

being sold at higher prices. Earlier these products never got such good prices. Take for instance paddy or cotton. Regarding the rest, I shall try and do my level best.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I asked you about jute and sugarcane. What are you doing about these crops? The farmers are facing great hardships. I have been to those areas and as such I had made this request.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Meghe.

SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have been raising this issue for a long time that the farmers get less price of their products as compared to their cost of production. They do not get remunerative prices. I am aware of the fact that Jakhar Sahab is taking a lot of interest in it and we have lot of hopes from him. Under the agricultural policy, do you propose to give remunerative prices to the farmers keeping in view their cost of production. It is true that whether a farmer produces sugarcane or cotton he invests more money and labours hard as compared to the price he gets. Owing to this the economic condition of our farmers is not good. The objective of our agricultural policy is to give higher prices to the farmers as compared to their cost of production. Do you propose to take action in this regard and this is what I want to ask from the agriculture Minister.

SHRIBALRAM JAKHAR: I would like to give him an assurance. Please see the prices which we announced last time. However, I want to tell Meghe Sahab that if the Megh, (clouds) are kind to us there will be no problem. When the Megh (cloud) are not kind to us, then it is a cause of worry.

SHRI RAM NAIK: The hon. Minister has said that if the clouds are kind, it will be good. This is the manifesto of the Congress party. In this it is stated that:

[*English*]

"A comprehensive policy will be developed for management and

command area development. The Congress Government will assist in construction of one million wells for irrigation every year."

MR. SPEAKER: This pertains to irrigation and not related to agricultural policy. Let us distinguish between the two. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK: He has stated that the policy is being formulated and my question is related to it. Will you tell the House a specific time by which you propose to announce the agriculture policy.

MR. SPEAKER: The agricultural policy is already there. It is being improved upon.

[*English*]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not doubt the sincerity of the Minister for Agriculture. But the fact of the matter is that this is a very critical period where decisions are going to be taken for the next five years. You are well aware that our agricultural sector had suffered in the past for want of necessary capital. In view of the fact that capital in the form of investment or credit being not made available to the farmers all these years, will the Government take necessary steps to immediately allocate at least one-third of the credit that is made available through the commercial banks and cooperative banks to the agricultural sector?

Then, the Bhanu Pratap Singh Committee had made a specific recommendation for creating some zones where some crops can be grown for export purposes and also for setting up of a financial corporation to encourage export of agricultural products. So, will the Government take an immediate decision regarding this even below the Eighth Plan is formulated so that the results will emanate from the Eighth Plan and improve the agricultural situation in the entire country?

(c) the recommendations of the Bhanu Pratap Singh Committee on Agricultural Policies and Prices relating to model farmer scheme are under examination.

[*English*]

Interference by Pakistan In Internal Affairs of India

3457. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government propose to raise the issue of interference by Pakistan in the internal affairs of India at UNO or any other International Fora highlighting the violation of spirits of the Shimla Agreement y that country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) to (c). While the international community has been apprised of Pakistan's violations of the Simla Agreement, of universally accepted norms of inter-State conduct, and of its involvement with terrorism in Punjab and J & K, Government are of the view that all differences with Pakistan are to be resolved bilaterally through peaceful negotiations in accordance with the Simla Agreement.

[*Translation*]

Irrigation Projects in Himachal Pradesh

3458. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the details of major and medium irrigation projects in Himachal Pradesh approved by Union Government during the last one and a half year?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): In the last one and a half years, no major or medium irrigation project in Himachal Pradesh came up for consideration before the Union Government for according investment clearance.

Cauvery Water Dispute

3459. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the details of the steps being taken to resolve the Cauvery Water Dispute?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): The Central Government has constituted the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal on 2.6.1990 under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 for the adjudication of the Water Disputes regarding inter-State River Cauvery.

Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme

3460. SHRI V. SOBHANAD-REESWARARAO VADDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers in Andhra Pradesh from whom the premium towards Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme has been collected as on October 1, 1991 and corresponding figures for Kharif 1990 and 1989;

(b) whether the Government propose to wind up of the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a)

The Number of farmers as on 1.10.1991 in Andhra Pradesh from whom the premium towards Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) has been collected, is 5,07,642. The corresponding figures for kharif 1989 and Kharif 1990 are 7,20,593 and 1,95,568, respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Gas found in Krishna, Godavari and Cauvery Basin

3461. **SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:**
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether gas has been found in Krishna, Godavari and in Cauvery basin long ago;

(b) if so, the reasons for not exploiting the gas by the government;

(c) whether any scheme has been formulated by the government to utilise this gas and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether some foreign companies are also interested to collaborate in this work;

(e) if so, whether the government propose to accept the assistance; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Gas is already being exploited in these regions. ONGC have laid a pipeline between Tanuku and Kavvur. Also GAIL is constructing a pipeline from Tatipaka to Kakinada. Available gas in the region has already been committed to downstream users.

(d) to (f). Four blocks in Krishna-Godavari offshore basin and one block in Cauvery offshore have been offered for exploration for oil and gas to foreign and domestic companies under the Fourth Round of Bidding.

Royalty rate on coal

3462. **SHRI VILASRAO NAGNTHRAO GUNDEWAR:**
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the production of coal in Maharashtra;

(b) the rate of royalty/cess on coal, State-wise;

(c) whether any representation from Members of parliament and legislative Assembly has been received by the Union Government to determine the royalty on coal on the basis of its price instead of its weight;

(d) if so, the action taken thereon;

(e) whether the Union Government propose to increase the rate of royalty on coal;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor and the

Electricity Authority has also been constituted on 27th September, 1991 to assess the extent of damage to the works due to flooding of the tunnel and the cost of restoration works thereof. The team visited the project site from 18th to 20th November, 1991. The removal of debris and restoration works have already commenced.

[*English*]

Allotment of LPG Agencies in Kerala

3551. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the norms for allotment of LPG agency at any station;

(b) whether the Government have any plan to allot more LPG agencies in Kerala particularly in Kottayam and Ernakulam districts; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (c). As per the present policy new LPG agencies are opened in a phased manner depending upon economic viability and product availability, in places having a population of 20,000 and above (as per 1981 census).

Setting of of Mini Refinery in Krishna Godavari Basin

3552. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a mini refinery i.e. a crude distillation

unit in Krishna Godavari basin for processing the crude oil produced in this basin.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (c). Crude Oil production in the Krishna Godavari Basin was 0.0123 million tonnes in the year 1990-91 and is expected to be about 0.022 million tonnes in the year 1991-92. At these levels of production, a crude distillation unit in the Krishna-Godavari basin would not be viable.

Tungabhadra Board

3553. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has sent by proposal to Union Government for the abolition of the Tungabhadra Board;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has objected to the said proposal; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure the distribution of Tungabhadra water between Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh as per the previous agreements?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal for abolition of Tungabhadra Board was received from the Government of Karnataka in 1985.

(b) In view of the specific provisions contained in the Award of the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal, the proposal has not been agreed to.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government of Andhra Pradesh sent a detailed note in April, 1989 conveying their objections to the abolition of Tungabhadra Board.

(d) Utilisation of water during the year is reviewed by the Tungabhadra Board in its meetings and also in the joint meetings of the officers of both the States. The officers and staff of the Tungabhadra Board also conduct occasional checks on the releases at the head works and the canals.

[*Translation*]

Irrigation Projects In Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh

3554. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of irrigation projects in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh which have been cleared by the Union Government during the last three years;

(b) the details of the on-going irrigation projects in Maharashtra;

(c) since when the construction work on these projects is going on; and

(d) the time by which these are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Only one project namely Narmada (India) Sagar Project of Madhya Pradesh estimated to cost Rs. 1993.67 crores and envisaging annual irrigation of 169000 hectares of Madhya Pradesh was given investment clearance.

(b) to (d). A statement giving details of on-going major and medium irrigation projects in Maharashtra is enclosed.

Consumption of fertilizers and Pesticides

3575. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the per hectare consumption of NPK fertilizers and pesticides in irrigated and rainfed areas of the country as on March 31, 1991;

(b) whether the recent hike in prices of fertilizers have affected the consumption of fertilizers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed by the government to increase the consumption fertilizers and organic manures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The per hectare consumption of fertilizers and pesticides in the country during 1990-91 is estimated to be 72.75 kgs and 400 gms, respectively. The consumption data for irrigated and rainfed areas are not collected separately.

(b) and (c). The fertiliser consumption during 1991-92 is likely to be about 13.5 million tonnes of nutrients against the estimated consumption of 12.576 million tonnes during 1990-91 which shows a significant increase.

(d) The Following steps have been taken to increase the consumption of fertilisers and organic manures in the country;

- (i) 1991-92 at a cost of Rs. 405 crores to make fertilisers available to small and marginal farmers at old prices.
- (ii) The State governments have been

advised to exempt fertiliser dealers having stocks upto ten metric tons of fertiliser from registration.

- (iii) About 463 soil testing laboratories are functioning in the country to advise to farmers on fertiliser use.
- (iv) State governments are being stressed upon from time to time to adopt balanced fertilisation including use of micronutrients.
- (v) State are also advised to produce organic manures to the fullest extent and use it in an integrated manner alongwith chemical fertilisers.

