

(b) The proposal is under consideration in consultation with the Inter-State Council and a decision in the matter will be taken in due course.

[English]

### **New Drug Policy**

336. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce new drug policy soon;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). A background note on the changes being considered in the Drug Policy, 1986 has been placed on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament on 12.8.1992 for consideration of the Honourable Members and for getting their views/suggestions.

### **Allocation of Natural Gas to Fertiliser Plants**

337. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to reduce Natural Gas allocations to Fertiliser Plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of fertiliser plants presently utilising the Natural Gas and the quantities thereof; and

(d) the likely effect of the reduction on the existing fertiliser plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). It is proposed to maintain supplies to the fertiliser plants as per contractual obligations, subject to availability of gas from the reservoirs being as estimated.

(c) The details are given in the enclosed statement below.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply given against parts (a) and (b).

I would like to cite an example. The Jute Corporation of India purchases jute from the farmers. I also belong to jute-growing area. Two days ago, while returning from my area, I found thousands of farmers from Purnea, Saharasa, Madhepura, Katihar, Araria and Kishanganj districts of Bihar standing in a queue to sell their jute. The Corporation was not buying it. Those farmers were there for the last four to seven days with the intention of selling their jute and with the money, thus earned, they wanted to purchase fertilizers and use the same for agricultural purposes but they were unable to do it as the corporation was not buying their jute. When my car reached there, people gheraoed me. On asking officials of J.C.I., I was told that they did not have any capacity to purchase jute. I would like to know, when the Government has fixed rates for jute, why does it not buy jute from the jute growing farmers and Government officials openly declare that they do not have any capacity to purchase the same, can it be true? Then the government talks of farmers and villages. The Government has spoiled everything

In brief, I demand, the Government should instruct the J.C.I. to purchase jute from farmers immediately. The Government is selling fertilizers to the farmers at higher rates. There are hardly seven big farmers in every hundred farmers and the rest are marginal and small farmers, they cannot afford buying fertilizers at such higher rates. The Government should provide them fertilizers at cheaper rates.

Whole of Bihar is reeling under drought. The farmers there irrigate their fields with boring pumps then they plough the fields and sow seeds. They are getting seeds at higher prices and they don't get fertilizers as the fertilizer available in the market is adulterated. Mr. Jakhar, you are also a farmer and if you have any sympathy with the farm-

ers, then still there is time to take necessary action and make arrangements to make it available at every place. With this, I conclude and request the Government as well as this House to fix the rates of wheat or any other produce, equivalent to the rates at which we import foodgrains.

17.57 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI BHOGENDRAJHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have come here, missing a meeting being held on the first floor. I have asked you to provide me time to speak either just now or later on, whichever you feel suitable.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him speak. You will be given a chance to speak later on.

[*English*]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for allowing a discussion on this very important matter. The Government has to consider very seriously the repercussions of these decisions. Only last year and before last year, we were able to export rice and earned foreign exchange. This year, we are compelled to import nearly 3 million tonnes of wheat by spending nearly Rs. 1500 crores. Added to this, we are going to import hundreds of crores worth of rice also which my colleagues have already mentioned. I would like to say that this clearly is an antifarmer policy of this Government. It is most unfortunate. I have a lot of respect as well as affection to our Agriculture Minister Dr. Balram Jakhar. I don't doubt his sincerity or his love towards farmers. Can this Government dare to do such a harm to any one section of the population other than farming community? Only a year back, you had enhanced the fertilizer prices by 30 per cent and now immediately after the Monsoon Session, the Joint Parliamentary Committee

on Fertilizer Pricing's Report was presented. And immediately, the Government has announced the decision to de-control prices of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers. Is it not a fact because our Finance Minister is going to borrow the third tranche of loan from IMF under Extended Fund Facility to convince those foreign money lenders that this Government is very sincere in implementing their conditions and committed to honour its commitments to implement the conditionality that his decision has been taken? Or else please tell what are the reasons? Why at a particular point of time, the Government has taken a decision? The price of murate of Potash has been increased from Rs. 88/- to Rs. 210/-. This price of DAP went up from Rs. 230/- to Rs. 4440/-.

My colleague Mr. Sawant as well as Mr. Digvijaya Singh have again stressed the need for implementing certain recommendations made by the JPC on Fertilizer Pricing. We appreciate it. But why has not this Government examined those things and why has the Government failed to implement those recommendations of JPC?

18 00 hrs

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde, please wait for one minute. It is now six 'o' clock. What is the sense of the House with regard to this discussion?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Let us continue it tomorrow also.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: So many hon. Members have to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your view Mr. Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: Let us take it up tomorrow also. After Mr. Rao finishes his speech, we will adjourn the House. Now you can complete your speech.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JHAKAR): We cannot finish it today then let us take it up tomorrow.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: While the Government has not considered those recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, in haste, it has withdrawn the control on fertiliser as a result of which the farmers are compelled to pay heavy prices for the fertilizers.

After that decision some other decision have been taken. These are not going to help the farmers. Even your decision of subsidy of Rs. 1000 per tonne of super phosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers has helped only the traders or the influential politicians, not all the farmers.

Shri Digvijaya Singh has said something about the U.P. Government and the Madhya Pradesh Government. I would like to inform the House that the Andhra Pradesh Government also is not lagging behind. Last year when Rs. 60 crores were sent by the Union Government, not a single farmer, small or marginal, in Andhra Pradesh got a single rupee. Even now, the Government has given Rs. 1000 per tonne for the fertilizers with good intention. But if it had taken a decision before the decontrol of the fertilizers, most of the farmers would have been benefited. Had the Government thought of the serious consequence of the decontrol of those fertilizers. Even before the decontrol, even before 30 per cent enhancement of the fertilizer prices, the farmers would have been benefited. The price of fertilizer in our coun-

*Situation affecting agriculture & farmers' interests due to increase in [Sh. Sobhanadreeswara Rao Varde]*

try is much more than the price of fertilizer in Pakistan and Bangladesh which are our neighbours even at that point of time.

While a farmer in our country is made to part 3 kg of paddy or wheat to purchase one kg of nitrogen, a farmer in Pakistan sells 2 kg of paddy for one kg of nitrogen. A farmer in Korea has to give only 8 kg of paddy to fetch one kg of nitrogen. A farmer in Japan has to give .3 kg of paddy for getting one kg of nitrogen.

