

District	Site
1	2
(i) 0.63 mm	17736
(ii) 1.6 mm	13560
<b>G. C. Sheets</b>	
(i) 0.63 mm	17797
(ii) 1.6 mm	13622

#### **Plant Load Factors in power Plants**

8749. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the thermal power stations which have given highest plant load factors during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92; and

(b) the steps taken to encourage the workers of these plants to achieve higher plant load factors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Thermal power stations which have given the highest plant load factor during 1989-91 and 1991-92 are as under:

Year	Name of the Station	PLF (%)
1989-90	Vijayawada	80.9
1990-91	Vijayawada	83.8
1991-92	Singrauli	77.9

(b) An Incentive Scheme for better performance of thermal power stations is continued for rewarding thermal power stations to foster the competition spirit among the thermal power stations of the Country. As per the scheme cash awards are given to O. M. personnel, medals to power station incharges and shieks for the power station management/Boards.

[ Translation ]

#### **Development of Airport and Collapse of Aerobridge**

8750. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(b). Does not arise.

(c) Constraint of resources.

[English]

### Nickel in Chocolates

9025. SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Chocolates contain traces of nickel, carcinogenic substance as residue; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to protect the health of children from the hazards of consuming such chocolates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). Environmental Research Laboratory, Lucknow, which is a small private laboratory, has screened a few samples of chocolates and reported that they show higher nickel content in chocolates. However, the result of samples of chocolates analysed at the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, a permanent research centre under the Indian Council of Medical Research, have been found to be in agreement with values reported from Denmark i.e. with a mean figure of 1.26 mg/Kg. Latest report of WHO has mentioned that there is lack of evidence of a carcinogenic risk from oral exposure of nickel. In fact, nickel has been shown as an essential trace metal in some plants and bacterial enzymes. Based on this information, the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, has opened that there is no need to lay down any maximum limit of nickel in chocolate.

### Adulteration in Food Items

9026. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representations from the small retail traders in respect of adulteration in food items;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). The Small Scale Retailer's Association have represented to the Govt. for curbing adulteration of food at the source to protect the retailers.

The Food Health Authorities of States/UTs have been advised to lay more stress in sampling of food at the level of wholesalers and manufactures. Adequate provisions also exist under the PFA Act, 1954 to safeguard the interest of the retailers in cases where adulteration has been done at the source.

### Reservation in Admission

9027. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation in admission in private schools has been made compulsory in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI

accused and is actively pursuing it.

As per available information, the Court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate had issued summons to the nine accused including the Union Carbide Corporation, U.S.A. for appearance in the Court. The company having failed to appear, the Court has inter-alia ordered attachment of all movable and immovable properties of U.G.C. in India and attachment of U.G.C. property worth 50.9% in Union Carbide India Limited.

#### Supply of Coal by China

9265. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether China is willing to supply coal/coke at cheaper prices as compared to the prices at which it is already supplied by other countries; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to import Coal/Coke from China in terms of quantity and the likely value of the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) No such offer was made by the Chinese delegation during 3rd meeting of India-China Joint Group meeting on Economic relations, Trade, Science & Technology held in New Delhi on 12th and 13th December, 1991.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Tenders for DDA Projects

9266. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down for inviting tenders for various projects in DDA;

(b) the number of works awarded during the last three years and total values of the works with particulars of the contractors;

(c) whether complaints have been lodged with the DDA regarding the grabbing of tenders by the anti-social elements;

(d) if so, the action taken thereon;

(e) whether works worth several crores of rupees have been awarded on works order basis;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action taken to revamp the functioning of the DDA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (g). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Problem of Growing Urbanisation

9267. SHRI SHRAVANKUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of Planning and Programme Implementation be pleased to state:

(a) whether urban population of the country had increased from 109 million in 1971 to 217 million in 1991;

(b) if so, whether any action plan had been drawn out to deal with the problem of growing urbanisation; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There are a number of

be presented and if has said it he should present them. The matter which has been raised by the honourable Member was raised in the House five days back. The time of the House is wasted like this. It is a serious matter. I would like to ask whether the life of a poor man is not a life and is his self respect no respect at all?

..(Interruptions)..

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, please ask him to make a statement today itself. He has promised the House earlier. You give him the direction that the should come before the House as to what the reality is and what the Government is doing in this regard. They should say something in this connection. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is my request to you direct him.(Interruptions).

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, I have given a notice of privilege against the Minister of Steel. What happened to that?

