EXTENSION, RENOVATION AND MODERNISATION IRRIGATION SCHEMES IN THE COUNTRY ARE AS UNDER:

Sl.No.	States	Major Projects	Medium Projects	Extension Renovation Modernisation schemes.
1	Andhra Pradesh	12	18	3
2.	Arunchal Pradesh	-	-	-
3.	Assam	5	6	4
4.	Bihar	16	20	5
5.	Goa	1	1	-
6.	Gujarat	1	1	-
7.	Haryana	4	-	6
8.	Himcahal Pradesh	1	2	1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	11	5
10	Karnataka	12	12	5
11.	Kerala	10	2	-
12	Madhya Pradesh	19	34	4
13.	Maharashtra	32	53	6

Sl.No.	States	Major Projects	Medium Projects Modernisationschemes.	Extension Renovation
14.	Manipur	2	1	-
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-
17.	Nagaland	-	-	-
18.	Orissa	5	10	1
19.	Punjab	-	1	6
20.	Rajasthan	8	7	20
21.	Sikkim	-	-	-
22.	Tamilnadu	-	2	4
23.	Tripura			
24.	Uttar Pradesh	18	2	10
25.	West Bengal	3	16	3
	Union Territories			
	Total:	158	226	45

STATEMENT

(II) The amount allocated for Irrigation and Flood Control in the country has increased from Rs 4698.95 Crores in 1991-92 to Rs 4934.54 crores during the 1992-93 and to Rs 5853.53 crores

(III) The details of utilisation of assistance from the World Bank for Irrigation Projects during 1992-93 and 1993-94 are as under -
(US \$ Millions)

Sl No	State	Name of the Project	Utilisation of World Bank assistance		Remarks
			during 1992-93	during 1993-94	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Irrigation -II	26 700	33 235	-
2	Bihar	Bihar Public Tubewells	4, 370	-	-
3	Gujarat	Gujarat Medium Irrigation-II	16 693	7 1888	-
4	Gujarat Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra	Sardar Sarovar dam and Power	46 118	-	Project disengaged from World Bank W e f 29.3.93

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Utilisation of World Bank assistance		Remarks
			during 1992-93	during 1993-94	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	& Rajasthan	Project			
5.	Gujarat	Sardar Sarovar Water Delivery and Drainage	27.570	-	Projected closed on 1. 7. 92
6.	Haryana	Haryana Irrigation- II	0.409	-	Projected closed on 31. 3. 92.
7.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Composite Irrigation-II	6.386	15.369	
8.	Tamil Nadu	Periyar Vaigai Irrigation-II	4.345	3.375	Project Closed on 31. 10. 93
9.	Punjab	Punjab Irrigation And Drainage	14.965	4.995	

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Utilisation of World Bank assistance		Remarks
			during 1992-93	during 1993-94	
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Karnataka	Upper Krishna Phase-II	19.777	14.314	-
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Upper Ganga Irrigation Modernisation	16.773	7.322	-
12.	West Bengal	West Bengal Minor Irrigation	1.659	2.058	-
13.	-do-	National Water Management	28.2.14	15.423	-

Gujarat have intimated 'nil' information in reply to parts (a) to (d) of the question.

Disposable Syringes

538: SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of re-use of syringes and other disposable items in Government hospitals in Delhi have come to light;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have any mechanism to stop re-use of such items in private hospitals also; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) The Government have also circulated to all the State Governments a manual which, inter alia, indicates the steps which need to be taken to destroy disposable needless and syringes as also when reusing non-disposable syringes.

Communal Harmony

539. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken to avoid communal disharmony recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b). Maintenance of public order is a State Subject. However, the Central Government shares intelligence with the State Governments/Union territory administrations on matters having a bearing on maintenance of communal harmony. Attention of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations is drawn, from time to time, to the various provisions of law for taking action against persons spreading ill-will, hatred or disharmony between members of different communities.

Coal Mining Projects

540. SHRI SOBHANSDREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Worlds Bank is contemplating stoppage of financial assistance for new coal mining projects due to the abnormal delay in their implementation:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for speedy implementation of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

Health Workers

541. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
 SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA
 KAUR (DEEPA):
 PROF. UMMAREDDY
 VENKATESWARLU:
 SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:
 SHRI LAL BABU RAI:
 SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA
 MUNDA:
 SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:
 SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints regarding supply of under weight LPG cylinders, adulteration in petrol and over-measuring of petrol at petrol outlets in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints received during each of last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken against the LPG agencies and petrol retail outlets found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Oil Companies have received some complaints regarding, supply to under-weight LPG cylinders, adulteration of petrol and its short supply, at the retail outlet.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Procedure has been clearly laid down to ensure correctness of weight of LPG cylinders at the bottling plants. As and when specific complaints about the sale of underweight cylinders are received, appro-

prate action is taken by the oil marketing Companies against the erring LPG distributors under the marketing Discipline guidelines and also by the State Governments through their Weight & Measures Departments. Underweight cylinders are replaced by the distributors. To prevent adulteration in petrol and short delivery, retail outlets are inspected frequently by the field officers of the oil companies, oil industry inspection teams, mobile labs and State Govt. Officials. Kerosene is doped with furfural to check adulteration of petrol with Kerosene. In case of short delivery, below tolerance limit sales and supplies are stopped until verification is carried out by the weights and Measures Deptt. Besides, if the complaints are established, action is taken as per the marketing Discipline guidelines.