Right at the moment, our fertilizer consumption is much less. We are hardly consuming per hectare 73 kgs of fertilizers. The farmers in Pakistan are consuming 82 kgs. Last year, because of your wrong policy -of course, it is not hundred per cent reason; but it is one of the main reasons of enhancement of 30 per cent prices of fertilizers, we produced 9 million tonnes less of foodgrains; and you are well aware of it. And even this year, according to the latest estimate, we may be slightly better. The situation in South, especially in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and some other States is not encouraging because of late arrival of monsoon and again cyclonic storm. In spite of all these things, we have to produce 240 million tonnes of foodgrains to meet our requirement by 2001 AD. How are you going to produce it unless you enhance the consumption of fertilizers? Unless you enhance the consumption of fertilizers, you cannot increase per acre yield.

Even during the Seventh Plan Rs. 8000 crores were spent on irrigation, but only four lakh hectares of additional irrigation facilities were provided. So, we cannot depend upon extension of irrigation facilities in spite of our best efforts. The only alternative left to increase the per-acre yield and the total production is through increased utilization of the fertilizers. Your decision of decontrolling and enhancing prices to a great extent is

going to come in the way of our meeting our requirement. Even now, several hon. Members have said that we have achieved self-sufficiency. It is not a fact. It is due to the fact that one person in every three persons in this country is below the poverty line. Because they do not have adequate purchasing capacity. We are having enough stocks. That is the position. If really we can supply 181 kg. per head per year, which is the minimum nutritional requirement that has been recommended, we are very far off the mark. Even in terms of calories also the per capita availability of calory intake is only 2200 whereas 2600 is the minimum that should be there. In spite of these things why this Government is going ahead with such faulty and wrong advices of the IMF and the World Bank.

My friend, Shri Sawant has said that in America and in European countries their per capita subsidy yield is around 200 dollars. That is quite mistaken because that does not give the correct picture. In India 75 per cent of the people are directly or indirectly dependent on the agriculture and and if we calculate the per head subsidy the so called subsidy that is made available to Indian farmers, it comes to around 6 dollars per head. Where as in America, because only 2 per cent people are dependent on the agriculture, it comes to 22000 dollars per American farmer and in the European Economic Community countries it will come to around 16000 dollars per farmer. Those people, who are giving 22000 dollars per farmer are advising the Indian Government to do away with the subsidy small pittance to the farmers. Is it justified? Are you thinking of the real consequences, long term consequences? Not only that we are importing now, in future also we have to depend compulsorily in importing the foodgrains from those countries. You are a doctor, you are a good economist, tell me what you feel. What do you mean by subsidy? When you are giving higher price than the international price, it may be called subsidy but in India the farmer

is not given a subsidy but he is being exploited. The differential co-efficient of protection offered to the farmer was 0.8, whereas for the industrial sector it is 1.4. That means the Indian farmer's production is taken at a lesser price than the price which he can get if he sells in the international market. When that is the situation, pretty knowing that previous Government has been continuing this policy of giving fertilizer at a low price, the farmer in this country is not a beggar. He is a man with self-respect. We do not want the Government to do any charity.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): I will not let you remain a beggar.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: But the increase should be reasonable. It should be in such a way that the farmer can bear it. Of course, you have done, to correct the imbalance to some extent, by increasing the support price. But how many farmers can be compensated for their higher payment of fertilizer prices, only such farmers who get marketable surplus to sell either to the F. C. I. PDS scheme or in the open market. 80 per cent of the farmers are small and marginal farmers. They produce enough to meet their requirement and hardly they may be having four quintals or five quintals to sell in the market. For such farmers you are not going to help by increasing the minimum support price.

So, my suggestion to the Government is, please reconsider it. You know in your heart of hearts that what you have done is wrong but this Government, because of its commitment to IMF and World Bank, have succumbed to their pressure and they have done this greatest injustice to the farmers of this country.

Please reconsider and restore the pre-enhancement level and you may enhance it by 10 per cent or something like that and not

by 100 per cent or 90 per cent because in the long run the country will be paying a very heavy price, not only the farmer of this country.

My suggestion is please remove all controls and restrictions on movement of paddy and other agriculture produces, which you are good enough to say the other day at Hyderabad that the Government intend to do it. But till now, the practice, the rules that are in vogue or that from district to district the farmer cannot move his paddy or wheat and from State to State they cannot move. The traders are exploiting the situation and they are trying to purchase the paddy or wheat at throw away prices from the farmers. All that should be removed

I request the Government to create conditions where the farmers will be happy. If the Government does not bring down the prices of fertilizers, how can they stop the farmer from selling his paddy or wheat to other countries where he can get a better price? The Government cannot compel them to sell them at throw away prices to it. When the Government is speaking of liberalisation and economic policy and high sounding words, the farmer alone cannot pay the price. That is my demand from the Government.

In the CACP computations also, actually, in the matter of fertilizer you are giving 12 per cent post-tax profit on a plaque to the fertilizer manufacturers, even though they have really not produced and they have shown you wrong statistics for getting more and more subsidy money. But the farmer is not assured of any percentage of profit and I am sure that at least 12 per cent profit should be given to the farmers.

It is very well known that the CACP computations are based of figures that have been supplied five or six years back, not the latest figures. Lot of changes have taken place in the agricultural labours wages and

651 *Disc. Under rule 193*  
*Situation affecting agriculture &*  
*farmers' interests due to increase in*  
[Sh. Sobhanadreesawa Rao Vadde]

NOVEMBER 25, 1992

*prices of fertilizers* 652  
*and wheat import*

other agricultural inputs. So, my suggestion to the government is to kindly refix the price of paddy, wheat and other agricultural commodities keeping in view open the parity prices, taking 1970-71 as the base year. The only some justice can be done to the farmer and he can co-operate with the Government in giving his production to the public distribution system.

I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity.

MR. SPEAKER: I think tomorrow we may resume this discussion at 4 P.M. because other business is also there.

18.12 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven*  
*of the Clock on Thursday, November 26,*  
*1992 Agrahayana 5, 1914 ( Saka )*



### Change in Bhargava Formula Cane Growers

\*19. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhargava formula was evolved to give share of excess realisation from free sale sugar to the cane growers;

(b) if so, the ratio of levy sugar to free sale sugar when this formula was fixed;

(c) the ratio of levy sugar to free sale sugar are present;

(d) whether the Government propose to change the formula giving more share to the cane growers;

(e) if so, the date by which this measure is likely to be implemented; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

• THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Under the revisions of Clause 5A of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 196 additional cane price, in addition to the minimum cane price found under this Order, is payable to the grower in accordance with the formula (popularly known as Bhargava Formula) given in the Second Schedule of the Order. Government of India announces the zone-wise figures of unit cost of sugar production for each sugar year. Surplus representing the difference between the actual sales value of the total sugar produced during the sugar year and the value of the sugar produced calculated on the basis of unit cost of production is to be divided equally between the sugar factories and the sugarcane growers.