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Sir, the Granite Companies have been fully associated with the relations of the Chief Minister. They are trying to shield that crime. They are trying to shield that crime by saying that it had happened because of some accident. The matter was again and again brought to the notice of this House and the Minister has failed to make a statement.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, I have given a notice of privilege against the Minister of Steel. What happened to that?

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Mr. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): We have received a Fax Message from our Consulate General. The situation in Los Angeles has been brought under control.

As far as our citizens are concerned, we have been in constant touch with the Federation of Indian-American Associations and with the Indo-American Political Association in Los Angeles since the riots broke out on Wednesday, the April 29, 1992. The Indo-American community has, by and large, escaped unscathed. We know of three Indian stores set on fire in Pico/Fairfax neighbourhood and about ten stores looted near LA International Airport in the Inglewood area. The major Indian neighbourhood however including Artesia have not been touched. There are also no reports of Indian casualties.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL. K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr Speaker Sir, Andhra's record in the matter raised just now has been very poor. No reaction is there even after the incidents of atrocities on scheduled castes and other serious incident of rape of three women and their murder. It seems that the Government does not want to give any information to the House in this regard. it is not good. We have raised this issue several times earlier also and the discussion was also held. But there had never been a discussion on Andhra Pradesh though such incidents had also taken place there. I was dumb struck on hearing this hair raising incident. I would like to submit that the facts should be ascertained and this House should be informed.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today two issues have been raised in the House and the Hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs has immediately given the statements thereon. I would like to greet him for the same. But why the other Minister are not doing the same. (Interruptions). Mr. Speaker, Sir, please you should also give your compliments.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I join you in complimenting them.

[Sh. Sobhanadreeswara Rao]

of metal occurred twice, in a span of four days. At Jaggaihpeta lime stone pulverizing unit, the quality of execution of works by National projects construction company and Sub-contractors was so poor that the production work came to a halt. It appears the management has failed to take necessary steps to prevent the occurrence of such accidents.

I urge upon the Central government to look into the matter immediately and take necessary steps for preventing the recurrence of incidents in future.

**(vii) Need to provide more funds to West Bengal for saving flora and fauna of mangrove eco-systems in Sunderbans**

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL (Joynagar): Sir, the Sunderban Biosphere Reserve (SBR), a 9, 630 sq. kms. area covering the mangrove forests of the Sunderbans with a unique ecosystem and biodiversity, is languishing for want of committed funds from the Centre. This will be evident from the level of funding for the 10-point action plan put on the anvil by the State-level Steering Committee for the Sunderban Biosphere Reserve. Out of the anticipated outlay of Rs. 90.40 lakhs involved on the comprehensive management action plan on Sunderban Biosphere Reserve approved for the year 1991-92, only Rs. 26.90 lakhs have been received. Against an annual expenditure of Rs. 134.30 lakhs on the comprehensive plan on Sunderban Mangrove ecosystem for a five-year period from 1991-92, a sum of Rs. 72 lakhs only has been received. Then, in respect of third scheme entitled ecological rehabilitation of Sunderbans under integrated wasteland project, still being processed by the National Wasteland Development Board and which envisaged a total expenditure of Rs. 430.27 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 45 lakhs, which was expected during 1991-92 is yet to reach the State Government.

I would urge on the Central Government to provide the committed funds to the State Government of West Bengal for saving the whole spectrum of flora and fauna of mangrove ecosystem in the Sunderbans from the impending calamity.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House now stands adjourned for lunch to meet again at 2.15 p.m.

13.13 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

FINANCE BILL 1992 *CONTD.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Vijayaraghavan may continue his speech.

[*Translation*]

\*SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAAGHAVAN Palghat: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Yesterday I was speaking about some of the problems of my constituency, Palakkad when the House adjourned. Today I do not want to go into other political questions. I will come straight to the problems of my constituency. Yesterday I mentioned about the drought conditions in Palakkad. When the Silent Valley Project was given up the late lamented Indiraji had assured that the Kurairkutty Karupara Project would be sanctioned. But this too has been shelved due to the opposition from the environmentalists. I would like to request the Government that at least the irrigation part of the project should be sanctioned. This will save the crops. Palakkad is the rice bowl of Kerala. But due to the drought condition the farmers are suffering. When the late

\*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Malayalam.

Rajivji visited Palakkad in 1985 he took keen interest in visiting all the drought affected areas of Palakkad. He was convinced about the problem and that is why he was kind enough to sanction a technology mission for Palakkad. Out of the 100 such missions in the whole country one was given to my district. He also sanctioned Rs. 4 Crores for the mission in Palakkad although only Rs. 2.5 Crores were allotted on an average for missions in other areas. This mission envisaged the supply of 40 litre of water per capita. But unfortunately, the LDE Government motivated by political considerations did not make this mission a success. The result is that only Rs. 3. 15 Crores were spent and the target has not been fulfilled. The period of the mission has ended. I would request the Government to extend the period and fulfill the target. Also, more funds should be allocated for this purpose.