[English]

Price of LPG

586. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA
 RAO VADDE:
 SHRI VILASRAO
 NAGNATHRAO
 GUNDEWAR:
 SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN
 OWAISI:
 SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
 SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN
 SHARAN SINGH:
 SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
 SHRI RAM NAIK:
 SHRI SUDARSAN
 RAYCHAUDHURI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector oil companies have been benefited by crores in the wake of the Government's announcement raising the prise of domestic LPG cylinders;

(b) if so, to what extent this decision has helped in reducing the oil pool account deficit to the Government,

(c) whether LPG cylinders by private companies are being sold at higher rate than public sector

(d) if so, whether any price control for private oil firms has also been worked, and

(e) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) (a) No Sir

(b) At the existing volume of consumption the increase in the price of LPG (domestic) packed by Rs 10/-per cylinder will reduce only the oil pool account deficit by Rs 188 crores on an annual basis provided the prices of crude and LPG in the international market remain soft as at present,

(c) to (e) Under the parallel marketing Scheme of LPG the private companies are allowed to sell LPG through their own network at market related prices on a competitive basis and no control on price charged by private companies is envisaged

Militants Activities in J & K

587 SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether militants attempted to disrupt the Republic day celebrations in Srinagar this year and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The militants propelled a rocket towards the Bakshi Stadium in Srinagar on 26th January, 1994, which hit the water tank outside the stadium. No loss of life or property was caused due to this attack. However, this did not disrupt the Republic day functions which passed off peacefully

Promotional Policies in ONGC

588 SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) the existing promotional policies followed by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission,

(b) whether directives issued by the Government with regard to the reservation for SCs/STs have been incorporated in these policies, and

(c) if so, the number of SC/ST candidates who have been promoted/appointed under these policies during the last three years, category-wise,

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) (a) ONGC Limited is following recruitment and promotion policy as per the ONGC (Recruitment and Promotion) Regulations, 1980

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The number of SC/ST candidates appointed/promoted category-wise for the last 3 years is indicated below

[Translation]

Terrorists Arrested in Delhi

610. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:
SHRI RAM BADAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of terrorists arrested in Delhi during January and February, 1994, separately;

(b) the quantity and type of arms, explosives and other materials seized from their possession;

(c) the main intention of the arrested terrorists;

(d) whether they have any connection with the Inter Services Intelligence (ISI) of Pakistan;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken to check terrorist activities in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) 11 terrorists (6 in January and 5 in February, 1994 up to 15th February, 1994) were arrested in the capital.

(b) The articles seized included approximately 166 kgs. of explosive, one AK-56 rifle and a magazine loaded with 20 live rounds; one revolver, one pistol 7.65 bore alongwith 8 live cartridges, etc.

(c) Their main intention was to commit some spectacular terrorist acts.

(d) and (e). Information is available about links of some terrorists with the ISI of Pakistan.

(f) The steps taken to curb terrorist activities in the Capital include formation of an Anti-Terrorist cell in each Police District; deployment of armed pickets at vulnerable/strategic points; intensive mobile patrolling; distribution of education literature amongst the people to make them more vigilant; deployment of spotters, display of photos of known terrorists at public places; stationing of PCR vehicles at strategic places; and coordination meeting with the adjoining states.

[English]

Utilisation of Water Resources

611. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been issued by the Union Government to the State Governments to involve the farmers in regulation of irrigation water for the best utilisation of the water resources;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the states which have implemented the guidelines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Water Resources circulated guidelines in 1987 to all States for involving farmers in Water Management. Some measures of success has been achieved in this direction in States like Gujarat, Madhya

Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu and Haryana etc. Other States are taking steps to encourage farmers participation in water Management and maintenance of field channels.

Narmada Project

612. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H.
TOPIWALA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of recent tripartite meeting convened by the Prime Minister with the Chief Ministers of three States i.e. Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh on Narmada project;

(b) whether the construction on the dam was stopped on the instruction of Irrigation Department;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) how much money the Government

of Gujarat has to recover from the other three States being their share for the Narmada project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) It was felt in the meeting that the work on Sardar Sarovar Project should proceed and the related items of work would be carried out on priority in areas likely to be permanently submerged. It was also agreed to dereserve 1500 hectares of additional forest land in Maharashtra for rehabilitation in the special circumstances of the case.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. However, the project authorities were advised not to raise the spillway dam portion beyond the schedule up to 31st December, pending a decision on the closure of the construction sluices of the dam.