(b) The ratio of levy sugar to freesale sugar during 1974-75 season, when this

formula was implemented, was 65:35.

(c) The present levy to freesale ratio is 45:55.

(d) No such proposal for change in formula is under the consideration of Government at present.

### Preservation of Environment in Himalayas

\*20. PROF. MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: DR. ASIM BAIA:

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

(a) whether environment in the Himalayas is being jeopardised by indiscriminate felling of forests and air and water pollution;

(b) whether Government are contemplating any comprehensive policy for preservation of environment in the Himalayas;

(c) whether such demands have also been made by environmentalists;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government on such demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (e). No indiscriminate felling of forests have taken place in the Himalayan region. The actual forest cover for the Himalaya



**Incentives to New Sugar Factories**

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

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to give incentives to new sugar factories by allowing free sale of sugar for atleast seven to ten years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI) (a) to (c). Formulation of a new incentive scheme to cover new sugar factories and expansion projects is presently under the consideration of Government.

**Alternation in Syllabus by Uttar Pradesh Madhyamik Shiksha Parishad**

139. PROF. MALINI BHATTACHARAYA:  
SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI:  
SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:  
PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY:  
SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:  
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:  
SHRI ANIL BASU:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Madhyamik Shiksha Parishad has revised the syllabus of various courses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the plan of action formulated to tackle the situation;

(d) whether the Government propose to make an uniform syllabus through NCERT and prepare text books for all the schools in the country based on a national system of education; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). According to the NCERT, the Government of Uttar Pradesh has recently initiated a process of re-writing some of its school textbooks, particularly of history. A new course of vedic Mathematics is being introduced by the State Government from the current year for classes IX and X and from the next year for other classes.

(c) In June, 1991, a National Steering Committee has been constituted to oversee the on-going programme of the Union Government to evaluate the school textbooks from the point of view of National integration. On receipt of some Press reports highlighting modification of school textbooks mainly of history, in some States including Uttar Pradesh, the Minister of Human Resource Development addressed all the Chief Ministers and Lieutenant Governors in February, 1992 emphasising on the need to protect secular values in School education and urging them to ensure that the above-mentioned programme of review of textbooks is facilitated and due action taken on the Committee's recommendations. Recently a multi-pronged plan of action had been drawn up for tackling the situation at educational and other levels.

(d) and (e). Keeping in view the postulates of National Policy on Education, the NCERT brought out in 1988, a National Curricular Framework for Elementary and Secondary

specialisation of Doctors.

[*Translation*]

### Hindi Books

197. SHRISATYA DEOSINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to launch any scheme for providing useful books in Hindi to the common man;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any committee has been constituted for selecting the books;

(d) if so, the composition and terms of the committee; and

(e) the States where such scheme is likely to be launched?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) KUMARI SELJA: (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) to ... Do not arise.

[*English*]

### Railway Line from New Bongaigaon to Guwahati

198. SHRI PROBEN DEKA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan for doubling the railway line from New Bongaigaon to Guwahati; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). A second line between New Bongaigaon and Guwahati on the South bank of the Brahmaputra, (including a bridge on the river) at a cost of Rs. 444 crores, is under construction. The project is targeted for completion by 30.6.94. When completed, it will serve the purpose of doubling.

### Remunerative Price for Sugarcane

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

(a) whether the Union Government have directed the State Governments not to announce the State-advised prices for sugarcane;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the criterion adopted for fixing the remunerative price for sugarcane during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) No, Sir. However, the Central Government has always been advising the State Governments to exercise restraint while announcing the State Advised Prices of sugarcane.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Central Government fixes the Statutory Minimum prices of sugarcane payable by sugar factories under the provisions of the Sugarcane (Control) order, 1966. In the fixation of this price, the Government takes into consideration, amongst others, the report of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices, cost of

production of sugarcane, availability of sugar to the consumers at a fair and the price at which sugar produced from sugarcane is sold by the producers of sugar. It thus aims at harmonising the interests of the farmers, industry and the consumers. The price so fixed by the Central Government is the floor price below which no sugar factory can pay.

**Amount Allocated for Border Area Development (Education) Programmes.**

200. DR. LAXMINARAYAN  
PANDEYA:  
PROF. RITA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked by the University grants commission for Border Area Development (Education) Programme during 1992-93;

(b) the details of areas likely to be covered under this programme; and

(c) the Universities/Institutes where such Border Area Development (Education) Programme is proposed to be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by UGC, though the Commission prepared a Status Report to strengthen the infrastructural facilities of educational institutions located in border States, it could not provide earmarked funds for the same during the years 1991-92 and 1992-93 due to the constraint of resources. However, eligible Universities and Colleges located in border areas of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir,

Manipur Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, which have been identified for support under Border Area Development, are receiving developmental assistance within the general development grant of UGC.

**Doubling of Railway Lines**

201. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:  
SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-  
THALA:  
SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI  
ASHRAF FATMI:  
SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:  
SHRI N.K. BALLIYAN:  
SHRI K. PRADHANI:  
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for selection of railway line for the purpose of doubling;

(b) the names of railway lines on which work for doubling is going on;

(c) the details regarding estimated cost, funds allotted during 1991-92 and 1992-93, extent of progress made so far and schedule fixed for completion of such work in each case; and

(d) the names and other details of such proposals likely to be taken up shortly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Doubling of lines is taken up when the carrying capacity of a single line section gets saturated, freight intensive section being given priority, subject to availability of resources.

(b) and (c). There are 60 Nos. of doubling works in progress, as on 1.4.92, on the railways involving 1461 km. The total

721 *Re. Flood situation in* AGRAHAYANA 3, 1914 (SAKA) Kerala & other parts of 722  
*Tamil Nadu, Karnataka,* the country

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have to follow certain rules in the House.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHANKER SINGH VAGHELA (Godhra): Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir yesterday evening Shri Harin Pathak, a member of our party, was attacked by the police.....(Interruptions)

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Sir, it is a matter of privilege. A member of the House has been prevented from entering the House. (Interruptions). He has not completed his speech. Next is Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao. Afterwards, Kerala will be given a chance. Any person from Karnataka wanted to speak can also speak.