Meeting of the World Petroleum Congress

3576. SHRIMATI BASAVA-RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited a number of countries including London to attend a highly technical meeting of the World Petroleum Congress; and

(b) if so, the countries visited by him and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) and (b). Yes, he attended the World Petroleum Congress which was attended by Ministers from other countries also and where matters relating to petroleum including technical matters were discussed. The countries visited were Argentina for the World Petroleum Congress and Vietnam for discussions with the Vietnamese Government regarding

serious issue. If it is not settled on the floor of the House, as our senior colleagues have expressed, clarification on this issue has to be sought outside Parliament...*(Interruptions)* Uncorrected/Not for publication

[*Translation*]

SHRI DATA MEGHE (Nagpur): Sir, it should be taken up for discussion in the House *(Interruptions)*. Hon. Minister is not present and it is an important matter. There must be discussion on it *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Sir, Please ask the Minister to come to the House and make a statement.

[*English*]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, there is unanimity in the 'House on this issue. The freedom of the press is something which cannot be compromised. I join with the opinion which has been expressed here by all sides of the House. I request the hon. Minister for Information and Broadcasting to come out with a statement on this.*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, I fully appreciate the sentiments expressed by all sides of the House. The demand is that the Government should react immediately. Sitting here, I will not be able to know whether the Minister is in station. If he is in station definitely he will react to this. Today or tomorrow, one of the Minister for Information and Broadcasting will come here and give the Government's view on this, which I can assure you, Sir...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whenever important issues are raised on the floor of the House, normally Government will react to it. The hon. Minister has categorically assured this House that he would convey this information and the Government would make a statement on this today or tomorrow as the case may be.

(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Today itself.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The difficulty is that this matter is not on the agenda and you have not given a notice to the Government. The Government shall have to get information and prepare themselves and substantial, logical, reasonable information shall have to be furnished to this House. Therefore, it is necessary. The hon. Minister has sought some time. I think, the House will agree with this. Your feelings have been very deeply felt by the Treasury Benches...*(Interruptions)* 40 hon. Members have given their names and they want to raise very important issues here. All those names have been listed according to the priority. Now I will call the names. I earnestly request that every Member should take only one minute or one-and-a-half minutes so that more matters can be brought to the light of the day and Government can take notice of that. I hope, you all agree with that.*(Interruptions)*

As and when names are given in the office, they are listed. Suppose, the names are given at 9.50, 9.51, 9.52. Accordingly they are being listed. So it is upto us to save time and allow our younger brothers and elders to take the opportunity. I hope, you will agree with this.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Before 10, the position is the same.*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I know, you raise only very very important issues. Every one should have a chance. Therefore, accommodation lies in our hearts.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a very important issue in my constituency.

In Vijayawada city there are railway quarters which are 80 years old. In fact, they are condemned quarters. Even then the Railways are deducting house rent allowance from their employees who are staying in those quarters. There are not even minimum sanitation facilities. Whenever there is a rainfall, these quarters, water gushes into women in particular are the worst sufferers.

So, I urge upon the Government through you to take immediate steps for construction of new multi-storeyed flats on the same site to provide accommodation to railway employees.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM (Aligarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a news item regarding the injustice being done to the students of the Medical College of Aligarh University has published in "Amar Ujala" dated 7th December, 1991. It is a serious case of bungling in which high-ups are involved. It is in the knowledge of Vice Chancellor of the University, but attempts are being made to hush up the whole matter.

The case is regarding large scale tempering with marks sheet of the First Year MBBS students. It has been done to benefit some students and to harm the other. It is also learnt that differences are being created between Hindu and Muslim students.

Two documents are the proof of this mess, first in which marks have been entered in the marks sheet in the hand of a professor, and second, in which the marks have been entered finally. There is not even a distant similarity in them. The case of tempering with the marks of the students from Roll No. 61 to 80 has been published, by which it is clear that marks have been tempered with on communal basis.

In this connection, two member committee was formed. That too could not reach any particular result. I would urge upon the Human Resource Minister through you to make arrangements to institute an enquiry into this bungling through a proper agency so that the students are saved from the injustice in the field of education.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav. I am calling the names according to the list which is before me. It is up to us to accommodate others.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I

would like to draw the attention of the Government through you to a matter of urgent public importance. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a great resentment, and discontentment among the agriculturists in Bihar because of non supply of allotted quota of fertiliser to Bihar by Central Government.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, this year 8 lakh metric tonnes of fertilisers were allocated to Bihar and out of that not even 50% of fertilisers have been supplied to Bihar. Fertilisers containing Potash and Phosphorus have required essentially during the sowing season of Rabi and the agriculturist as faced difficulty on account of its shortage. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has not only affected the Rabi crop adversely but will also have adverse affect on the national production of oilseeds and pulses. Very recently, the Government of Bihar has sent a message to the Central Government to ensure the supply of the allotted quota of fertilisers to Bihar by 5th December, 1991. But the fertilisers have not been supplied yet. Not only that Rs. 46 crore have been demanded for the subsidy on fertilisers and the Government has allocated Rs. 35 crore but not a single penny has been received by Bihar... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You kindly conclude. Do not deny chances to others.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: There is a hue and cry in Bihar. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government through you that the payment of amount of subsidy may be made as soon as possible and supply the allotted quota of fertiliser at the earliest.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Tej Narayan Singh - absent.

Shri Bhubaneshwar Prasad Mehta. .

(*Interruptions*)

<i>Sl. Name of District</i>	<i>No. of branches</i>
1. Balasore	63
2. Bolangir	66
3. Cuttack	121
4. Dhenkanai	48
5. Ganjam	75
6. Kalahandi	62
7. Keonjhar	35
8. Koraput	90
9. Mayurbhanj	55
10. Phulbani	15
11. Puri	100
12. Sambalpur	73
13. Sundergarh	16
Total	819

(b) The RRBs have helped in inculcating the banking habit in the rural population and, have also provided the much needed access to institutional credit to the weaker sections of the society. Many branches of these banks are located in remote rural areas of the State. As at the end of March, 1991, the RRBs in Orissa had mobilised Rs. 179.17 crores of deposits and had assisted 8.60 lakhs beneficiaries belonging to weaker sections by providing an outstanding credit of Rs. 192.16 crores.

Promotions to Employees Stagnating at Maximum of Pay-scales

3755. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NA YAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give one promotion to those employees who are stagnating at maximum of their pay-scales for more than one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for implementation of the proposal at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) to (c). No such proposal to give one promotion to all those employees who are stagnating at the maximum is under consideration of the Government. However, orders have already been issued to provide one time in-situ promotion to direct recruits in Groups 'C' and 'D' who have been stagnating at the maximum of the pay scale for a minimum period of one year, subject to certain conditions.

[English]

Customers Protection Fund

3756. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Customers protection Fund has been set up in all the Stock Exchanges in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the names of Stock Exchanges where the fund has not been set up so far; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to set up the fund there at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). No,

Sir. Customers Protection Fund has been set up in the Stock Exchanges at Ahmedabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Gauhati, Hyderabad, Ludhiana, Madras, Kanpur, and Vadodara.

(c) Out of the Stock Exchanges where trading in securities is taking place, the Exchanges located at the following places have not yet set up Customers Protection Fund:

Bangalore	Bhubaneswar
Cochin	Jaipur
Mangalore	Indore
Patna	Pune
Rajkot	

(d) The concerned Stock Exchanges are being asked to set up the Customers Protection Fund as early as possible.

Recovery of Central Excise Duty from Cigarette Manufacturing Companies

3757. SHRI SOBHANDREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1686 on August 6, 1987 and state the latest position regarding recovery of Central Excise duty from each of the cigarette manufacturing companies referred to therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): A Statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Statement in Respect of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3757 for 13.12.91 showing the present position of the Cigarette cases cited in Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1686 answered on 6.8.1987.

S.No.	Name of the company	Date of search	Date of show Cause Notice	Amount of central excise duty (Rs. in lakh)	Modusoperandi	Present position of the case.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	M/s G.T.C. Industries Ltd. & others	20.1.86	25.3.86 4.4.86 23.4.86 22.9.86	743.84 1382.89 574.87 402.23	The Party had been selling cigarettes at higher rates in the market than printed prices.	Cross examination of witnesses is in progress.
				<u>3103.83</u>		
2.	M/s N.T.C. Ltd. & others	12.8.86	30.9.86 1.10.86	2813.78 9755.56	Clandestine removal & under valuation of cigarettes.	(a) case sent back to Collector of Central Excise, Guntur by Delhi High Court for finalisation of provisional assessment, which is in progress. (b) Collector of Central Excise, Delhi has issued interim directions to the Divisional Assistant Collector to make final assessments and to
				<u>12569.34</u>		

S.No.	Name of the company	Date of search	Date of show Cause Notice	Amount of central excise duty (Rs. in lakh)	Modusoperandi	Present position of the case.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	M/s ITC Ltd. & others	17.2.87	27.3.87	80377.97	Under-valuation and declaration of lower value on packets of cigarettes to avail lower rate of duty as per Notification for assessment at adjusted sale price.	Cross examination of witnesses is in progress.
4.	M/s ITC Ltd. Mungher	17.2.87	3.7.87	3981.00	-do-	Adjudication proceedings are in progress.
5.	M/s Asis Tobacco Co. Hosur and M/s ITC Ltd.	17.2.87	19.5.87	1045.16	-do-	Proceedings dropped by CCR Delhi vide order-in-original No.1/91 dt. 19.2.91 in view of Madras High court decision directing the Assistant Collector to determine the assessable value afresh.
6.	M/s ITC Ltd. Mungher		2.7.87	406.35	Under valuation of smoking mixture.	Adjudication proceedings are in progress.
				101483.65		

[Sh. Tej Narayan Singh]

likely to get a chance, they were disqualified because they were said to be untouchable or unsuitable. I can say with surety that if this 75% of the population had been in power, the situation in the country would not have been as it is to day. This is because these people would not have been power crazy. But this Government has been moving in one direction even since Independence. This is the reason why problems have arisen in states like Punjab, Kashmir and Assam. So it is necessary that casteism is done away with. Casteism is not a new development. Shri Manjay Lal rightly said that 'Manu' evolved the caste system and we people are just following that system. No one marries outside his or her caste. Love marriages are acceptable in urban areas but in rural areas the couple would be termed 'outcastes'.