(d) The details of the share due from Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan as on 31.10.93 are as under :

SHRI SOBHANARADREWSRA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada) Sir, in the Statement which has been made by the hon Minister, it is stated that the Mining Sirdar informed the Manager about the incident at 4 00 p m , whereas, my information is that one person by the name Ganesh Lala, who was the last person to come out of the burning pit, informed the Manager at about 3 00 p m about the fire that broke inside the mine. If that information was taken note of properly and had necessary steps been taken at that time the casualties would have been much less. I would like to know from the hon Minister whether this information is correct, if so, why no action was taken by the Manager immediately. Another important point is, why this accident took place at all. According to me there are two reasons for it. One is accumulation of gases and other is that substandard cables were used in these mines. The substandard insulation of conduits resulted in short circuit which ultimately led to fire. Earlier also, some organisation had objected to the purchased of substandard material to be utilized in the mines but the same advice was not properly adhered to. I would like the Minister to look into all these things and throw light on them.

I welcome the hon Minister in asking for the safety audit. I congratulate him for that. Our revered colleague, Shri Indrajit Gupta also referred to it. I would like to know whether the Government is implementing the recommendation made by the earlier Committee, regarding safety measures, or not. Contrary to the new Industrial Policy, which was placed before the House in July 1991 the Government now wants open mining sector to private sector and allow up to 50 per cent equity. I would like to know whether the Government is taking serious note of the safety measures in the mines or

not, because when a private person invests money in it he tries to get maximum benefit out of it. So, he may feel that since the safety measures will not add to his income, he may not take a serious note of it. That particular aspect must be taken care of and the Government must prescribe policy measures very stubbornly so that they are implemented properly and no such unfortunate incident reoccur in the near future. Unfortunately, this is one of the very gruesome incidents that had taken place in recent times.

I join my colleague in asking the Minister to enhance exgratia payment from Rs 50,000 to at least Rs 1,00,000.

[Translation]

SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA (Hazaribagh) Mr Chairman, Sir, the mine, where the fire broke out, was declared unsafe by the D G M S much earlier. But in spite of that the officials decided to carry on mining in this mine. Safety measures as directed by the D G M S were not followed and as a result thereof 55 people were killed in this accident.

Mr Chairman, Sir, there are also mines in my constituency. I do know that the Manager, Deputy Manager or Project Manager are supposed to visit two-three times in a week to these mines, but they fail to do so. This entire job is entrusted to the Mining Sirdar or Foreman. I would like to know to as to when the inspection of the mine, which caught fire, was made by the Manager, Deputy Manager or project Officer and whether these Officer had paid a visit on the day when the accident took place or not and at what time the G M had visited the mine. Mr Chairman, Sir, according to mine workers the inspection is made by the Manager generally once in a week but he does not

[Sh Chitta Basu]

Three per cent of it means 30 lakh or 40 lakh tonnes. Why we should be required to import food if we have got enough for our own country? If we are forced to import food from outside, how the price can be established and how the remunerative price to farmer can be secured?

Therefore, I appeal to the Government to make a reappraisal of the policy and take certain steps which really provide for the remunerative price of the agricultural produce of our country. CACP as it prevalent today does not meet the requirement and in order to substitute the CACP, a suggestion has come which is a very good suggestion, according to me, to have another Authority to fix the remunerative price for the agricultural commodities in our country bearing in mind the vagaries, the economic factors and other political factors because of the GATT proposal because of the Dunkel proposal and fix up the price of the agricultural commodities to make our country self-sufficient, prosperous and to make our country's independence further stable and further strengthened.

MR SPEAKER Mr Sobhanadreeswara Rao, you should confine to timing because there are others to participate.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada) Thank you for giving me the opportunity. First of all, I congratulate the mover of this Resolution Shri Bhagwan Shankar Rawat, a good friend of mine for moving this Bill in this House. By moving this agriculture Produce Prices Fixation Authority Bill, he had given an opportunity to this House to discuss a very important issue.

As you are well aware, this is such an important issue with which nearly 70 per cent of the population is directly connected and even the rest of the 30 per cent is also indirectly connected as consumers.

The fact of matter is the farmer are having a different perception. As you and my friend Shri Chauhan are aware, every one knows that the farmers are not satisfied. The farmers feel that the minimum support prices announced by the Government are not remunerative and the Government says, "No. We are taking care of everything. We are calculating very scientifically and we are announcing the prices depending upon the recommendations of the CACP. Many a time, whenever prices are raised, the press which is in the hands of the capitalists, in order to see that the farmer is done, though not full, but to some extent, some justice, makes all harsh comments, saying "Oh! The Government is simply wanting to have the sympathy of farmers for the sake of votes only."

They do not agree that farmers are being subjected to injustice. Surprisingly, the consumer feels that he is over-burdened. And many a time, you may be aware, consumers in this capital city are very fortunate as compared to the poor people in Bihar, Rajasthan or several other States where they are not getting even 700 grams per capita whereas in this capital city, most of them are getting ten kilograms. This is a very important matter which is giving scope to different people to think differently was the Agricultural Prices Commission which has been re-named into Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices. It is there. What necessitated my friend Shri Rawat to bring forward this Private Members' Bill is the most important point which I want to highlight. In this CACP, the Government

says in the Agricultural Price Policy - A long Term Perspective', published by the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, as follows:

"The Commission takes into account not only a comprehensive overview of the entire structure of the economy of a particular commodity but also a number of important factors as indicated hereunder:

Cost of production, changes in input prices; input output price parity; trends in market prices; demand and supply; inter crop price parity; effect on industrial cost structure; effect on general price level; effect on cost of living; international market price situation and parity between prices paid and prices received."