Afterwards it would be drought in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. If time permits, we will take up other issues also. By this process, our time is getting lost. By one O'clock, we have to go to some other subject. Under no circumstances, we can extend zero hour beyond one O'clock. Just like Question Hour ends at 12 O'clock, Zero Hour also ends by one O'clock. Therefore, it is up to you the Hon'ble Members to utilise the time which is under your command.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. Shri Dattatraya Bandaru.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: In Andhra Pradesh, even in the rainy season, there is shortfall of rainfall and drought situation prevails in Telengana and Rayalaseema districts. In the second week of November, the cyclone which came from Tamil Nadu and entered Andhra Pradesh affected districts particularly, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Gaunter. The unfortunate thing is the Prime Minister who hails from Andhra Pradesh could not even send an official team to assess the situation in Andhra Pradesh because of the damage

due to the recurring cyclone and recurring drought situation happening in Andhra Pradesh.

Therefore, I demand from the Union Agricultural Minister to send an official team to assess the situation. I appeal to the Agricultural Minister because paddy worth rupees ten lakhs has perished under water. Decoloured paddy is there in the field. The farmers have a lot of problems. The FCI should, without any condition, come forward to purchase decoloured paddy in the field.

I also appeal to the Prime Minister because last time also he could not give any amount of financial assistance to Andhra Pradesh. This time at least, the Prime Minister should see that Rs. 250 crores are given to Andhra Pradesh. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHANKER SINGH VAGHELA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir it is a matter of privilege.....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): One of our colleagues Shri Harin Pathak has been beaten by the Police (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have called Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao. Whatever Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao speaks only should be taken on record.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the condition in Andhra Pradesh is very alarming.

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): What is your decision about the privilege matter raised by us? (Interruptions)

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in a few districts in Andhra Pradesh, the farmers are suffering a lot, especially in districts of Mahboobnagar, Nizamabad, Cuddapah, Chittoor and parts of Krishna and Guntur

because of the failure of the monsoon and the crops have been lost. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Bihar, Orissa we shall take up all these issues.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Three farmers have committed suicide, cotton grows have committed suicide because of crop failure. One of them is a Scheduled Tribe farmer belonging to Mehboobnagar district. They have committed suicide because whatever they have invested in the cotton growing is completely lost. I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Agriculture Minister. That is the sad situation in Andhra Pradesh. A few days back, I have called on him and I have requested the hon. Shri Balram Jakhur Saheb to provide all assistance to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, to take up relief and rehabilitation measures to meet the drought situation. Because of cyclonic storm during the first week of this month, several districts such as West Godavari, East Godavari, Krishna and other coastal districts, are affected and lakhs of acres of paddy which is harvested is damaged and the paddy is discoloured. (*Interruptions*)

Now the rice millers are trying to exploit the situation. It appears they have formed a ring and they are not purchasing paddy and they are offering very very low prices.

I request the Government to issue immediate instructions to the Food Corporation of India to immediately open the purchasing centers.

I seek the attention of the hon. Minister for Agriculture. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Harin Pathak was beaten and humiliated by the policed and he was prevented from coming to the House. It is a blow to the dignity of the House. It is simply a matter of privilege. It should be taken up first.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: A decision can be taken tomorrow.

(*Interruptions*)\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not going on record.

12.34 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri and some other*

*Hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI \*(Saidpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there has been firing in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. As many as 4 persons have been killed in Uttar Pradesh. We should therefore be given a chance to express our view. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Because of flood havoc also, in Tamil Nadu, in Kerala and in Karnataka, hundreds of people have died. Now one hon. Member from Andhra Pradesh has spoken. One hon. Member from Kerala has also spoken.

(*Interruptions*)

12.35 hrs.

*Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri and some other hon. Members then left the House.*

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH (Adoor): Please allow me to speak.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Through you, I urge upon the Government to immediately take necessary steps and issue instructions to the Food Corporation of India to open purchase centres.....(*Interruptions*)

725 Re. Flood situation in AGRAHAYANA 3, 1914 (SAKA) Kerala & other parts of 726  
Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, the country

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN  
(Palgaht): My constituency is washed out.

drought. It take just one minute. Kindly resume your seat.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO  
VADDE: I urge upon the Government immediately to issue instructions to the Food Corporation of India to start purchase operation of the paddy and to give guidelines which were earlier also implemented in such circumstances. I also urge upon the Union Minister of Agriculture to send a Central Team to assess the conditions of drought-effect in some Districts and the flood-effect in some other Districts and ultimately help the farmers of Andhra Pradesh. Some people have also lost their lives because of this. I, therefore, request the Government to take all possible steps to alleviate the distress. (Interruptions)

SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: Sir, during the flood and natural calamities in Kerala, my Constituency has been totally isolated. Hundreds of people were killed. thousands of houses were destroyed; thousands of houses were damaged. The agricultural crops have been lost. In the entire part of my Constituency, the communication facilities also collapsed. In my Constituency, the large and small bridges were damaged; road traveling has been cut-off. Thousands of people have been living in relief centres now. There is a terrible situation in my Constituency prevailing now. So, I request the hon. Minister of Agriculture to sanction the maximum amount from the Calamity Relief Fund in order to help the victims. (Interruptions).

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Trichur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I just take one minute. I am on the same issue. The hon. Members have raised the issue of flood. This is not an issue of Kerala alone but the entire Southern States have been ravaged by the cyclone and floods. This is an extraordinary situation. We want to know the reaction of the Government. The Government is not reacting. We want to know the reaction of the Government in this regard. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we are discussing the issue pertaining to floods and

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Thomas, please resume your seat. If two or three Members were to speak, how can the Reporters take down your speeches? How can the Government also hear it? Regarding flood havoc, there are some of Members who want to speak. Let them participate in the discussion. Secondly, there is the drought situation existing in some parts of our country. The hon. Members of that area also can ventilate there grievances. Afterwards, you can request the Government to respond to your requests. If two or three Members were to speak simultaneously, the Reports are put in an embarrassing position. They cannot take down the speeches. Secondly, the Government also cannot hear properly. You expect the Government to give a specific, crystal-clear answer. Unless they are given an opportunity to hear it properly, how is it possible? It becomes very difficult to respond. Now, we have taken up this issue of drought and flood havoc and the Members concerned can speak. I request Shri A. Charles to speak now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR  
(Mangalore): Let us have a full-fledged discussion on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have requested Shri A. Charles to speak now.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): The Government is not responding. I would like to know whether the Government is prepared for a full fledged discussion on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Basudeb Acharia, it is not the question of Government's responding to the matter. There are also the other hon. Members who want to ventilate their grievances of their province and also of their constituency. Unless they fully hear it, how can the Government respond to it? For example, Shri Krishna Rao wants to speak;

**KUMARI UMABHARTI:** I wanted to ask a supplementary on Bangladeshi refugees, but then you did not allow me.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Proceedings of the House cannot be conducted as per you wishes, it can only be conducted in accordance with the rules.