A Harijan is not allowed to enter a temple. On a visit to Banaras, the late Babu Jagjivan Ram had touched an idol of Sampurnanand. The local Brahmins considered this a sacrilege and proceeded to wash the idol with Ganga water. Banuji at that time commanded as much respect as the Prime Minister. Yet, his touching of the idol of Sampurnanand made the idol lose its sanctity. So we all must work together to root out the growing casteism in the country. Pujas in temples are performed by Brahmins and the last rites of a person are also performed by Brahmins. This is for other, but a Hindu can be purified through 'Shastras'. So there is a need to understand the situation. Otherwise this country will disintegrate. It is necessary to do away with casteism in this country. This can only happen if there is a law for this purpose. Of course, there is a Dowry Act to check dowry practice but still dowry practice continues overtly or covertly. A law should be made to punish those who marry within their respective castes. This can be implemented to some extent. Nobody keeps his or her caste a secret. Such a law will be in the national interest. There seems to be no other alternative.

Sir, there are laws to punish burglars, dacoits and murderers and so there should be a law to prevent marriages within castes. Will this change the situation? If it does not, then everything should be left to Providence. So all hon. Members are requested to think over this matter and keep their promises to their electorate. I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time allotted for this subject was two hours. We have completed two hours. Is it the desire of the House that we should extend the time for another one hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. One-Hour's time is extended. Now I call upon Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde to speak.

SHRI SOBHANDREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all, through you, I would like to congratulate my colleague Dr. K.V.R. Chowdary for bringing forward this private member's Resolution to enable this House to discuss this issue at length. He has brought forward a very important item which is causing great concern to all well-meaning citizens of this country.

Sir, you will agree that it is not a new thing that the caste conflicts are occurring now. They were there even earlier also. But now there are increasing incidents of such conflicts. Whatever we say, I am of the opinion that caste altogether cannot be wished away from the society because it is there since several thousands of years. The caste system had a marginal, positive role while it has caused a lot of harm to the society in our country in the sense that because of the caste system there was demarcation of certain responsibilities which were required to cater to the needs of the society. To some extent, it has given some social security to some population in those olden days. But unfortunately it has led to

social inequalities and inequities.

Sir, you are aware of the tremendous contributions that were made by great social reformers right from Shri E.V. Ramasamy Naicker in the deep South, Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. All these stalwarts tried their best to eradicate the caste system or to minimise the evil effects of the caste system. Even during the Eighth Lok Sabha, I very well remember some incidents which took place in Madhya Pradesh where some Harijans were not allowed to enter a Temple and a lot of social tension had taken place. The other day-I will not repeat and consume the precious time that is given to me-my friend Shri Mukul Balkrishna Wasnik narrated about the incidents in Parbhani District a few months back. A police constable, who happened to be from Harijan community, was deployed to protect the Maruti temple and when rain came, he wanted to get into the temple. He was thrown out and in the process, he died. It only shows that still to what extent the caste inclination is being perpetrated and to what extent, the upper caste people are looking down at the people, who are from the lower castes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:- Shri Rao, there are minus points in the society. Can you throw some light as to how this casteism can be abolished and a new society could be evolved through inter-caste marriages and through such other things?

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: That will form part of my latter speech. Most of the lands, productive assets, buildings etc were in the hands of the upper castes whereas the lower caste people were denied of all these things. Also, people were not allowed to become literates. When some people tried, they were punished. In this process, the *Karma* concept has also killed the initiative and the dynamism that should be there in any society. Earlier, though the atrocities were committed, but there was not much resistance from the people, who were subjected to such atrocities. But, now, in the recent times, because of the socio-political developments, people have become more

conscious of their rights and they are fighting and in this process, many things are coming to light. Even now, it is a wonder that from 1981-86, as many as 1,15,000 cases of crimes against SCs and STs alone were registered in this country. In the year 1989, more than 14,000 atrocities on SCs and STs were committed out of which 4,793 were murders and 7,593 were rape incidents. Madhya Pradesh to the list with 4,200 and odd cases, followed by Uttar Pradesh with 3,945 cases, Rajasthan with 1,580 cases, Bihar with nearly 1,000 cases, Andhra Pradesh with 500 cases and so on.

Now, I will come to the main issue.

I would like to say that though the caste system altogether cannot be alleviated but the evil aspect of the caste conflicts can be minimized. In the sense, the line that demarcates one caste from the other can be minimised by encouraging inter-caste marriages. If the inter-caste marriages are encouraged on a larger scale by giving more preferences to such persons who take up inter-caste marriages, especially from weaker sections, the backward or the SCs and STs, in employment as well as in self-employment programmes also.

16.14 hrs

[Shri P.M. Sayeed *in the Chair*]

To some extent there is some preference in respect of employment. But in respect of self-employment programmes, no such thing is there. It must be taken on a larger scale. The great person, Choudhury Charan Singh, during his life time, has struggled hard to encourage these inter-caste marriages and he himself encouraged his family members for inter-caste marriages. But, unfortunately, he was dubbed as casteist by the capitalist and monopolist press though he fought against casteism through all his life. And, unfortunately, some persons who were at the highest helms of affairs in this country, who favoured their own community, their own caste in a very large number in Government, in administration and elsewhere, have been

[Sh. Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde]

described as very moderate people, very forward people and so on.

Sir, only when literacy is spread, this caste evil effect can be minimised. But unfortunately, even now, the literacy rate is only 50 per cent. It is still worse among the BCs, SCs and STs.

Another way of reducing these caste conflicts is to bring the people of the weaker sections and backward classes the SC and ST people - above the poverty line, on par with other sections of the society. For that the Government must come in a bigger way to help those people to strengthen themselves from the economic point of view.

Unfortunately it is the political parties which are fanning these caste conflicts in many cases. Some time back we have seen this with our own eyes when, for the first time an attempt was made to provide reservation facilities to socially and educationally backward classes a constitutional obligation which was being neglected for merely four decades - some political parties had created some disturbances which resulted in the self-immolation of a good number of youth causing a lot of apprehension in their minds. We are aware of all these things.

In Andhra Pradesh when our TDP Government was there, when it tried to give wide representation of almost all section of the society in the State, unfortunately the main opposition at that point of time the Congress I, had gone all out, out of the way, to encourage caste conflicts. They had criticised the Tejugu Desam saying that it was favouring a particular community, though it was not a fact at all. Now the Congress Government has come to power in Andhra Pradesh. Everybody knows as to whom the Government is favouring. This type of short-sighted actions for political advantage should be stopped and no political party should encourage the caste conflicts and divide the society on caste lines.

One may try to help his own people, the

community or the caste. But at the same time one should not encourage caste division and try to put up one caste against the other. Whichever political party does this, it is condemnable. I suggest that whenever a political party or a politician openly advocates casteism or propagates casteism in such a way that divides the society among caste lines, he should be disqualified from the political arena and a suitable amendment may be brought forward in the electoral reforms that are proposed to be introduced in a short period of time. Among other packages of amendments, this item also may be seriously thought of.

Shri Sitaram Kesri, the Minister for Welfare, is also very much committed for the uplift of the socially and educationally backward people. They should be brought to the mainstream of the society. I hope that the Government will take necessary steps to provide them such opportunities as are guaranteed in the Constitution, but which are not implemented in all these four decades. The Government should take up several economic measures to help them, so that they are also brought forward and the jealousy of one section against the other do not continue in future and the country makes progress with harmony among different sections of people.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, firstly thank you for calling out my name, thus giving me an opportunity to participate in this debate. I also thank the Mover of this Resolution for having brought it before this House which provided an opportunity to the House for a discussion on this topic of social and political importance.

As you know, casteism, the caste conflict is not a new thing in our society and in our country. Even outside our country - in different countries - it does exist in different forms. Anyway, casteism in the form as it exists today in our country is definitely a slur on our democracy. The earlier we get rid of this evil, the better it is.

No democracy can really be meaningful

(a) whether Manipur has requested for the removal of Assam Rifles from the site of Kangla; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) After the Government of Manipur have provided facilities like Water, power and approach road to the new site recently allotted by it in Senapati/Imphal District in favour of Assam Rifles, Government would endeavour to quickly develop the site to raise minimum infrastructure on it with a view to shift the Assam Rifles Battalion from its present location in Kangla Fort, Imphal.

Telephone Connections in Andhra Pradesh

3910. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest number of applicants for Telephone connections in Andhra Pradesh,

district-wise and particularly in and around Vijayawada city; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to clear the waiting list?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The waiting list of applicants for telephone connections in Andhra Pradesh, District-wise and Vijayawada as on 30.11.1991 is given in Statement-I & II respectively.