Another very important matter is about the Parambikulam Aliyar agreement between Kerala and Tamilnadu. This project was formulated on the basis of the Tamilnadu. This project was formulated on the basis of the agreement between Kerala and Tamil Nadu in 1958. The Parmabikulam Aliyar project agreement was signed in 1970 whose total outlay was Rs 138 Crores. This was completed in 1972. As per the condition of the agreement it should have been renewed in 1988. But the Tamil Nadu Government did not take any steps to renew it. Tamil Nadu contends that with the expiry of the term of agreement the whole project has become theirs. Tamil Nadu has never honoured the agreement. Under the agreement Kerala should have got water enough to irrigate 4000 acres of land. But Tamil Nadu has never given us the due share of water. The share of Kerala is 38550 million cusecs of water. But it has been found by continuous gauging that Kerala got only 10520 cusses. The whole agricultural operation in the district has been thrown out of gear. I would therefore request the Government to persuade the Tamil Nadu Government to renew the agreement and release sufficient water.

Another area to which the Government should pay attention is tourism. Tourism is an industry. The Tourism Minister made a statement yesterday spelling out the government's policy in this regard. Sir, Kerala abounds in natural beauty. Particularly Palakkad which lies in the lap of the western ghats has a lot of tourist potential. Nellianpati, malarfuzha, Parambikulam, Silent Valley and a lot of other places could be developed as big tourist centres. So, sufficient funds should be allocated for this purpose.

Another point is food processing. Food processing units should be set up in Kerala. We grow pine apple and in fact in the eastern part of Palakkad we grow tomato. If such units are set up it will help the growers.

Kerala has no IIT. A large number of students go out of Kerala Seeking admission in IITs. the Finance Minister complemented the Keralites for their hardwork and the foreign exchange they earn for the country. If in fact they get requisite technical knowledge they can create more wealth for the country. I would therefore request you to set up an IIT in Kerala. It can be set up in Palakkad. as there are many industrial units located in Palakkad. Similarly, I demand that an Indian Institute of Management should also be set up in Palakkad. Sri, we have the Indian Telephone Industry unit in Palakkad. It has the most modern equipment. The development of the second phase of this unit has been accepted by the Communication Minister. I would request the Finance Minister to sanction this programme.

Finally, Sir, I extend my wholehearted support to the bill. I would make one request to the opposition members who have moved amendments. They have moved these amendments out of blind political opposition. When the Hon'ble Prime Minister and the finance Minister are making efforts to strengthen the economy and thus uphold the dignity of this country before the world they should not put hurdles in their way. I would request them to withdraw these amendments and support the bill.

[Translation]

**SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, to augment the agricultural production, it is necessary to have a soil testing lab in every development block to test the fertility of the soil but these have not been provided so far. It has been stated in the reply that in all the States in the country there are only 463 soil testing laboratories, Madhya Pradesh, which is area wise the biggest State in the country is having 29 laboratories only. I do not have any grudge against any state but even then I want to submit that Kerala which is even smaller than Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh is having as many as 19 such laboratories. There are 30 laboratories in Haryana, 49 in Punjab, But in Madhya Pradesh there are only 29 labs. The land in Madhya Pradesh is very fertile and the water resources are enough, even then why the number of labs is less there? I would like to ask the Government as to whether it will try to make provision in the Eighth Five Year Plan to provide one soil testing lab in each block even if its cost is 5 lakh rupees. If Rs. 5 lakh is invested in a block then on the other hand the expenditure of crores of rupees on fertilisers, will be saved. So, the hon. Minister Sir, are you prepared to make such a provision in the Eighth Year Plan?

[English]

**SHRI K.C. LENKA:** Sir, at present there are 463 testing laboratories in the country, out of which 100 laboratories are mobile. The present capacity utilisation is about 75 per cent. We have not been able to utilise the full capacity of the existing laboratories. The hon. Member's proposal is good and if we can have one laboratory in each block, it will certainly augment the production. But one laboratory costs about Rs. 5 lakh. One laboratory will be able to give 10,000 samples a year. Due to the resource constraints Government has decided to first gear up the existing laboratories for full capacity utilisation. Then the Government may think of creating new laboratories. So far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, under the Eighth Five Year Plan, this year we have

given Rs. 5 crore for strengthening the existing laboratories in the country and also to set up some more mobile laboratories. I will consider the case of Madhya Pradesh, keeping their requirement in view.