**KUMARI UMA BHARTI:** At the time even I was well within the rules. I was the first to raise hand from this side.

**DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:** Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that whether it is a fact that the production of oilseeds has gone down in 1991-92 as compared to the production of oilseeds in 1990-91? And also whether the reason for the decline in the production of oilseeds in 1991-92 is the non-supply of the desired quality seed of Soybean and Groundnut to the State Governments on time.

**SHRI BALRAMJKHAR:** You must have come to know that there is just the marginal decline in the production of oilseeds that is too mainly because of the drought conditions as it did not rain during the months of August and September.

[English]

#### Farm Sector Income

\*44. **SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE:**  
**SHRI NITISH KUMAR:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the per capita income in the

farm sector has registered a sharp decline during the last decade;

(b) if so, the details thereof of and the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to increase the per capita income of persons engaged in this sector during the Eighth Plan period; and

(d) the amount earmarked for the purpose?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMCHANDRAN):** (a) and (b). No, Sir. The per capita income (Net Value added) in the farm sector has increased from Rs. 878 in 1980-81 to Rs. 1075 in 1990-91 at constant prices of 1980-81.

(c) The Eighth Five Year Plan envisages to further step up income of the farming community, *inter-alia*, through diversification of agriculture, development of horticulture, animal husbandry and fishery, improvement of marketing of agricultural produce, development of post-harvest technology and agro-processing for creating value addition in agriculture. The plan also lays special emphasis to the employment generation programmes in the rural areas.

(d) The public sector outlay for the Eighth Five Year Plan earmarked for agriculture and allied sectors is Rs. 96168 crore at 1990-91 prices.

**SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister replied that the per capita income (Net Value Added) in the farm sector has increased. When you compute, taking into account the inflation that has taken place during the last decade, the hon. Minister's reply may not be true. I see from the hon. Minister's reply that

the Government is taking certain measures to improve the income of the people in the agricultural sector. But without adequate allocation, it will not actually materialise. The present allocation during the Eighth Plan, as indicated by the hon. Minister, appears to be big but when compared with the total amount of the Budget, if we calculate the percentage, it is almost or roughly the same as the allocation made during the Seventh Plan.

So, in view of this fact will the Government take adequate steps to enhance this allocation to the agricultural sector in a much larger way so that the objectives which you have mentioned in your Part (c) answer will actually materialise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that his suggestion is laudable and according to his wishes, I think, we pleaded with the Planning Commission and got it double than what was allocated for it and we will try very hard to get more in the next coming year.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : In view of the fact that the farmers of this country are not being provided adequate credit in the right time because of which they are not able to improve the per hectare yield as well as production, will the Government increase the allocations through co-operative banks as well as commercial banks to set right the anomaly of only around 15 per cent of the net bank credit being made available to the farm sector whereas 36 per cent is given to the industrial sector?

Will the Government take necessary steps to correct it and also enhance public investment in the agricultural sector so that the farming will become remunerative and both farmers as well as agricultural labourers will try to enhance their living conditions?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : Hon.

Speaker, Sir, I 125 per cent agree with what the hon. Member has said. The first thing and pre-requisite for a good farm operation is investment. Today farming is investment-oriented. You cannot do without it. But the only snag was that we had inherited something by which the whole system was discredited. The whole life-giving channel was cut into pieces. Nothing was left. The credibility of the whole credit system has gone down the drain for just political reasons. I have to resurrect it and recreate that system. I am proud to say that this year, with an allocation of Rs. 12,000 crores to Rs. 13,000 crores to agricultural sector, my target for the co-operative sector is going to be over Rs. 6,000 crores. But I am not satisfied with that. I want more investment and we are trying to create those conditions where both private and public investments can come because if there is investment in agriculture, only then, this country can progress. That is the only way out and we are going to do that and I will put it down right in the Agricultural policy.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister has given his reply but we expected him to give a reply after thinking over it and doing his own calculations. He just read out the statistics provided by the Ministry of Agriculture. It is a question concerning the last decade. At that time, he was not responsible to the House. He was adorning the high office of the hon'ble Speaker, but now he will have to look into all aspects. In my opinion, the figures mentioned in the reply are fabricated.

I would like to tell you that a scientist, Dr. R.K. Mehta, working at the N.D.R.I., on a micro analysis of farm economy found that the average annual growth rate of milk production has gone up by 4.85 percent, foodgrain production by 6.43 percent, employment generation by on to 1.5 percent but the number of farm workers involved in



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The main reasons for the gap in yield levels are as under:

(i) Lack of assured irrigation facilities and more dependance on rainfed farming in the country.

(ii) Lesser use of agricultural inputs due to smaller holdings of the majority of farmers and lower resource capability.

(iii) Low level adoption of improved crop production technology by resource poor farmers of the country.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

(i) Efforts are being made to increase the irrigation potential of the country through various irrigation schemes.

(ii) For judicious use of irrigation water incentive is being provided to the farmers of selected states for purchase of sprinkler sets under Intensive Cotton Development Programme.

(iii) Incentives are being provided to the resource poor farmers for use of seeds of high yielding varieties. Micro-nutrients, herbicides, pesticides, plant protection equipments and improved farm implements, etc. Through various crop production oriented programmes.

(iv) For quick transfer of latest crop production technology incentives are also being provided for organisation of field demonstrations and farmers trainings.

#### **Low Cost Pump-Sets**

601. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAOVADDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Small industries Testing and Research centre has developed a low cost pump-set which consumes less power;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to popularise the use of these pump-sets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). The pump-set is at design stage. The question of taking steps to popularise the same does not arise.

#### **Commission On Kerosene**

[*Translation*]

602. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any request from Bihar for increasing the rates of commission of the distribution of kerosene oil under the public distribution system;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. This is under consideration of the Govt.