I would like to say that this is only an eye wash. It is there only on paper. But it is never being implemented in letter and spirit. Many of these items which I have read out, are contradictory in respect of several other industrial products which have got a lot of bearing on population. So many factors are never taken into consideration it is the manufacturer, it is the producer who determines the price of his product whereas in the cases of farmers, it is the Government that fixed the prices. I would like to say that in this the cost of production varies from region to region; varies from farmer to farmer; varies from irrigated area to non-irrigated area; varies from area to area. It is not uniform.

Regarding element of risk, it is not at all taken into consideration we know, many a time, especially the people of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, West Bengal and coastal areas, we are frequently subject

to cyclone tidal waves and several other States are subjected to drought. This element is not being taken into consideration. Many a time the figures upon which this CACP recommends to the Government are the figures which have been arrived at on the basis of two year old, three year old and sometimes four year old figures. On that they work out some percentage and recommend to the Government about the computation of cost.

Regarding the fertilizer support, they take the average of prices used by the farmers. Some where a progressive farmer who is having irrigation facilities, he uses maximum fertilizers and in the case of dry land farmer, he uses less fertilizer. But they take the average. My suggestion is this CACP ought to have taken into consideration an optimum dose of fertilizers, the NPK that have been recommended by the Government, by our ICAR. What should be the maximum optimum quantity of fertilizer which gives the maximum yield and which ultimately will lead to the maximum production? That is never taken care of.

In regard to irrigation cost also, through the canal irrigation, we pay hardly Rs. 40 per crop, like paddy in Andhra Pradesh, it is Rs.40 to Rs.50 whereas through the tubewells, he has to spend nearly Rs.500 to Rs.1000 because the tariff of agricultural electricity varies from State to State. My humble submission is, all these are not scientifically taken into consideration

Long long time back, if I remember aright, the CACP recommended Rs.2 as transport charges per quintal for sugarcane. That has not been implemented ever after seven or eight years, leave alone the escalation in the transport cost. Only sugarcane growers of Maharashtra are fortunate enough because there the sugar coopera-

[Sh Sobhanadreeswara Rao]

tives are being handled by the farmer's representatives and the farmers' families are bearing the transport cost and harvest cost whereas farmers in other areas are not so lucky

Regarding profit margin, I would like to say one thing. As you are aware, these fertilizer manufacturers are given post-tax of 12 per cent on net profit and to fulfil that condition, to fulfill that obligation, the Government is giving fertilizer subsidy.

And now, the Government is about to agree on ENRON proposal with the Maharashtra State Electricity Board, where a post-tax profit of 16 per cent is being assured to those foreign investors. The Government is going to allow 16 per cent net return on the capital investment as well as on the working capital. They have already enhanced the capital costs, they are going to get a lot of money but that is a different matter.

What I mean to say is that when they are assuring so much of return to the Indian fertiliser manufacturer and to the foreign investor, does this CACP not have any idea or commitment to give, at least, one per cent profit to the farmers?

I was a Member of Bhanu Pratap Singh Committee on Agricultural Policies and Programmes. At one point of time, this Committee had written to the CACP and it wanted to know whether CACP was allowing certain percentage or margin of profit to the farmers. The CACP had replied to that I will just read out the contents for your kind information.

"Thank you for your DO letter dated 30th March, 1990, which was

placed before the Committee. Besides the information which you have supplied, the Committee wished to know whether the margin of profit over the cost of cultivation is a fixed percentage. If yes, what is the percentage, if not, why not? How does the CACP simultaneously take into consideration the different parity concepts, intra-commodity prices parity, intra-sectoral prices parity, input-output prices parity and parity between prices received and prices paid by the farmers? Have these been synthesized into a composite parity index? If yes, how?"

The Committee had asked such questions. In reply to that, it was said:

"Please refer to your letter dated so and so. The margin of profit over the cost of cultivation is not a fixed percentage.

There is no fixed mathematical model on the basis of which the Commission arrives at the level of prices."

It has categorically denied that the CACP has got any formula or any commitment to allow some percentage or margin of profit to the farmers. This is what I want to bring to your kind notice and fortunately, Sir, some slight improvement has taken place when Shri Hanumantha Rao Committee was asked to examine some aspects and there upon the recommendations were sent to the Standing Advisory Committee headed by Shri Sharad Joshi, in which, fortunately I was also a Member. On two points the Committee made some recommendations:

They are giving to the industry some

managerial cost. So why not to the farmer? Therefore, it was suggested that they should allow some managerial cost, that is, 10 per cent of total paid out costs. That was accepted by the Government. Another suggestion was made regarding the statutory minimum wages to the agricultural labourers. They suggested that either statutory minimum wages or the actual wages paid, whichever is higher, should be taken into consideration and a maximum pressure should be put on the State Government to implement the statutory minimum wages to the agricultural labourers.