[Translation]

**SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has just now stated Rs. 5 crores have been given to Madhya Pradesh this year under The Eighth Five Year Plan, I may point out through you that there are 400 blocks in the State. Will the Central Government ask the Madhya Pradesh Government to set up a soil testing lab in each block? Similarly, will the Central Government make efforts to set up a soil testing laboratory in each block of every State in the country. We want an assurance that the soil testing laboratory will be set up in each block of the country.

[English]

**SHRI K.C. LENKA:** As I told you, at present, there is no proposal under the consideration of the Government to create one Soil Testing Laboratory in each block.

But so far as the State Governments are concerned, we will certainly ask the State Governments to increase their Soil Testing Centres. In the Eighth Five Year Plan, due to constraint of funds, we do not have any proposal to have one such laboratory in each block.

**SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, one of the main reasons for not utilising the full capacity is that some farmers who are progressive and who are enlightens and who want to know about the soil conditions, they are able to get the details and whereas, a very large number of farmers still cannot think of this facility.

So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, whether the Union Government will suggest to the State Governments steps regarding this. Of course, as you said, setting up of a Soil Testing Laboratory in each block will cost a

lot. But, already, there are staff of the Agriculture department who are there.

Will the Union Government suggest to the State Governments - because they are the implementing agencies at the State level - to make it part and parcel of the duties of the staff who are working in the Agriculture Department, to collect the samples from every village, from all the four sides, and get them tested and make available the information at the Gram Panchayat Office? If it is done, the nature of soil - the fertilizers that are required -and the micro-nutrients that are deficient, can be improved. It will improve the production also. Will you kindly take necessary steps to see that, at least, for increasing the production you double the number of these mobile soil testing laboratories? If it is done, at least, two districts may be covered with one mobile soil testing laboratory. It will be of great help. Will the hon. Minister consider this and do the needful?

SHRI K.C. LENKA: Sir, this is true that one of the reasons for not utilising it to full capacity is due to lack of inflow of soil to the laboratories. There is no infrastructure in our country. At present, the interested farmers themselves come to the laboratories for soil testing. There is no agency to collect the soil from the farmers for testing it in the laboratory. During the Eighth Five Year Plan and particularly this year, the Government of India is going to introduce, a Central scheme for a balanced and integrated use of fertilizers, to see that the inflow of soil from the farmers is increased; and also, the percentage of capacity utilisation could be increased so that we can cover more number of farmers in the rural areas.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister in his statement has stated that there are 71 central laboratories in Uttar Pradesh. I know that out of those 71 laboratories in Uttar Pradesh, only a few are big laboratories working on a large scale and the people there are continuously feeling that there

must be a large laboratory at least on the commissioner level. The Uttar Pradesh Government had discussed in 1986 in the legislative assembly the need to increase the number of laboratories. No proper publicity has been made in the most backward districts of Northern Uttar Pradesh like Gazipur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia and Sonbhadra, that the soil is tested in these laboratories. The farmers do not have any knowledge of such facility. Are you planning, to set up a big laboratory there at the commissioner level and publicise its existence among the farmers there? Do you pose to make such arrangements in the eighth Five Year Plan for the benefit of small farmers and set up big laboratory at a commissioner level?

[English]

SHRI K.C. LENKA: So far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned, the capacity utilisation of the laboratories registered today in Uttar Pradesh is higher than the national average. But the proposal is very good for the backward districts in eastern Uttar Pradesh.

But in the Eighth Five Year Plan, we are going to have a scheme to train the farmers and to propagate this scheme among the farmers saying that soil testing is the primo necessity for growing crops and increasing production.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: In many areas of this country, agricultural operations are still primitive; this is because the agriculture research has been directed to a particular area that is plains and the plateaus; whereas the coastal areas have been totally neglected like in konkan areas many irrigation projects have failed because of laterite soil. Lakhs of rupees have been spent but of no avail. That is why due attention must be given to the coastal areas. Is there any plan, that priority will be given in the Eighth Five Year Plan to the coastal areas?

SHRI K.C. LENKA: This system helps agriculture very much because this system identifies the deficiency of plant nutrients in the soil. So, we are giving priority to know the



(a) whether the Committee constituted in May, 1990 to examine the feasibility of the laying of pipeline for the supply of natural gas in South India has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the said Committees; and

(c) the action taken to implement the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). The report of the Committee has been received, and is being examined.