(b) The Department of Telecom has formulated draft Eighth Five Year Plan for telecom development and it is envisaged to:-

- Provide telephone connections practically on demand in rural and tribal areas.
- Waiting period for telephone connections not to exceed two years at large telephone systems.

Accordingly expansion programmes are being drawn for Andhra Pradesh to wipe out waiting list progressively by the end of the Eighth Plan period.

STATEMENT-I

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Telecom District</i>	<i>No. of wait listed applicants (As on 30.11.91)</i>
1.	Rangareddy	1516
2.	Mahabubnagar	995
3.	Kurnool	2187
4.	Anantapur	1355
5.	Cuddapah	1564

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Telecom District</i>	<i>No. of wait listed applicants (As on 30.11.91)</i>
6.	Tirupathi	2885
7.	Nellore	2190
8.	Guntur	4858
9.	Prakasam	722
10.	Krishna	9204
11.	Warangal	3326
12.	Karimnagar	1683
13.	Nalgonda	1265
14.	Khammam	1451
15.	Adilabad	610
16.	Nizamabad	399
17.	West Godavari	2635
18.	Visakhapatna	8668
19.	Srikakulam	454
20.	Vizianagaram	485
21.	East Godavari	4072
22.	Rangareddy	3140
23.	Hyderabad	71257
Total		126921

STATEMENT-II*Waiting list of exchanges in and around Vijayawada city as on 30.11.1991*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Exchange</i>	<i>No. of waiting list</i>
1.	CTX, Vijayawada	4467
2.	Bandar Road, Vijayawada	1521
3.	Industrial Estate, Vijayawada	957
4.	Ibrahimpatna	35
5.	Poranki	134
6.	Ramavarappadu	104
7.	Gannavaram	277
8.	Kondapalli	31
9.	Kankipadu	150
10.	Kotham Tadapally	1
11.	Mulapada	18
12.	Mustabad	6
13.	Munna	3
14.	G. Konduru	6
	Total	7710

*[Translation]***Telephone Connections in Uttar Pradesh**

3911. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons for getting th

new telephone connections in Uttar Pradesh upto October 1991, district-wise particularly in Allahabad; and

(b) the time by which telephone connections are likely to be provided to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The state-

(b) whether the Institute has given to understand the electricity boards that if their proposal at (a) above is followed it would pay back the cost to the Boards within three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). A paper has been received from the International Institute of Energy Conservation in which potential savings of electricity in the agriculture sector through deployment of efficient pumps complying with the BIS specifications and also by replacing the inefficient pumpsets has been identified. According to this paper the total savings potential would be 11 TWH per year or about 1/3rd of the electricity consumption in electric irrigation pumping.

Government is already aware about the energy saving potential due to replacement of inefficient agriculture pumpsets and has already sponsored a number of schemes for rectification of such pumpsets, to a limited extent, in the country.

Proposal to Broadcast Programmes in Manipuri

4044. SHRI YAJMA SINGH YUMNAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to broadcast news and programmes of entertainment in Manipuri for the benefit of the Manipuri inhabitants in Assam, Tripura, West Bengal and Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) No, Sir. However, cultural programmes of Manipur are given in national network depicting rich culture in songs and dances for all viewers of national network.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Transposer on Hills Near Gunadala in Vijayawada

4045. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representations for setting up transposer equipment on the hill near the Gunadala in Vijayawada city, Andhra Pradesh to cover the shadow zones; and

(b) if so, the time by which transposer equipment is likely to be installed to help T.V. viewers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A TV transposer has already been functioning at Gandhi hill in Vijayawada city for strengthening TV service to areas falling under shadow zones. Establishment of another transposer for providing better TV reception to shadow areas caused due to Gunadala hill would depend upon future availability of resources for the purpose.

Newly Set up NPTC

4046. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly set up National

some States we have achieved it and in other States we have not achieved it but it is our determination. It is not only our determination but also a firm resolution (*Interruptions*) It is our firm resolution that much should be done in this connection. We do not want to take a cafeteria approach on this subject but our new plan will be result-oriented programme and the public from Panchayat level, town level to Parliament level will be involved in it.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker Sir, the statement given by the hon. Minister in reply to the original question really highlights the serious aspects of the problem. He said at present the population of our country is approximately 85 crore and according to an estimate of the World Bank report it will be 100 crore by the end of this century. According to an estimate of the Planning Commission it will be 98.7 crore. The situation is very serious but both the answer do not show any sign that the Government is aware about the seriousness of this issue. Although the financial responsibility of the family planning programmes lies solely with the Union Government, yet he has said that it depends on the State Governments. If the first requirement of national policy on an issue is there, it is on the family planning and population. That Hon. Minister is present here. On many important issues the Government convenes an all party meeting and advice is taken. Is there any proposal to formulate an integrated population policy at national level after knowing the alternatives which other parties suggest?

[*English*]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Sir, we can have a detailed debate in the House before we have *sarvodaya baithak*. I have no problem, Sir, because we have so much to tell the House, so much to hear from the other Members. We would like to have a debate at the earliest. This is one of the points, one of the issues on which a national debate is needed and before that a debate in Parliament is needed. Then of course, all the parties will

be here, we can certainly have it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOBHANDREESWARA RAO VADDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very happy that the Prime Minister has agreed for a discussion at the national level. I would like to know specifically from the hon. Minister whether the Government will introduce a system of incentives and disincentives so that the people are more inclined to go in for this family planning programmes where preference will be given for their children in the educational institutions and in the matter of scholarships, and also the self-employment programme like the IRDP and other programmes. There should be a clear discrimination just as what is happening in China.

Sir, I would also like to know from the hon. Minister, apart from eliciting the cooperation from the political parties, whether this Government will also invite the Heads of different religions because in Indonesia, a country with 90 per cent of Muslim population, there also the religious leaders are giving propaganda and helping the Government in an effort to bring down the population growth. I would like to know whether our Government also will invite the religious Heads and seek their cooperation also. I would like to know this categorically from the hon. Minister.

SHRI M.L.FOTEDAR: Sir, I must tell the hon. Member that we have reached a stage in history where birth will not be an incident but will be a deliberate thing. For that, to what the Prime Minister said, I would like to add that this Government feels very much concerned about this problem. The Prime Minister has taken note of this and we are going to discuss the matter in the National Development Council which meets here on the 23rd and 24th of this month, in which all the States will be represented. Then the President of India also had taken the initiative and he is going to discuss this matter in the Governors' Conference. We have also taken the initiative, we have convened a meeting of all the State Health Ministers on the 6th and 7th

(b) The reservation quotas at Basti were reduced in some trains due to poor utilisation and, therefore, there is no proposal to increase the same for the present.

Bridge over Level Crossings

4165. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:
SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any longterm programme to construct over-bridges at level crossings in order to avoid frequent rail accidents especially in Ahwar (Jaipur) and other big cities in Rajasthan;

(b) the number of such level crossings on extremely busy railway lines on which over bridges have been constructed during the last three years; and

(c) the time by which over bridges will be constructed at the remaining level crossings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 30 on all the Zonal Railways.

(c) This would depend on sponsoring firm proposals for the works by the concerned State Governments, availability of funds etc.

[English]

Electrification of Bhagalpur-Mughalsarai Line

4166. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the electrification of railway line from Bhagalpur to Mughal Sarai Via patna;

(b) whether any fund has been allotted for this project, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Electrification of Kiul-Mughalsarai section is an approved work as a part of electrification of Sitarampur-Mughalsarai section via Patna, which has been deferred and its execution will depend upon availability of resources and relative priorities for electrification of other high density routes. there is no proposal to electrify Kiul-Bhagalpur Section.

Wagons for Singareni Collieries.

4167. SHRI SOBHANAN REESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received requests from the Vijaya Thermal Power Station to provide wagons for transportation of coal from Singareni collieries;

(b) if so, the number of wagons demanded for that purpose and the number of wagons actually being provided; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide adequate number of wagons for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The Standing Linkage Committee under the Ministry of Coal has given a linkage of 186 Boxed per day to Vijayawada Thermal Power Station for the

period October-December, 1991 consisting of 118 Boxes from Singareni and 68 Boxes from Talcher Coalfield. The actual supply has been 188 Boxes a day during October, November and December upto 10.12.1991. The coal offered in Singareni Coalfields is being loaded by the Railways in full.

Guidelines for Anaesthesia Application

4168. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert committee has been constituted to formulate standards and guidelines to ensure safety of patients when put under anaesthesia; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Line between Farrukhabad and Gola

4169. DR. G.L. KANAUIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey was conducted for laying a railway line between Farrukhabad and Gola via Shahjahanpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the construction work is likely to be started thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The survey was conducted in 1977. the cost of the 153.32 km line was then assessed at Rs. 24.57 crores with a negative rate of return. As the work was unremunerative and Railways are facing a resource crunch, it has not been found possible to take up the work.

[English]

Recruitment for Vacant Posts

4170. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN:
PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are large number of vacancies in the various department of Railways for long time;

(b) the reasons for not filling those vacancies within reasonable period;

(c) the scheme proposed to improve the working of the Railway Recruitment Boards for quick recruitment;

(d) whether the workers are being rendered surplus due to computerisation of railway sectors; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to absorb them in other sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Vacancies arise due to various reasons like staff demitting service, resignation, death etc. The occurrence of vacancies and filling up is a continuous process and hence at any given point of time, there will always be few vacancies to be filled up.