Sir, I would like to humbly submit to you that in respect of these two conditions, the terms of trade were deliberately kept against the farmer. The Government's intention was always to see that the agriculture sector is not so profitable is not so remunerative and whatever the farmer gets, it should be sent to the industrial sector in the form of shares or some other investment. And the Government has never bothered about the capital formation in the agricultural sector.

I would like to tell you about the answer given in this House on the investment made in the agricultural sector. The investment, in the year 1988-89, from the private sector was of the order of Rs. 2,985 crore and from the public sector, it was of the order of Rs. 1,680 crore. The total investment, in the year 1988-89, comes to Rs. 4,665 crore. In the year 1991-92, the private investments slightly improved; they were of the order of Rs. 3,500 crore, whereas the public investment, that is, the investment made by the Government in the Agricultural sector creating the infrastructural facilities had decreased to Rs. 1,360 crore. This is how the Government is neglecting the agricultural sector and in that, if you remember, Sir, the international price situation also must be taken into consideration.

Shri A.V. Ganesan, the former Commerce Secretary, recently, wrote a few articles in *The Hindu* paper. Of course his view point is that we should accept the Dunkel Draft. That is a different matter. This is not an occasion to discuss it in detail. Earlier we have done it and we are going to do it again. But what I want to bring to your kind notice is that Mr. Ganeshan has accepted in his article that on paddy and wheat, on two crops alone, the Indian farmer has been deprived of nearly Rs. 16,000 crore, which otherwise he would have got if international prices are taken into consideration. That is, the farmers were not given subsidy. They were deprived of their advantage. They were deprived of the benefit of Rs. 16,000 crore only two crops. This is how things are going on in this country. That is why my friend has brought this Bill.

Similarly regarding credit facility while the target for credit to agricultural sector was Rs. 16,500 crore for the year 1991-92, do you know how much amount was disbursed? It was hardly Rs. 11,200 crore. If this is the way in which things are going on, how will farming improve, how will we have enough to meet our growing population needs and also the export obligations? If we export, we will get the maximum advantage. As I told you, in international market the prices are quite attractive. We can, provided we have surplus. This Government must give a go by to the wrong policies that have been pursued all these years where the farmer is deprived of a fair and reasonable price on his hard produce, which he got risking the nature, the calamities and everything. Many a time he is pledging his wife's gold ornaments in the banks. But he is not given remunerative price. If this basic policy is changed realistically with forward looking approach, our country will become number one agro power in the entire world because we have such resources. We have land, we

[Sh. Sobhanadreeswara Rao]

excusable misaike.

have hard working people, we have enough quantity of irrigation, water and precipitation is there. If climate permits, we can grow at least two crops in a year.

I congratulate Shri Rawat for bringing forward this Private Member's Bill to give an opportunity for this House to discuss a very important issue. I hope the hon. Minister will take care of all these views expressed in this House and he will bring forward suitable changes in the agricultural price fixation policy which is the main objective of my friend.

I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The next speaker is Prof. K.V. Thomas.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): That means I am not getting a chance to speak today.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Actually Shri Uddhab Barman's name is there. Instead of him, you can speak.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: That is not the point. This is the Private Members' Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: While preparing the list, some mistake must have been crept in.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: I gave my name when the mover was moving the Bill. I have no right to challenge your discretionary power. I am not speaking.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I came to know that some mistake has crept in. It is an

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: But the schedule time is only two hours. That means I am not getting the chance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Immediately after Prof. Thomas, you will have a chance.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I support the spirit in this Bill to give a remunerative price to the agricultural produce in our country. The CACP decides the floor price or the remunerative price of the agricultural products. But there are some defects in the functioning of the CACP. One is only a few crops like wheat and rice, come under the purview of the CACP. The second defect is that CACP decisions are not time-bound. As a result, our farmers are not getting justice from CACP. This Bill has been brought at a time when the agricultural policy of this Government is under discussion in the Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture. I am sure that deliberations in this House will definitely be brought before the Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture. So, my first suggestion is that all the agricultural products, including cash crops, should be brought under CACP. Secondly, a time-bound decisions has to come from CACP.

In Kerala, our major cash crop is coconut. Every year, we come to Central Government to fix the remunerative price. This year, the price of coconut has crashed down. For the last six months, both the Government of Kerala and the MPs from Kerala are knocking at every gate of the Krishi Bhavan to fix a remunerative price and declare it. But unfortunately till date, the Government of India has completely failed to declare the floor price for coconut. This is

MR. SPEAKER: Now the hon. Member may ask the second supplementary question.

SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA: Sir, the farmers belong to a poor class and they are unable to purchase the TV sets to see the programmes. Now, almost all villages have their own community halls where they have their own cultural activities. So, considering the fact that they belong to a poor class, will the Government, with the cooperation of the State Governments, provide these TV sets free of cost to these community halls in the villages? I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government, under these circumstances, will supply the TV sets to the community halls.