[*English*]

#### **States Reorganisation Commission**

603. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:

(b) the estimated loss caused thereby in each affected State / Union Territory;

(c) the Central assistance sought by each State/ Union Territory and the amount actually released;

(d) the State /Union Territory visited by the Central Team (s) in this regard; and

(e) the follow-up action taken on the reports of the Central Team (s)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Details of places affected by floods during the current year and estimated loss

are being collected.

(c) to (e). The States of Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have submitted Memoranda seeking additional Central assistance of Rs. 215.28 crores, Rs. 534.00 crores, Rs. 125.46 crores, Rs. 9.00 crores, Rs. 318.74 crores and Rs. 530.04 crores respectively for relief measures in the wake of floods during the current year. A Central Team visited the affected areas in Jammu & Kashmir to assess the flood situation.

The following advance releases have been made from the Central share of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) to the State Governments for relief measures:

|    | <i>Name of State</i> | <i>(Rs. in Crores)</i> |
|----|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Jammu & Kashmir      | 6.75                   |
| 2. | Kerala               | 17.4375                |
| 3. | Madhya Pradesh       | 6.9375                 |
| 4. | Uttar Pradesh        | 26.64                  |
| 5. | Tamil Nadu           | 21.9375                |

#### **Increase in prices Of fertilizers**

613. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:  
 PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESHWARLU:  
 SHRI V. DHANJAYA KUMAR:  
 DR. P. R. GANGWAR:  
 SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY:  
 SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV:  
 SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:  
 SHRI CHITTA BASU:  
 SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:  
 SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:  
 SHRI K. V. THANGKABALU:  
 SHRI BALRAJ PASSE:  
 SHRI NITISH KUMAR:  
 SHRI MANIKRAO HODLAYA GARIT  
 SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:  
 SHRI MOHAN SING(DOERIA):  
 DR. LAXMINRAYAN PANDEYA:  
 PROF. RITA VERMA:  
 SHRI SOBHANDRESWARA RAO VADDE:

DR. MOHADEEPAK SIGNH  
SHAKYA:

SHRI ANNA JOSHI:

SHRI INDRAJEET GUPTA:

SHRI MANORANJAN SUR:

SHRIMATI KESHRBAI

SONAJIKSHIRSAGAR:

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

SHRISATYAGOPAL MISRA:

SHRI P.C. THOMAS:

SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:

SHRI MANORANJAN

BHAKTA:

SHRI PARASRAM BHARD-

WAJ:

fertilizers before and after the decontrol;

(c) the likely impact of this increase on the consumption of fertilizers and production of foodgrains;

(d) whether the small and marginal farmers in the country are also overburdened by this sudden increase in the prices of fertilizers; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to provide adequate relief to these farmers at the earliest?

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of some fertilizers have been hiked following the decontrol of their prices;

(b) if so, the prices of various kinds of

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE ( SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The prices of the phosphatic and potassic fertilizers have gone up after their decontrol w.e.f. 25th August, 1992.

(b) Details are given below:

| Product                    | Before Decontrol | After Decontrol* |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Di-Ammonium Phosphate(DAP) | 4680             | 7800-8100        |
| Muriate of Potash (MOP)    | 1700             | 5476-6490        |
| <b>Complexes</b>           |                  |                  |
| 12: 32: 16                 | 2750             | 6732             |
| 10: 26:26                  | 2500             | 6800-6903        |
| 20: 20: 0                  | 2050-2200        | 6446             |
| 15: 15:15                  | 1800             | 6080             |
| 23: 23: 03600              | 6483             |                  |
| 17: 17: 17                 | 2200             | 3570             |

\* as reported by some of the State Governments.

(c) to (e). In order to cushion the impact of increase in price of decontrolled fertilizers, Government announced a concession of Rs. 1,000/- to be given directly to the farmers as a result of which these fertilizers have been made available by the State Governments at lesser prices. A sum of Rs. 340 crores has been sanctioned to meet this requirement. The State Governments have also been Additionally sanctioned a sum of Rs. 500 crores in all for taking up special schemes for small and marginal farmers which are infrastructure and investment related. Adequate flexibility has been given to the State Governments which includes provision for States to enhance support to small and marginal farmers in the availability of decontrolled fertilizers.

#### **Expenditure On Foreign Tours**

614. SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN:  
SHRI N.K. BALIYAN:  
SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES:

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

(a) the expenditure incurred on foreign tours by officials of the Ministry during 1991-92;

(b) the details of such expenditure during 1989-90 and 1990-91, and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to reduce such expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Rs. 630734/-

(b) Rs. 486440/- and Rs. 341227/- respectively.

(c) A ban exists on foreign tours except for those related to commercial or aid negotiations.

[*Translation*]

#### **Water In DDA Colonies.**

615. SHRI RAM KRISHNA  
KUSMARIA;  
SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:  
SHRI MATI BHAVNA  
CHIKHLIA:  
SHRI RATILAL VERMA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has not provided water so far in various colonies developed since 1985;

(b) if so, the details of such colonies;

(c) the time by which water is likely to be provided in these colonies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). DDA reports that it has provided water in the areas developed by DDA except for 2 housing pockets:

(i) Co-op. Group Housing Society (CGH) area Chilla Dallupura.

(ii) C.G.H.S. area, Vikaspuri.

(c) DDA reports that as regards CGHS area, Chilla Dallupura, water shall be provided through tube-wells as soon as electric connections is made available by DESU. For CGHS area Vikaspuri, water shall be supplied only open MCD provides water for these areas.

#### **Marginal Farmers**

616. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:  
SHRIMATI SHEELA  
GAUTAM:

India is about 1,98,000 tonnes. The export of cashew kernel during 1991-92 was 64,692 tonnes.

(b). The State-wise production of cashewnut during 1991-92 is given below:-

| <i>State</i>     | <i>Production (MT)</i> |
|------------------|------------------------|
| Kerala           | 143200                 |
| Karnataka        | 26750                  |
| • Andhra Pradesh | 40360                  |
| Tamil Nadu       | 12710                  |
| Goa              | 14490                  |
| Maharashtra      | 31960                  |
| Orissa           | 31840                  |
| West Bengal      | 3660                   |
| Pondicherry      | 290                    |
| Tripura          | 50                     |
| Total            | 305310                 |

(c) During 1992-93, it is proposed to bring additional area of 150 ha. under cashewnut in West Bengal under the Central Sector Programme.

community is likely to be given SC/ST status?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes Sir.