6th March, 91 5th August 1991. This allegation is false and the correct position is under:-

The Ambedkar Awaaj Yojna envisages registration of 20,000 persons belonging to SC/ST category for allotment of different categories of DDA flats, by holding two types of draws—first for preparation of priority list of successful registrants and the second for allotment of flats. The draw of lots for preparation of priority list for 10,000 registrants for LIG category and 3000 for Janata category has since been held. The draw of lots for assigning priority numbers to 7000 successful registrants for MIG category is yet to be held.

In reply to Lok Sabha Starred question No. 146 dated 6th March, 91 it was inter alia, stated that a total of 32,900 applications have been received and a sum of Rs.23 crores has been received from these applicants. This figure was based on preliminary stock taking of all applications received up to due date. However several persons represented that though they have submitted the applications in time, these had been forwarded late by the banks who were the receiving agents. A detailed scrutiny was then carried out of all the applications received to determine the total number of eligible/non eligible applicants. As a result of this Scrutiny, the total number of applications received came to 38,018. The figure of 38,018 applications and not registrants was conveyed in reply to Lok Sabha Starred question No. 296 answered on 5th August, 1991.

[English]

Fixing of Minimum Price for Sugarcane

4351. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commission for Agricultural Prices while fixing the statutory minimum price for sugarcane takes into consideration the income derived by the sugar factories by utilising the By-products such as Molasses, Alcohol, Biogas;

(b) if not, whether the Government propose to appoint a committee to study and recommend to the Government for passing on a part of the additional profits that will accrue to the factories from the by-products;

(c) if so, the likely date by which such a committee is proposed to be constituted; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices recommends only the statutory minimum price for sugarcane and does not take into account the income derived from by-products such as molasses, bagasse etc.

(b) The additional income derived from the sale of by-products is taken into account while computing the notified cost of production of sugar. Excess realisation by the sugar factories based on the aforesaid cost of production is required to be shared between the cane growers and the sugar factories as provided under clause 5 A of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966. There is no proposal to appoint a Committee to study this aspect further.

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

Monopoly by Hindustan Photo Films in Jumbo Rolls

4352. DR. G.L. KANAUIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

Present economic situation in

[Sh. Anna Joshi]

When we support privatisation our friends allege that we are selling industries to the multi-national companies. We encourage and support the industrial policy. We will oppose the entry of multi national companies through indigenous entrepreneur. Our policy is

[English]

-Industrialise the nation. Nationalise the labour and labourise the industry.

[Translation]

Patriotism should be taught to labourers. Indianisation means labourisation in industry and the efficient and capable labourers should be given representation.

[English]

Mass production by masses, not mass production by industries as in the capitalist countries.

[Translation]

We did not hesitate in introducing privatisation. I would like to say to Shri Fernandes that we are not against nationalisation. We would like that basic and defence industries should be nationalised and should remain in possession of the Government. There are some small industries like soap, paper and cottage industries. If we provide financial help to a rural youth, who is matriculate or graduate, he can set up these industries in the village. Our dream is that the farmer will plough the field and his son will run a factory besides the field. During the rule of the Janata Party we allotted 76 articles to rural industries which were produced by the rural youths.

[English]

Crores of rupees were invested in differ-

ent programmes which were totally unproductive.

[English]

The Government invested lakhs of rupees during the last 40 years for launching such programmes for which there was no planning and we are not getting a single paisa as return. You have distributed Rs. 3000 crore by organising 'Loan Melas'. And those Rs. 3000 crore have been divided among these people only who can help them in election, who can work in their favour. You have given loan to improve the image of your party in elections. During 40 years you have distributed money in unproductive works and have given it to your supporters. Who is responsible for it. You should do away with unproductive programmes. You should start such productive programmes as may help the 80% of our population. Only then the situation will change otherwise the position will remain the same as it was in the period of Nehru. Crores of rupees have been spent on these big dams, but still they are incomplete and lying without any use. A number of dams have been constructed and completed but due to lack of funds the canals have not been constructed to carry the water to the fields. We have constructed Ujani dam in Maharashtra 20 years ago but there is no fund for constructing canals. It is better to construct small dams on the rivers in place of big dams so that the fields can be irrigated and the production may also increase.

Therefore, I submit that the proper attention should be given to rural areas and by promoting agriculture, agro based industries should be set up in the interest of the people.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREEWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to say a few words on these important issues

that are being discussed throughout the length and breadth of this country.

Sir, first of all, regarding the price rise, several hon. Members, senior Members who preceded me have said several things. I do not want to repeat what they have said. But I would like to ask the Government: How long will you be a silent spectator? when the traders, at least many of whom have no scruples, are cheating the farmers as well as the consumers, the producers as well as the consumers?

18.12 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

In this connection, Sir, you are quite aware that in Bangalore City there is the Bangalore Horticultural Growers Cooperative Society which is functioning since several years on very sound lines. With just a lakhs of rupees—may be with Rs. 20.25 lakhs of capital at the present stage, it is able to deliver vegetables and fruits through nearly 80 retail outlets in the city of Bangalore, Mysore and some other important towns of Karnataka. That society is able to pass on 80 per cent of the consumer price to the farmers who are the producers whereas in private trade they are charging 50 per cent, in some cases 100 per cent and in some other cases upto 300 per cent. Just in a matter of one or two days they are minting money. So, my suggestion to the Government is that even after 44 years of Independence, it must make some efforts. It is not that you should merely do something but you must encourage such institutions to bring into being the producer-cum-consumer cooperatives which can do really something in curbing this price rise and the inflation at least to some extent. Maybe in the City of New Delhi, the Super Bazar may not be functioning on the lines which we have anticipated in the beginning. But I would like to bring to your notice that it is not the case everywhere. In my own city of Vijayawada, there is a Vijaya Krishna Super Bazar, which for sometime, was not running

on sound lines and it was defunct. But when a committed officer, a person with integrity, honesty, dedication, service motto, when he took charge of the situation, it is doing a very good service now. And not only the people of Vijayawada but even the people of from the surrounding villages are able to get lot of consumer goods at quite reasonable price. I suggest to the Government to take up in all earnestness and see the Cooperative Super Bazaars are encouraged with good people. If you appoint bad people, definitely, the same old story will be repeated. But you will be having some list of persons, who in all these years, have some proven record. When it is entrusted to such persons, then the prices can certainly be controlled to some extent and it will go a long way in curbing the inflationary trends.

Regarding the foreign exchange crisis and the balance of payments position, I would like to bring to the notice of the House that let us give priority to the interest of our nation rather than to politics or to any ideology. What is more important is the ultimate will-being of our people and improving the standard of living of the masses in our country. In that endeavour, we have to adopt what is practical, what is more beneficial and which serves the purpose of this country.

In this connection, I would like to say that recently I had the occasion to visit China, a country with more than 100 crores of population and it is making a very rapid progress. We were very much delighted to see how that country is progressing in several spheres. Several years back, it was with an isolationist attitude.

At one point of time that is in 1974, the Minister for foreign trade had said that China will never attract foreign capital or exploit domestic or foreign natural resources in conjunction with other countries. And that China will never go in for joint management with foreign countries and still worse that it will never go in for foreign loans as that

*Present economic situation in
[Sh. Sobhanadreeewara Rao Vadde]*

capitalist country indirectly accusing the Soviet Union.

After some years, the situation has compelled them and they have realised the necessity to open up. In the post Mao period, the top leaders have come to a decision that China should open up and it is only through that way the condition in China could be improved and the general well being of the people could be improved and also its economy could be improved. In that way, China had taken a decision. There were some people, some senior leaders who have expressed some apprehensions regarding the opening up. They have expressed their fears that something wrong may happen. But the great leaders, Mr. Deng, when some veterans, some of them have expressed fears that undesirable things may happen if the door was opened, said that I quite they should not be afraid and that the negative consequences could be contained. What is more important for us here is that the country and the people would benefit most by opening up to foreign investment and participation in joint ventures and not the capitalists. When a country like China has opened up to the other countries and it has been receiving foreign capital, and investment, technology on a much larger scale than what our country has received in all these 44 years. In a matter of few years, they have attracted more investment and capital. I have gone through the papers which were circulated by the hon. Finance Minister. I could not agree with the hopes that this Government is entertaining that with just the measures which he has stated in these papers things in this country are going to improve a lot. Many of these things are being told for quite a long time.

My friend Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar was telling very very emphatically that Nehruvian policy should continue. For several decades the Nehruvian policy was continued. But unfortunately at the tag end of his life Nehruji realised that he had committed a mistake

and taken a wrong path by deviating from the path shown by Mahata Gandhi.

I would like to ask the Government that when two-thirds of the population are engaged in agriculture, how are you going to change the life-style or the living standard of the rural people who constitute a vast majority of the population without taking concrete steps. There is not a single word - I have carefully gone through several pages of these papers-agriculture. If the same step-motherly treatment is given to the agricultural sector which is contributing nearly one-third of the gross domestic product and which is the main source of living for farmers and agricultural labourers who constituted nearly two-thirds of the population, if your new economic policy does not touch the agricultural policy, if your new economic policy does not bring a change in the way in which you have earlier gone through, then I fear, by adopting this present economic policy which is enunciated by the Government, you will further take us into difficulties.