MR. SPEAKER: This does not arise out of this question.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARARAO VADDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in spite of your persistent and clear question to the hon. Minister requesting him to express it in percentage value, the hon. Minister, is not able to give that information since he does not have that information right at the moment. We do understand that.

But it is an obvious fact that the time allotted to the agricultural sector is very very less. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, in view of the present situation where the agricultural extension work is not upto the mark, and in view of the fact that nearly one-third of the Gross Domestic Product comes from the agricultural sector, whether Doordarshan will give more time in the channels of the regional centres so that the farmers can be better educated, informed about the needs for optimum utilisation of irrigation water and requisite doses of fertilizers. Many a times, it is happening, Mr.

Speaker, Sir, that the farmers, in their anxiety to achieve more production, are applying more and excessive dosages of pesticides and fertilizers, sometimes, leading to drastic adverse effects on the fertility of the soil itself in the long run. Doordarshan is the most effective, powerful instrument to take the fruits of research to the farmer's notice. So, I would like to know, whether the Doordarshan will make its stand clear on its attitude towards agricultural sector and give more time for this.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Sir, as far as the question whether extension works are upto the mark or not is concerned, it is not my Ministry, but it is the Agriculture Ministry which has to respond on it. We have a Rural Programme Advisory Committee composed of experts from the State Governments, Central Government, Agricultural Universities, agricultural institutions and the rural development. And whatever programmes are suggested by them, the various regional Kendras follow the recommendations made by that Committee. It is not monitored from Delhi. Every Kendra has an independent Rural Programme Advisory Committee and a Programme Advisory Committee. I will certainly pass on this information to them so that they can consider the same. Otherwise, it looks as though we are passing the orders from here.

MR. SPEAKER: If necessary, in policy matters, we expect the ministry to pass the orders.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: On policy matters, yes; but we do not interfere on the question of duration and we leave it to them. They are all experts in this field.

MR. SPEAKER: Agriculturalists are not in a position to provide the money for

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for the industry to hold land beyond ceiling limits for investment in agriculture and allied activities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Theft Cases in B.G.M.

757. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Gold Mines Limited has deployed Central Industrial Security Forces in its Production Centres to check theft; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Suratgarh Thermal Power Project

758. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Suratgarh Thermal Power Project of Rajasthan has been cleared from the environmental angle;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) its capacity in megawatt and the number of the units and the time by which these units are likely to be set up and start power generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (c) The Suratgarh Thermal Power Project Stage-I (2x250 MW) has been cleared from environmental angle by the Ministry of Environment & Forests as well as by the Rajasthan Board for Prevention & Control of Pollution. The Rajasthan State Electricity Board has commenced work on the first unit of 250 MW as well as common facilities for Unit 1 & 2 from its resources. The first unit is expected to be commissioned in June, 1996. Orders for main plant and equipment in respect of Unit 2 have not been placed by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board on account of resource constraints. As such its commissioning schedule cannot be anticipated. This unit has, however, been posed to the Government of Japan for CECF assistance.

[English]

Permission to Coca Cola

759. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have given permission to Coca Cola South Asia, to manufacture and distribute Coca Cola in our country; and

(b) if so, the terms, conditions and other details of the undertaking given by the Coca Cola?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b) Government has approved the proposal from M/s. Coca Cola South Asia Holdings Inc. USA (since transferred in the name of M/s. Britco Foods Company Pvt. Ltd., Bombay) for the manufacture of beverage bases and essences. The Company will have 100% foreign equity amounting to Rs. 60 crores by itself or through its subsidiaries/associate companies. The Company will maintain an export-import ratio of 3:1. There will be dividend balancing for seven years from the date of commencement of production and this will be over and above the 3:1 export-import ratio separately stipulated. The Company offered to make the following commitments, which have been noted:—

- (i) Company does not envisage any payment of technical licence fees payment for the use of patents royalties, training fees or any other consultancy, lumpsum payment.
- (ii) The projected imports of essential flavouring essences is Rs. 78 crores in the first seven years.
- (iii) The estimated inflow of foreign exchange by exports is Rs. 234 crores over the first seven years.
- (iv) No dividend remittance for the first seven years.

Compensation to Road Victims

760 SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-
THALA: Will the Minister of SURFACE

TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is inordinate delay in the disposal of road accident compensation cases;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to speed-up the disposal of such cases and fix a time limit in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):

(a) Instances of this nature have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c) Although Government are proposing to have predetermined formula for payment of compensation based on the age and income of the victims, no time limit can be fixed for settlement of the claims since this involves judicial process and State Governments have constituted the Motor Accident Claim Tribunals.

Central Road Fund

761. SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI LOKANATH
CHOUDHURY:
PROF. SAVITHRI
LAKSHMANAN:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a resolution was passed by both the Houses of Parliament favouring augmentation of the Central Road Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the proposal is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Official level talks between India and Germany on this subject have been held in Bonn from 21-23 February, 1994 and a draft Extradition Treaty has been finalised. This will now be submitted to the respective Governments for their approval.