#### **Fisherman Community**

679. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various organisations of fisherman community have been urging the Union Government to give Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe status to the people belonging to their community; and

(b) if so, the time by which the said

(b) The proposal is being considered alongwith similar other proposals in the context of the comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. Any amendment in the existing lists can be done only by an Act of Parliament as laid down under Articles 341 (2) and 342 (2) of the Constitution.

#### **Illegal Immigration From Bangladesh**

680. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:  
SHRI VIRENDER SINGH:

(vii) **Need to impose prohibition in Andhra Pradesh and Compensate the State Government against the losses of revenue arising out of implementation of Prohibition**

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE(Vijayawada): Sir, our Father of Nation had advocated for prohibition of alcoholic drinks as the intoxicants are partly responsible for the miserable conditions of the poor. Our Construction also envisaged that the Government will pursue it as one of the State policies and spell out the same under Article 47. But several State Governments have not implemented this policy and have almost ignored it, while the sales-tax, which was initially introduced to bridge the deficit due to implementation of prohibition, is continuing even after lifting of prohibition. At the same time, the States are considering the State excise increase as a *Kamadhenu* as a result of which many poor people are not able to cross the poverty line. They cannot provide good education or medical facilities to the members of their families. Lakhs of women are fighting against the alcoholism in Andhra Pradesh for nearly two months. They demand from the State Government to prohibit sale of Arrack and other alcoholic products. All sections, including workers, self-employed, trade, intelligentsia, have supported this demand. Almost all political parties have also supported this demand.

The Union Government should immediately consider it and take necessary steps to introduce prohibition in Andhra Pradesh and help the State Government by reimbursing 50 per cent of loss of State excise revenue due to implementation of prohibition.

14.33 hrs

ADVOCATE (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ):

Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961 be taken into consideration."

A similar Amendment Bill was in fact introduced in Lok Sabha in May, 1990. With the dissolution of Lok Sabha in March, 1991 the Bill lapsed. Therefore, I have come before this august House for consideration of this Bill again.

The Advocates Act, 1961 was enacted with a view to amending and consolidating the law relating to legal practitioners and providing for constitution of Bar Councils. It was amended from time to time, taking into account, among other things, the proposals made by the Bar Council of India. Recently, the Bar Council of India and certain other bodies and individuals have made a number of proposals for further amending the Act. Based on the experience gained in the administration of the Advocates Act, 1961 and keeping in view the various proposals received, it has become necessary to further amend the Act with a view to enabling the Bar Council of India and the State Councils to function more effectively for the Sections 6 and 7 of the Advocates Act, 1961 spell out the functions of State Bar Councils and the Bar Council of India, respectively. Amendments to these sections have been proposed with a view to empowering the State Bar Councils to promote the growth of Bar Associations for purposes of implementing the welfare schemes for advocates and to visit and to inspect Universities on the directions of the Bar Council of India, and to constitute funds for establishing law libraries.

It was found that certain Bar Councils do not hold elections in time. In the absence of regular elections, the elected members of the Council continue to hold office for indefinite periods and courts have observed that non-holding of elections in time is an undemocratic practice. After consulting the Bar Council of India, it is now proposed to amend Section 8 to provide for automatic

workings of Upper Kajera seam and this played a part in causing the surface subsidence.

(c) to (e). A number of locations in the operational areas of the E.C.L. located over old abandoned workings of the past, are apprehended to be prone to subsidence and, as such, declared unsafe by the Director General of Mines Safety as early as in 1950. With a view to checking the growth of habitation over these unsafe areas, the Govt of West Bengal had passed legislation in 1979 prohibiting construction over unsafe areas.

There is no provision mentioned of stabilising inaccessible, water-logged, old abandoned workings. E.C.L. has developed through R & D, a system of hydro-pneumatic method of stowing for stabilising, water-logged, inaccessible workings and at present a part of the Raniganj township has been taken up for stabilisation under the supervision and guidance of an 'Apex Monitoring Committee' constituted by the State Government of West Bengal and Coal India Ltd. Necessary remedial measures are taken by E.C.L. to shift the affected persons due to subsidence as and when required.

#### Amendment in the Industrial Law

749. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA  
KUMAR:  
SHRI SOBHANADREE-  
SWARA RAO VADDE.  
SHRIMRUTYUNJAYANAYAK:  
SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee constituted to go into the findings of Ramanujam Committee on industrial law during the 40th conference of labour Ministers convened in February 1992 has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the committee;

(c) whether the Government have finalised the new industrial relations bill on the basis of the recommendations made by Ramanujam Committee and the committee constituted to go into its recommendations;

(d) if so, the salient features of new industrial relation bill; and

(e) the policy of the Government regarding labour participation in management?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). The Group of five State Labour Ministers under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State for Labour and Coal constituted in pursuance of the decision taken in the 40th Labour Ministers' Conference held in February 1992 examined the areas of disagreement in the Report of the Ramanujam Committee on New Industrial Relations Law. The gist of the views of the Group is given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d). The matter was placed before the Indian Labour Conference held in September, 1992. In pursuance of the decision taken in the Conference, action to draft the Bill amending Trade Unions Act, 1926 and Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has been initiated.

(e) The policy of Government is to promote workers' participation in management. A number of schemes in this regard had been introduced in the past. At present a scheme of Employees' Federation in Management, 1993 is in operation. In order to provide a statutory backing to the scheme, the Government has introduced the "Participation of Workers in Management Bill, 1990" in Rajya Sabha in 1990. The Bill seeks to provide for a meaningful participation

of workers in the management at shop floor, establishment and board levels in industrial establishments.

### STATEMENT

*Views of the Group of Ministers on some important recommendations of the Ramanujam Committee*

#### TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926

##### (I) Ban on recognition of trade unions on the basis of caste, creed etc.

The Group unanimously agreed that registration of trade unions based on caste, creed, community and religion should be banned. Exception could, however, be made in the case of trade unions based on craft or occupation.

##### (ii) Outsiders as office bearers of a trade union

The Group unanimously agreed to restrict outsiders to 1/3rd of the total number of office bearers as recommended by the Ramanujam Committee. All except the Labour Minister of West Bengal were against a Central or State Minister being an office bearer of a trade union.

##### (iii) Disqualification

The Group of Ministers are in favour of retaining the existing provisions of the Act. However, West Bengal supports the dissenting view, namely, disqualification should be only on ground of conviction for dereliction of union funds or on charges of corruption.