Several hon. Members have expressed some fears that taking IMF assistance several countries', especially the Latin American countries', situation has gone from bad to worse. It may be a fact. But my confidence is, let us study as to where they have gone wrong, certainly we can take care, so that our country does not take such wrong steps. There are also some South Asian countries, which took IMF or World Bank assistance, and have succeeded in bringing a lot of economic development in their own countries. Let us not forget the experience of these countries also. Let us not close our eyes rigidly just for the sake of some ideology or ism.

In this connection I would like to say that the main crux of the problem is that the investment in agricultural sector is very very less. The World Bank report is there, on which you have more confidence, where it is clearly stated that the real investment in agriculture in the 80s, particularly in the

middle of the decade, has been lowered in absolute terms. The only period when the maximum investment was given to agricultural sector was in the second half of 70s when the Janta Government was able to rule this country for nearly two and a half years. But afterwards a lot of negligence was there.

The decline in public investment, the major part of which is allocated to expenditures on dams, canals, and flood control works, has gone down. Not only that, the public investment itself has gone down. Even the private investment has gone down because the terms of trade were operated against the farmers. The farmers were compelled to spend more money than they received by way of selling their agricultural produce. It is very clear in this report. The decline in private investment was even sharper. I would like to ask the Government as to whether they are going to effect a change in the wrong policy which they have adopted during all these years. The weakness of private agricultural investment may reflect an unfavourable structure of incentive because you are giving a lot of incentives to the industrial sector and the private investment was less and less in agricultural sector. That was also made clear in this report. The cross-sectional comparisons of incentives show that agriculture is disprotected related to manufacturing. The agricultural profitability may be deteriorating and a decline in rural capital formation has taken place. So, my suggestion to the Government is kindly take a serious note of this and at least in the Eighth Plan, you shall have to correct this imbalance and injustice done to the agricultural sector. By this action, you are not only helping the farmers, but also the overall economy of this country. The farmers are not beggars; we are not simply asking for any doles. If you give us reasonable and remunerative price, we need not ask for any subsidy. But, unfortunately in spite of the talk by the Agriculture Minister nothing has been done. I would like to quote one thing from the CACP replies when the Bhanu Partap Singh Committee inquired into that.

When the Bhanu Pratap Singh Committee asked the CACP as to whether the margin of profit over the cost of cultivation is a fixed percentage and if so, what is the percentage. There were some other questions also. They said that the margin of profit over the cost of cultivation is not a fixed percentage and there is not fixed mathematical model on the basis of which the Commission arrives at the decision. This is the reply that was given authorisedly by the Commission.

You know very well that the industrialists who are manufacturing the fertilisers are now operating on a very inefficient scale; and yet I think 12 per cent margin of profit is guaranteed and based on that profit margin, they are calculating the retention price. But the Government or the CACP do not think it fit to give at least some three per cent, five per cent or six per cent or something very reasonable percentage of profit to the farmers.

Under these circumstances, my submission to the Government would be that they have to think carefully, give remunent would be that they have to think carefully, give remunerative price and also credit that is required by the farmers.

I do not want to repeat the something about fertilisers which I have already said on earlier occasions.

I would like to say something about the State Electricity Boards. I have gone through the supposed conditionalities of the IMF. It is stated that the State Electricity Boards are incurring heavy losses. If there is some justification in increasing the price of electricity, you can do it at a moderate level. Just because the IMF has stated so, you should not put the entire burden on the farmers, just as has happened in the case of fertilisers.

There are many people who are preparing dubious and adulterated fertilisers. Recently firm also, a adulterating fertilizers was found in Guntur. So, there may be several

Present economic situation in

[Sh. Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde]

other manufacturers who are simply lotting hundreds of crores of rupees from the farmers of this country. So, the price should be reasonable and at stretch the burden should not be put on the farmers.

Regarding employment, I fully agree with what my friends-Shri Nitish Kumar and Shri Anna Joshi-said. If new structural reforms are not going to help the unemployed persons of this country, there is going to be a lot of social tensions. Already in several parts of the country-in Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and in our own State of Andhra Pradesh- the unemployed poor people are attracted by the militants and Naxalites and lot of social tension is taking place and the breach of peace in the villages, in the rural areas and even in cities, is on a very disturbing scale. My submission is that at least from now onwards, you kindly take such measures where the rural industries or the small-scale and cottage industries are encouraged to the maximum extent so that more number of people will be employed. Without doing that, this economic policy also is not going to help.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I wish to bring to your notice that normally for all speakers, it has not exceeded ten minutes. You have spoken for 20 minutes. There are many other people. Lets there be fairness for all Hon. Members.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: I will conclude very soon, Sir. What I to say is that unless agricultural development takes place in all aspects, the country is not going to progress and develop. What happened in China? After the reforms in the agricultural sector in 1978 were approved by Chinese leadership, in five years, they were able to double the production. In seven years, they were able to improve the living standards of the people which they could not do for 25 years. Apart from agriculture and the rural industries, have come up in a very very big way. In 1983, 13 per cent of the GDP was

from rural industries. In a matter of two years, the contribution from the rural industries has increased by 5 per cent. When China could do it, why can't our country do it? Certainly, we can do it. The people of this country, the farmers of this country certainly can do it.

My last submission to the Governmente is regarding the exports. You do rely only on manufacturing sector side. From the industrial sector alone, you will not be able to meet the difficult balance of payments position. It is the agricultural sector which will help in that aspect provided the Government gives all encouragement, if the Government encourages the exports from the agricultural sector by implementing the recommendations made by the Bhanu Pratap Singh Committee. Where the agricultural products are best produced with all necessary infrastructural facilities, if you implement the recommendations, in the export sector also, our country can definitely go forward. That will help a lot in improving the condition of the people of this country and also the general economy of this country.

So, I appeal that let us be cautious. Let us not just give complete freedom or let us have no inhibitions to take the loan or technology or investment. But let us take all precautions so that it will help in improving the conditions of these people and also provide more employment opportunities to the unemployed people. Already we are having 40 million unemployed people. If the same thing goes in the future, I think, we are going to deviate from the democratic path also. Ultimately some other social tensions and upheavals will take place and the present set-up cannot last long. With this warning, I thank you for giving me the opportunity.

PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY (Howrah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, that state of the Indian economy is like that of a patient with a fractured bone. The patient must try to stand on its own legs in order that he may be able to stand. Or the patient may also be left

a member of this Committee. The report will be submitted in three weeks...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KRISAN DUTT SULTANPURI: May I know from the hon. Minister the details regarding the number of agents appointed under the small deposit schemes and the amount of commission paid to them?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: The State Government does the collection work. As I said earlier, 75% of the amount so collected is given to the States. The State Collectorate also do the collection work.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri V.S. Rao. You have always been asking so many questions. You should give chance to others also.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: I would like to know from the Government that in view of the two factual positions- the expenditure on behalf of the Government will be minimal in respect of collection of the small scale deposits through the post offices located in the rural areas and that the rural people can also take back the amounts they deposit with less expenditure - will the Government take the maximum differential rate of interest to the rural people to encourage more deposits through the post offices? I am sure this will give benefit to the rural people.

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking about the differential rate of interest to the people from rural areas.

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: From 1.10.91 a 13.5% rate of interest has been offered on small scale deposit schemes in post offices to attract the investors.

SHRI KALKA DAS: Small scale deposit schemes play an important role in the country's economy. Just now the hon. Minister said that the collection level of small scale deposit schemes is falling. I would like to

know the amount collected under this scheme over the last five years year-wise, and the steps being taken by the Government to make the scheme more attractive.

MR. SPEAKER: You can provide the relevant statistics.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: I have the year-wise statistics as asked by the hon. Member. I shall give it to him with your permission.

MR. SPEAKER: You may do so.

German Investment in India

[English]

430. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation from Germany visited India recently;

(b) if so, the broad account of the issues discussed and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether an assurance of fresh investments by Germany in India has been received; and

(d) if so, the details hereof and further action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

A delegation led by the German Federal Minister for Economics visited India from 17.11.91 to 19.11.91 in connection with the IXth Session of the Indo-FRG Joint Commission on Industrial and Economic Cooperation. Issues pertaining to trade, investment and development cooperation assistance came up for discussion. India's need for enhanced flows of capital transfers and for

Alleged Irregularities in Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology.

4715. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have sought any report from Orissa University of Agriculture and Ethnology regarding irregularities committed in the University;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) No, Sir.

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

National Water Management Project

4716. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Water Management Project is being implemented with World Bank assistance since 1987;

(b) if so, the details of such assistance received during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the main objectives of the project;

(d) the details of benefits derived from the project so far; and

(e) the States which have benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of disbursement under this project during the last three years are as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Disbursement (in million dollars)</i>
1988-89	Nil
1989-90	6.050
1990-91	11.582

(c) The purpose of the project is to increase productivity and farm incomes in existing irrigation schemes through a more reliable, predictable and equitable irrigation service. To achieve these objectives, provision has been made for low cost infrastructural improvements designed to support an improved operational plan.

(d) Fifty-nine sub-projects taken up so far are currently under implementation. It is too early to assess the benefits.

(e) To begin with, the programme was taken up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Subsequently the States of Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa have also been included under the programme.