[English]

Land Acquired by NTPC

820. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation has acquired land for setting up of a gas-based power station near Kakinada,

(b) If so, the area of agricultural land acquired therefor;

(c) the time by which the construction work will begin;

(d) the outlay for the project sanctioned during 1993-94; and

(e) the reasons for delay in construction work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P.V.RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of the 654.09 acres of private land acquired, 592.13 acres is agricultural land.

(c) to (e) The implementation of this project by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) was held up due to financial constraints. It has been decided to implement this project in the private sector by a joint venture company with minority equity participation by NTPC and as such no specific outlay has been provided for by NTPC in 1993-94. Construction work on this project can commence after the financial closing of the project, which is in the final stage.

[Translation]

Visit of Myanmar Delegation

821. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAIISI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation headed by the Deputy Foreign Minister of Myanmar visited India during January, 1994;

(b) if so, the bilateral issues discussed between the two countries during the visit;

(c) whether any agreements have been signed with the Government of Myanmar;

(d) if so, the salient features of each of these agreements: and

(e) the follow up Action taken by the Government for their implementation?

(b) whether less amount is deposited by the telephone subscribers in the country as compared to those in other developing countries; and

(c) the total average expenditure to be incurred on a telephone connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The amount of initial Registration fee/deposit for new telephone connection is as follows:—

(i) *OYT Applications*

10000 lines & above	1000 lines & above but below 10000 Lines.	Below 1000 Lines
Rs. 15,000/-	Rs. 10,000/-	Rs. 8000/-

(ii) *General & Special Category Applications.*

Metered Exchanges

10000 Lines & above	Below 10,000
Rs. 3,000/-	Rs. 2,000/-

Flat Rate Exchanges

Over 100 Lines.	100 Lines & below
Rs. 1000/-	Rs. 100/-

(iii) *Tatkal Scheme*

Alongwith Application	Rs. 1000/-
After getting feasibility report for provision of telephone	Rs. 29000/-

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

[English]

Telephone Connections

859. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE:
SHRI KESHRI LAL:
SHRI RAM VILAS
PASWAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages provided with telephone connections during 1990-91, 1992-93 and 1993-94 together with the target fixed, State-wise;

(b) the percentage of telephones installed, state-wise;

(c) the average cost of installation and maintenance of a rural telephone; and

(d) whether the Government have evolved any suitable methodology to make them financially viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) 13733, 21752 and 12347 (up to 31-12-1993) respectively. Statewise details of number of villages provided with telephone connections during 90-91, 91-92, 92-93 and 93-94 together with the target are given in the attached *Statement*.

(b) State-wise percentage of telephones installed are shown in the at-

tached *Statement* mentioned in Part (a) above.

(c) and (d) (i) The average cost of installation of a rural telephone ranges upto Rs. 1.25 lakhs (approx.)

(ii) The average cost of maintenance of a rural telephone will depend upon terrain and its location may

range from Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 20,000/- per annum.

(iii) The public telephones in Panchayat villages are being provided with STD facility progressively wherever feasible. Such telephones are likely to become financially viable with increased usage by the villages by the end of 8th Plan period.

STATEMENT

Circle	Total No. of villages	Achieve- ment 90-91	Target 91-92	Achieve- ment 91-92	Target for 92-93	Achieve- ment during 1992-93	Target for 93-94	Achieve- ment upto 31.12.93 during 93-94	No. of villages with telephone facility as on 31.12.1993	%age coverage of villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	27221	3474	1400	1903	3050	1961	3600	633	13777	46.76
Assam	22224	74	300	342	550	555	620	305	1958	6.90
Bihar	67566	68	1000	1005	2000	1265	3020	632	7908	9.19
Gujarat	18518	536	1200	1576	3000	1755	4500	1706	7514	40.00
Haryana	6745	525	1200	1251	1200	981	1250	676	4351	62.80
Himachal Pradesh	16916	384	50	11	200	205	250	119	2134	7.40
Jammu & Kashmir	6503	39	100	125	125	126	80	33	844	9.70
Karnataka	26826	1597	450	1068	1500	1207	1500	702	6350	23.70

Kerala	1530	439	21	21	0000	0000	0000	000	1470	60.70
Madhya Pradesh	71352	324	1800	4005	5000	3668	6000	552	12512	17.50
Maharashtra	36167	1256	2000	2172	5000	2681	6000	1543	11155	20.80
North East	15192	01	300	300	417	519	600	217	1414	7.98
Orissa	46992	289	800	1064	1000	1230	800	249	4652	8.53
Punjab	12188	411	1200	901	2000	2126	3000	2414	6470	53.00
Rajasthan	33305	246	1100	1287	1800	1811	1800	608	6346	18.48
Tamil Nadu	15735	3985	1450	1160	2000	2157	3000	423	10423	66.20
Uttar Pradesh	112568	25	5000	2725	6858	7037	1000	1380	16420	13.19
West Bengal	38679	40	600	600	800	579	800	155	2781	5.93
Delhi - M. T. N. L.	243	00	125	136	09	09			191	78.60
Total:	576490	13733	10000	21752	36509	30072	46820	12347	118670	19.18

* The policy for providing Telephone facility to Panchayat villages was adopted in Jan 1991. Therefore, no targets were assigned during the year 1990-91.

also presented a document containing 24 or 34 points regarding election reforms. Why does the Government not take initiative in this regard? If it takes initiative, the matter regarding multi purpose Identity Cards can also be discussed with the Commission.