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE ACT, 1947

##### (I) Definition of 'Industry'

All the Ministers except Labour Minister

of West Bengal were in favour of a separate legislation/grievance redressal machinery for hospitals and educational institutions. The Labour Minister of West Bengal was of the view that the 1982 amendment may be enforced after excluding hospitals and educational institutions from the list of exempted establishments and that the State Governments may form Tripartite Committees to look into the day-to-day grievances of the hospital employees.

##### (II) Coverage of employees

The Group unanimously agreed that the present pay limit of Rs. 1600/- may be raised to Rs. 3000/- per month for wider coverage of employees. The Labour Minister of West Bengal was of the view that there should not be pay limit for supervisory staff. It was also agreed that employees in the managerial and administrative capacity, as already provided in the Act should not be covered under the proposed law.

##### (III) Exemption

All States except West Bengal agreed that State laws such as the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, should continue to be exempted. However, there should be general uniformity in the State laws.

##### (iv) 'Appropriate Government

West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu were in favour of retaining the existing provisions in the Industrial Disputes Act regarding the Appropriate Government. Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh were of the view that in addition, Central Government should be the appropriate Government in respect of a company in which 51% of the paid up capital is held by the Central Government.

There was unanimity that the State Government should continue to be the



would help ensure that the promoters also partake financially in the project. Linking of the lock in period for shares allotted to the promoters with the date of commercial production would help ensure that the promoters pay adequate attention to implement the project in time. Such lock in also helps to avoid dumping of huge quantities of shares acquired by the promoters on firm allotment basis. In the open market on listing which would go to depress the share price, prohibition on private placement of shares with unrelated investors through market intermediaries is done with a view to avoiding gullible investors from being taken in by promises held out by the promoters.

(d) and (e). Guidelines have come into force only from June 11, 1992. It is, therefore, too soon to identify if any company (ies) has/ have violated the guidelines laid down.

(f) Does not arise.

### **Third Report of Janakiraman Committee**

760. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL  
KATHERIA:  
SHRI CHETAN P.S.  
CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Janakiraman Committee has submitted its third report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Third Report of the Janakiraman Committee contains its findings relating to irregularities in securities transactions of City Bank, Bank of America, Andhra Bank,

Bank of Karad (in liquidation), Metropolitan Co-operative Bank Ltd (in liquidation), Syndicate Bank, Bombay Mercantile Co-operative Bank Limited., Nedungadi Bank Limited, and functioning of the Public Debt Office (PDO). A summary of its findings are in Chapter II of the Report. The copies of the Report have been placed in the Library of the Lok Sabha Secretariat and sufficient number of copies have also been given to the Lok Sabha Secretariat for distribution among the Members of the House.

### **Sales Tax Dues of H.S.L. Visakhapatnam**

761. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Revenue Department of the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent auction notice to the Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam to recover the dues from it;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Hindustan Shipyard and management to overcome this situation.

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

(b) The Commercial Tax Department of the Government of Andhra Pradesh sent auction notice to Hindustan Shipyard Limited on 21.5.1992 for public auction of certain immovable properties belonging to Hindustan Shipyard Limited to recover areas of sales tax amounting to Rs. 9.82 crores.

(c) Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. made several appeals to the State Government requesting to waive the sales tax liability and not to resort to any coercive action for

collection of sales tax arrears. Similar requests have been made to the State Government by this Ministry also at the highest level.

**Road Accidents in Delhi**

762. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:  
SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY:  
MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN  
CHANDRA KHANDURI:  
SHRI MANORANJAN  
BHAJAKTA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of road accidents in Delhi during the last ten months;

(b) the number of persons killed/injured in these accidents and the number of D.T.C. buses/buses under D.T.C. operation and Government vehicles involved in these accidents;

(c) the main reasons for these accidents; and

(d) the steps taken to minimise the road accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) 7116 road accidents were reported in Delhi during the first ten months of 1992

(b) 1493 persons were killed and 6987 persons were injured in these accidents.

The number of DTC buses/buses under DTC operation and Government vehicles involved are given below.-

|                                      |             |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. DTC                               | 710 buses   |
| 2. Private buses under DTC operation | - 102 buses |
| 3. Government vehicles               | - 15        |

(c) The main reasons for these accidents are:-

1. Rash congligant driving.
2. Mechanical failure'.
3. Lack of road sense by road users.
4. Error of Judgement.
5. Mixed traffic condition.
6. Bad road condition.
7. Indiscreet alighting/boarding of commuters.
8. Heavy congestion on the roads of Delhi

(d) Steps taken to minimise accidents in Delhi are given in the attached statement.

**STATEMENT**

1. Strict and ngid enforcement of traffic rules and regulation.
2. Organisation of special drives against rash and regligent driving, driving without licence, drunken driving red light jumping etc.
3. Regular prosecution of violator by issue of notices
4. Road Safety education to school children
5. Road Safety advertisement through newspapers, radio, and T.V.
6. Introduction of traffic signals/ blinkers in accident prone areas.
7. More police presence in accidents prone areas.

(Figs. in MU)

| <i>Name of the State</i> | <i>Energy Generation</i> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Assam                    | 582                      |
| Meghalaya                | 836                      |
| Tripura                  | 96                       |
| Manipur                  | 251                      |
| Arunachal Pradesh        | 0                        |
| All India                | 170059                   |

[English]

**Meeting of Power Ministers**

1011 SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state

(a) the details of the decision arrived at the meeting of the state Power ministers held recently at New Delhi,

(b) whether the Union Government have accorded its approval to these decisions, and

(c) the time by which these decisions are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) (a) to (c) A Conference of Power Ministers of States and Chairman of State Electricity Boards was convened at New Delhi on 4th April, 1992 where in the following resolutions were adopted

- (i) the need for State Electricity Boards to function on sound commercial principles and earn a statutory minimum return of 3% per annum as prescribed in the Electricity Supply Act 1948

(ii) the need to fix a minimum national agricultural tariff @ 50 paise per unit for the present

(iii) the need to immediately constitute the National and Regional Tariff Board

(iv) the need to accord utmost priority to hydro power development and add 25000 MW of hydro capacity in the next decade to improve the hydro thermal mix and thereby to enable the optimal utilisation of the installed capacity and enhance the reliability of the power system

The Central Government has constituted National Tariff Board and five Regional Tariff Boards. The State Electricity Boards are organisations under the State Governments and the decision to implement the resolutions has to be taken by the State Governments

[Translation]

**Advertisements to newspapers published from Maharashtra**

1012 SHRI VILAS RAO NAGNATH RAO GUNDEWAR Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state