Systematic Hydro-Geological Survey of Ground Water Resources in Andhra Pradesh

4717. SHRI V. SUBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Ground Water Board has completed the systematic hydrogeological survey of the ground water resources in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the latest stage thereof; and

(d) the cultivable area in the State that can be brought under irrigation through ground water resources?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Ground Water Board has completed the systematic Hydrogeological survey of the Ground Water resources in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The annually replenishable ground water resources of the state, are estimated at 43.366 cubic kilometer.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The cultivable area in the State that can be brought under irrigation through ground water resources has been tentatively assessed at 5. 18 million hectares.

Excise Duty, Sales Tax on Petrol and Diesel

4718. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the breakup of Excise duty Sales Tax, etc. on a liter of Petrol and Diesel as on October 1, 1991; and

(b) the revenue earned by the Union Government under this head?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) The excise duty inclusive of special excise duty of on petrol & diesel at normal temperature are as follows:-

(Rs./per Liter)

Petrol (MS-87)	2.44
Diesel (HSD)	0.35
Sales Tax varies from State to State/U.T.s	

(b) The Revenue earned from the excise duty on Petrol & Diesel during 1990-91 are approximately as indicated below:-

(Rs./crores)

Petrol (including Raw Naphtha & SBPS)	1200
Diesel Oil	728

[Translation]

Reduction in supply of Oil Production

4719. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil Coordination Committee has recommended substantial reduction in supplies of oil production;

(b) if so, to what extent, the original demand has been reduced;

(c) the foreign exchange; likely to be saved therefrom; and

(d) the time by which the recommendations of the Committee are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

	Year	Recruitment			Promotion		
		Total No.	SC	ST	Total No.	SC	ST
Group-B	1990	-	-	-	20	3	-
	1991	-	-	-	1	-	-
Group-C	1990	12	4	5	19	4	1
	1991	3	-	1	14	3	1
Group-D	1990	9	1	2	-	-	-
	1991	4	1	-	-	-	-

(c) The position of backlog as on date is as follows:

	SC	ST
Group-A	18	8
Group-B	14	8
Group-C	46	62
Group-D	2	9

Implementation of ARDRS in Andhra Pradesh

4763. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:
SHRI V. SOBHANADRESESWARA RAO VADDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers and artisans in Andhra Pradesh benefited under the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme, 1991 till November 1, 1991, district-wise;

(b) the amount sanctioned and released under the scheme in the State during the above period; and

(c) when the remaining amount is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The data reporting system does not generate district-wise break-up of relief provided to beneficiaries under the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme, 1990. However, as on 7.12.1991, the necessary relief under the Scheme has been provided to 29.93 lakh beneficiaries in the State of Andhra Pradesh to the extent of Rs. 883 crores by public sector banks, cooperative banks and Regional Rural Banks.

(b) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) had reported that as on 7.12.1991, a sum of Rs. 222.30 crores was sanctioned and released to the Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative bank (APSCB) and Andhra Pradesh State Land Development Bank (APSCDB). Out of this Rs. 111.15 crores was provided as grant towards Central Government's share and Rs. 111.25 crores was given by Reserve Bank of India through

NABARD as loan for meting State Government's shar of the debt relief. In addition to this, NABARD has also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 64.15 crores to Regional Rural Banks as grants out of which a sum of Rs. 59.94 crores has since been released.

(c) It is expected that the remaining amount will be provided in the current and the next financial year.

[*Translation*]

Loans Given by banks for various Programmes

4764. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the loans given by the nationalised banks for the programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme, Training for Rural Youth for Self-Employment, Self-Employment Programme for Urban poor etc;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total amount of loans advanced by the nationalised banks under the afore-

said programmes during April to October, 1991 and the corresponding period in the three preceding years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The participating banks (including nationalised banks) have over-achieved the target fixed under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) by the Government of India during the 7th Five Year Plan period. Training for Rural Youth for Self Employment (RYSEM) is a facilitating component of the IRDP and as such separate targets have not been fixed therefor, So far as Self Employment for Urban Poor (SEPUP) is concerned, decline is noticed in the loan given by the nationalised banks. The main reasons for decline are considered to be non receipt of sufficient number of applications, non-availability of viable schemes to be financed within loan limit of Rs. 5000/-, preference to go for salaried employment instead of self employment, etc.

(c) The amount of bank credit provided under IRDP during the current year upto August 1990-91 (latest available) and for the corresponding period in the three preceding years is given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount of bank credit</i>
1988-89 (As on October 1988)	489
1989-90 (As on September 1989)	391
1990-91 (As on October, 1990)	405
1991-92 (As on August 1991)	206

In the case of SEPUP, information for the period April to October is not generated

separately by the data reporting system. However, the amount of loan sanctioned for

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rs. crores</i>	
	<i>Estimates of Net Savings at current prices</i>	
	<i>RBI</i>	<i>CSO</i>
1980-81	16,698	16,699
1988-89	40,672	44,208
1989-90	47,547	50,387

(b) The broad reasons for difference in the estimates of net Savings by the two Organisations are:

- (i) The RBI prepares its estimates in October/November for publication in the Report on Currency and Finance, whereas, the CSO prepares its annual estimates in January/February. Thus with the availability of more recent data the CSO estimates differ from the estimates prepared by the RBI which are based on earlier data. This difference in timing of publication results in differences in the estimates in respect of public sector and household savings.

- (ii) Differences in the estimates of private corporate savings are due to timing of publication as well as the different methods of estimation adopted by the two Organisations.

Rural Hut Insurance Scheme

4776. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beneficiaries of the Rural Hut Insurance Scheme since its inception, State-wise;

(b) whether there are any cases of delay in payment of the indemnity under the above scheme;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The information regarding number of beneficiaries, State-wise, under Hut Insurance Scheme since its inception, upto 31st July, 1971, for which figures are available, is as under:-

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>Number of beneficiaries</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48078
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
3.	Assam	208
4.	Bihar	30318

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>Number of beneficiaries</i>
5.	Goa	118
6.	Gujarat	234
7.	Haryana	153
8.	Himachal Pradesh	37
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	7
10.	Karnataka	5787
11.	Kerala	2656
12.	Madhya Pradesh	283
13.	Maharashtra	2761
14.	Manipur	2
15.	Meghalaya	Nil
16.	Nagaland	1
17.	Mizoram	Nil
18.	Orissa	9758
19.	Punjab	153
20.	Rajasthan	3327
21.	Sikkim	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	20386
23.	Tripura	317
24.	Uttar Pradesh	30095
25.	West Bengal	16749
26.	Andaman & Nicobars	Nil

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>Number of beneficiaries</i>
27.	Chandigarh	25
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil
29.	Daman & Diu	Nil
30.	Delhi	314
31.	Lakshadweep	Nil
32.	Pondicherry	521
Total		1,72,288

(b) to (d). The delay in settlement of pending claims is only due to non-completion of formalities by the claimants. Generally, the claims are settled within ten days of receipt of completed documents and the prescribed report.

India's Participation in International Trade Fair

4777. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the international trade fairs in which India participated during the last three years;

(b) the total expenditure incurred in this

connection during each of the last three years; and

(c) the business transacted in the above trade fairs and other benefits accrued therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The Trade Fair Authority of India organised participation in 121 fairs/exhibitions abroad during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91. Details of names and places of the fairs held abroad are in attached Statements I, II, and III.

(b) The details of expenditure incurred is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of fairs</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1988-89	48	971.93
1989-90	43	1,274.82
1990-91	38	1,153.63
Total	121	3,400.38

(c) State Transport Authority, Delhi certifies the fitness of DTC vehicles.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

National Test Range at Baliapal

4960. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to go ahead with the idea of constructing the National Test Range at Baliapal in Orissa;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount spent on it so far and likely to be spent during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The Government decision to set up National Range at Baliapal has not changed;

(b) Does not arise;

(c) Rs. 14.225 crores had already been paid to Government of Orissa for progressing resettlement/rehabilitation schemes and for preparatory work for acquisition and land. No amount is likely to be spent during 1991-92. The expenditure during 1992-93 and 1993-94 is dependent on the progress of acquisition of land and resettlement/rehabilitation schemes.

Legal Aid Schemes for Poor

4961. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of

LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated for 1990-91 under legal aid schemes for the poor, State-wise;

(b) the amount spent thereon, State-wise; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to streamline the scheme so that poor and needy persons are benefited in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). No separate allocation is earmarked state-wise for providing legal assistance to the poor. A Statement showing amounts released by the Central Government to the various State Legal Aid and Advice Boards and Social Action Groups, statewise, during 1990-91 is attached on the Table of the House.

(c) Free legal-aid is being provided right from the Munsiff Court to the Supreme Court of India to a person whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 6,000/- upto High Court and Rs. 9,000/- for Supreme Court. This limitation as to income is, however, not applicable in case of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, women and children etc.

With a view to providing legal-aid at the door-steps of the poor, the State Legal Aid and Advice Boards are endeavouring to set up Conciliation and Mediation Centres and arrange Legal Aid and Literacy Camps from time to time.