Then comes the question of finance. I feel that the total expenditure to be incurred on it and the source through which it would be provided are matters of consequential nature. The Government has just to announce that an expenditure of Rs. 3000 crore would be incurred, then it will not be of much consequential if somebody else says that not more than Rs. 600 crore will be required in this regard. This matter should be solved through negotiations. I do not find it wise that differences regarding the extent of amount to be spent on this matter may lead to a constitutional impasse in the country.

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of our Telugu Desam Party, we would like to express our views.

We are in favour of photo Identity Cards for electoral purposes. In fact, our Telugu Desam Government when it was there for seven years, in Andhra Pradesh headed by Shri N. T. Ramarao, we have given photo identity cards for cooperative as well as municipal corporation elections also. It is not a big task. The financial burden will not be so much. When we have already done it, if the Government is really serious that electoral reforms should be implemented and free and fair opportunity should be given, then it should be done. Through the electoral

process, the Government should come forward and both the Central Government and the State Government can share the responsibility of the burden.

We demand that the Government should come forward with comprehensive electoral reforms as recommended by late Shri Dinesh Goswami. We are in favour of issue of identity cards as part of electoral process and it should be multi-purpose one.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SAGAR (Barabanki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Chief Election Commissioner has suggested to issue identity cards to the voters and the Government is expressing its inability to do so. I would suggest only one thing in this regard. I am sorry that this matter is getting complicated. The Government has not convened a meeting of all political parties so far. Through you, I would request the Government to convene such a meeting and take an appropriate decision in this regard.

[English]

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore): We are very much in favour of implementing all the recommendations from all sides to bring about Constitutional reforms in the electoral process. Our Government is very much in favour of them. But here, sometimes there are resource constraints. That is why, there is a talk between the Election Commission and the Government, whether the money could be provided by the Central Government or by the State Government. The entire House is aware of the fact that money cannot be provided suddenly. That is why, everybody should come up with very good suggestions.

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention about the implication of GATT on the economic sovereignty of the country." (452)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention about the follow up action on JPC report on Securities Scam." (453)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the tragic mishaps in the coal mines and lack of adequate safety measures to prevent such disasters." (454)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the growing industrial sickness in the country." (455)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the continued dependency on imports in respect of petroleum products and failure of the Government to exploit the oil resources available in the country." (456)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the failure of the Government to set up a Bonded Labour Commission for abolition of Bonded Labour System." (457)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention about Government's failure to contain the continuous rise in the prices of essential commodities and the inflationary trend." (458)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not give any categorical assurance for simultaneous rise in the prices of agricultural produce in consonance with the rise in the cost of inputs." (459)

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA
RAO VADDE (Vijaywada): I beg to move:—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the concrete measures that are proposed to be taken to clear the pending irrigation project proposals in general and for Andhra Pradesh in particular." (514)

{Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde}

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the date from which the revised crop insurance scheme will be implemented and the Districts of various States in which this scheme will be implemented." (515)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that while the Address has mentioned that Government attaches highest priority to development of agriculture, in practice it is being given low priority." (516)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address has failed to mention the plight of cotton growers in the country who are getting lesser price due to the Government's imposition of ban on export of cotton and import of 5 lakhs bales of cotton without import duty." (517)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address has failed to mention the disagreement between the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh and the Central Government on the issue of removing all Intra and Inter-State restrictions on the movement of foodgrains." (518)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the likely danger to the national interest leading to debt trap due to the policy of the Government in agreeing for post tax 16 percent return on the foreign capital invested in Power Sector." (519)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the gross impropriety of Central Government in increasing the issue price of rice, wheat and sugar etc; and prices of L.P.G., diesel and petrol before the commencement of Budget session of Parliament." (520)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the plight of the poor people and middle classes due to the steep increase in the prices of essential commodities recently." (521)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the concrete steps taken by the Government to resolve the Ram-Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid issue amicably by referring the issue to the Supreme Court under article 136 (2)." (522)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the steep increase in the number of unemployed in the country and larger number of people who are being denied opportunities due to closure of several companies particularly small industries—due to the new economic policies of the Union Government."
(523)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that several State Governments have not yet initiated any measure to de-regulate and de-bureaucratise the economy at the State level."
(524)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): I beg to move:—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the failure to fulfil the promise of 10 million jobs every year." (552)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the share market boom because of free flow of foreign capital in stock markets."
(553)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the steps to be taken to implement the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report on Share Markets." (554)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the prevailing recession in manufacturing industries." (555)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the ill-effects of unrestricted imports of machinery in the country." (556)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the dangerous consequences in the financial sector because of default of large borrowers in the financial sector." (557)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to recognise the trend towards a double digit inflation in the current financial year." (558)