STATEMENT

Statement Showing the Financial Assistance Provided to State Legal Aid and Advice Boards and Social Action Groups during the Year 1990-91. (Statewise)

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Amount of the financial assistance provided Rs.</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	90,000
2.	Assam	2,00,000
3.	Bihar	35,000
4.	Gujarat	1,00,000
5.	Haryana	55,000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	50,000
7.	Karnataka	2,00,000
8.	Kerala	2,20,000
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1,00,000
10.	Maharashtra	45,000
11.	Manipur	17,000
12.	Orissa	2,00,000
13.	Punjab	50,000
14.	Rajasthan	1,10,000
15.	Tamil Nadu	4,00,000
16.	Tripura	50,000
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1,05,000
18.	West Bengal	1,00,000
19.	Delhi	90,000
20.	Lakshadweep & Minicoy	1,00,000
21.	Supreme Court Legal Aid Committee	7,00,000
Total		30,17,000

Dues Towards Andhra Pradesh

4962. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the dues from the Union Government towards the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the years 1989-90 and 1990-91; and

(b) the time by which these will be paid to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Joint Sector Shipping Companies

4963. SHRI RABI Ray: Will the Minister of the SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to encourage the setting up of Joint Sector Shipping Companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Management, leasing of ship repair and ship building facilities with foreign and private collaborators are also proposed to be promoted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The joint Ventures could be encouraged in highly specialised areas like off-shore sector and sea-bed mining, where indigenous technology is not available and the transfer of such technology should be sub-

ject to the conditions enumerated in the general industrial policy.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Airforce Station in Malwa Region

4964. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up an Airforce station in Malwa region in view of its geographical position; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

College of Combat, Mahu

4965. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce any new advanced training programme in the College of Combat, Mahu (Madhya Pradesh); and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for the development of this institute?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). There is presently no proposal to run any new advanced training programme at the College of Combat, Mahu. The functioning of the College is reviewed from time to time and appropriate action taken.

[Dr. Lal Bahadur Rawal]

still we are not serious about it. The problem of the unemployment is as complicated as other problems of the country like the problem of price hike. We should also think about it .

When a youth completes his education, he roams here and there in search of job and when he can't get any job he become desperate and commits. It causes loss to the country, to the nation. We have discussed this problem time and again but did not make any concrete policy in this regard. I remind a sher-

"Sahil ke tamashai, har dubane wale ka, Afasos to karate hair, knaded nahin karate."

It is true that the problem of unemployment is very complicated. It should be eradicated and the Government should also change its policy accordingly. But the Government do not want to change its policies. Bapu, Nehru, Indira and other helmsmen expressed their concern about it, but the Government did not take any firm step to solve this problem did not take any firm step to solve this problem. Students wings of our party Akhil Bhartiya Vidhyarthi Morcha and Bhartiya Janata Yuva Morcha demanded the solution of this problem from time to time. They have staged demonstration in this regard time and again. Being an opposition party, we can only launch agitation and place our demands before the government, but we can't formulate any policy or make any change in any policy.

Mr. Chairman Sir, several hon. Members expressed their views on the issue to and our seniormost member Shri Rabi Ray drew the attention of the Government to many problems. I fully agree with him. Just now an hon. Member has said that the disparity of education is also a cause of increasing the unemployment. I also agree with it.

We are following the education system of Lord Mauley since the last 45 years, which is completely a defective system, and we are increasing unemployment through it. Our intelligentsia is going abroad because we are not able to utilise it in the country. We should seriously think over it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing this problem here but after independence the problem of unemployment has been constantly increasing. It is a rough estimate that there are 12 crore unemployed persons in our country. If we do not amend the constitution for solving this problem, it will become more complicated. I suggest that the government should chalk out effective plans to solve it. As Shri Rabi Ray said that more employment opportunities should be provided through cottage and handloom industries. I would like to point out that those who are engaged in various professions such as agriculture and other jobs and are getting benefit from all sides should be restricted to only one profession. This step may create employment opportunities for unemployed person. Mr Chairman, Sir, other speakers who have already spoken, have given a number of valuable suggestions so need not say any thing more and with these words I conclude my speech and support this Bill .

16.29 hrs.

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESNARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this very important Private Member Bill moved by my learned colleague, Shri Bhogendra Jha.

I congratulate him for introducing this Bill. Though I do not subscribe to some of the provisions that are finding place in this Bill, I agree with the objectives.

I hope the Government will definitely consider this problem of unemployment in all seriousness and take necessary steps so that during the Eighth Five Year plan, this problem will be considerably tackled. You are aware that from the beginning, in spite of our seven Five-Year Plans and our objective for reducing the unemployment, actually after every Five -Year plan the problem has accentuated. During every plan period, the total number of placements that were available were much less than the number of unemployed who came to the scene during the plan period.

In my opinion, this is mainly due to the successive governments at the Centre. Though they belong to the Congress Party, unfortunately they have ignored the advice of Mahatmaji who said that though he was not against the industrialisation or the industry or the machine, he was against indiscriminate mechanisation which will lead to throwing large numbers of people jobless on the streets.

Right from late Jawaharlal Neharujī, the policies have resulted in the present situation where more than two crores of people are educated unemployed. More than one crore unemployed are matriculates, forty-four lakh are higher secondary and more than thirty lakhs are graduates and post-graduates. The number of unemployed engineers is more than 65 thousands today.

Sir, you are aware that our country is the third largest country having scientific and technical personnel, and if the country is not in a position to utilise the services, the talents, the skills, the knowledge that has been acquired by those people in their prime youth, in the most valuable part of their life, how can the country make any progress? So, definitely there is something wrong. The policies were lopsided. They have not helped in reducing unemployment. The result is that today throughout the country, wherever there are some institutions/organisations

which are against the country's interesting, like the terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir, or in Punjab, or for that matter Naxalites in our State, Andhra Pradesh, or in any other State, they are luring these educated unemployed because after graduation, after post-graduation, many people are not getting even call letters before they become inequity for employment. So they are developing lot of envy, prejudice against the society. The village people who are around them, mostly belonging to the weaker sections, are being attracted. I tell you that the time may not be very far off when such situations will come to almost all parts of the country. Already in Northern India, we are facing several social tensions in different States. Same is the case with Andhra Pradesh. Even in a peace-loving State like Karnataka also the influence of Naxalites is apparent.

So, my suggestion to the Government is to kindly change their policies and take such measures where, with the same capital, more number of people can be employed, rather than having capital-intensive industries. At least for the rural sector, for the service sector, for the factory sector where the people need consumer goods, those goods can definitely be produced in small-scale sector, the handicrafts sector and the medium-scale sector, instead of given all such things to Tatas, Birlas, Goenkas, Dalmias, Mafatlals, Singhanias, Ambanis and all these people. We can provide employment opportunities for millions of people by providing assistance to a large number of these small units throughout the length and breadth of this country. You are aware even when Mr. Rajiv Gandhi was there he admitted on the floor of this House that in respect of many of these development works, mostly the rural development programmes not even 20 paise are going to the really needy people. He had accepted it while introducing the Panchayati Raj Bill. You are aware of it. Now what is happening? The man who is really interested to take the loan and stand on his own legs is not getting the loan and you are giving

[Sh. Sobhanadreesnara Rao Vadde]

[*Translation*]

this IRDP loan or NREP loan or RLEGP benefit to the person who is not actually interested but because we are giving, he is taking, as a result of which that scheme is not really successful. Some corrupt politicians bankrupts, the panchayat Samiti people are looting that money. So actually the benefit of that scheme is not accruing to the intended person and the nation is not developing. So my suggestion is that if you see that against the security you can give assistance to such people who want to stand on their legs it will be better and mostly, Sir, in the present educational policy itself the practical orientation very very minimal. That is why, the graduate engineers, diploma-holders or ITI people who come out of the institutions do not naturally have the confidence to stand on their legs to take up some workshop, to do some mechanism, to take up some repair work or electrician's work or radio repair work or some of these things. They are not able to do it. Kindly see that more practical orientation is really imparted to these technicians coming out of these institutions, which will go a long way in getting employment. Also in respect of their own self-employment in any country it is not possible for the Government itself to compositely provide the employment opportunities. It is the case in the Communist countries, it is the case in socialist countries, I mean, everywhere it is the same situation. The Government should take the responsibility of encouraging such a situation where unemployment comes down to the minimum and people are provided more self-employment opportunities and in some cases Government employment, Sir.

With these words, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to say a few words.

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATANAYAK (Bolangir): Mr. Chairman, thank you for giving you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on unemployment. More than 40 years have passed but the unemployment problem is still on the increase. The members speaking before me have also highlighted the problem. I would like to submit a few points in this regard. Government should take initiative to introduce a self-employment training programme and the age limit should be extended from 25 years to 35 years. Central Government should not demand postal orders from the applicants for the jobs in the offices of Central Government.

New industries should be set up in public sector to accommodate more and more unemployed persons.

At present entrepreneurs who want to set up industries in rural areas have to register themselves with the D.I.C. The process takes a time period of about one month. Then they need land for this purpose and they have to go to tehsildar for this. Then the Tehsildar takes almost six months to allot land for that purpose. After that they have to go to District Industries Centre and Bank. That process also takes nearly six months. The conditions imposed by the Banks are very rigid and some percentage of deposit is necessary. This procedure and law need to be liberalised and made flexible.

I request that it is necessary to hold a meeting once in a month to sort out the tussle between the officials of D.I.C. and Bank and Tehsildar for setting up industry in that area. The opportunities for self-employment should be provided by the Government itself. It is necessary to do so. As my friend was saying here that it should have been started in the education system and a chapter should have been included in the curriculum so that the unemployed youth are trained right from the beginning and should know how