[English]

#### Hiring of Rigs

9380. SHRI S.B. THORAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rigs hired by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission during each of the last three years;

(b) the details of companies and contract rate on which these are hired;

(c) the amount paid during the said period; and

(d) the details of dues still pending and the action proposed to be taken to clear the dues?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Different number of rigs operate under charter hire at different points of time. As on 1.5.1992, 30 rigs were in charter hire.

(b) and (c). These rigs were hired from

both foreign and Indian companies at varying rates ranging from about US\$ 7000 to US\$ 29000 per day. The total amount paid during the last 3 years for these rigs works out to about Rs. 899 crores.

(d) A total of about Rs. 35 crores of dues are still outstanding for various reasons. The dues are expected to be cleared very early.

#### LPG Cylinders

9381. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Foraging for LPG cylinders" appearing in the Indian Express (Vijayawada Edition) dated January 28, 1992;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and whether an enquiry has been conducted into the matter;

(c) if so, the action taken against the persons found guilty; and

(d) the measures taken to protect the interests of the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c): IOE and BPC have carried out investigations with reference to this news item. No specific case of malpractice by the dealers has been established. It has been reported by these two companies that they have taken various steps to ensure adequate availability of LPG refills promptly in Vijayawada.

(d) Regular and surprise inspections are being constantly carried out to monitor the working of the LPG Distributors.

As I have repeatedly said, the Government's opposition is, in regard to basic commodities, cereals, we will export only the surpluses. Or first duty is to the people of this country. If there are surpluses, they will be made available for export.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Government thinking of forming an agriculture Product Export Promotion Council which will give direct benefit to the agriculturist for his produce? The targets for export may be announced in advance so that the agriculturist may manage his crop and produce accordingly. Because, it so happens that some times there is a good crop and the yield is also high do the agriculturist has to make distress sale of his crop. When the production is low, middle man buys the crop. This way the Agriculturist is a loser both ways. Is the Government making any such provision according to which the agriculturist can get the proper benefit of the Government policy?

[*English*]

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** Sir, there is Agricultural and Processed Foods Export Development Authority (APEDA) which is doing precisely the work which the hon. Member intends should be done by the Council.

As regards the target, I wish we could set the targets very early, in respect of rice which is the subject matter of this question. For basmati rice, that is freely exportable because we have enough surpluses of basmati rice. For non-basmati rice, it is not possible to fix the target. It has not been possible to finalise the target because we are only barely marginal as far as production and consumption are concerned. We cannot take any hasty decision. We have to fix the surplus and only then we can make available these quantities for export. Once we become sufficiently surplus, then perhaps, we can fix the targets well in advance. It is not possible this year.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister through you the reasons for delay in fixing the target for export of rice, the details of the present policy of export of rice and the basis on which rice has been exported during the past three years?

[*English*]

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** Sir, as I said, there is no difficulty in indicating the quantity or the value of Basmati rice that will be exported. We expect to export Basmati rice of the value approximately of Rs. 500 crores. But, in respect of non-Basmati rice, it is not possible to indicate any quantity or value targets because we must ascertain the total production, the total procurement and the total needs for domestic consumption. Since we are only barely marginally surplus in that, we cannot take any hasty decision because we must ensure that adequate rice is available for the domestic market and the public distribution system.

**SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply of the hon. Minister confirms the present policy of the Government. That is, only when there is something available as surplus, the Government wishes to export it. Due to this policy, in regard to our exports to other countries, we could not find a steady market and some years we are exporting and the very next year, we are not able to export. And so, we are not getting enough foreign exchange from the countries which import these products from us. In view of this fact, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, as to whether the Government will reconsider these present policy and come to an idea so as to export a certain minimum quantity of rice or wheat or cotton or other agricultural products so that we will definitely be in a position to export and earn foreign exchange. Is it not a fact that the present targets of production are barely sufficient to meet the domestic requirements and they are not kept in view of our export necessities? So,

will the Ministry of Commerce interact with the Ministry of agriculture and see that definitely the increase in the target is made and also necessary funds are made available to the farmers to produce that quantity of agricultural products especially rice and other food products to meet our foreign exchange commitments and achieve targets so as to earn more foreign exchange?

**SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM:** I entirely share the approach of the hon. Member. In fact, I have said on a number of occasions that India cannot enter the export market in fits and starts. We must have a stable export policy so that our markets are stable and we can export year after year. But, this principle has been qualified in the case of cereals. There is no difficulty for non-Basmati rice. The policy is very clear; we have announced the policy for five years. Non-Basmati rice is exportable and as a result of such a stable policy, you will find that in 1989-90, the export was 26,705 tonnes of non-Basmati rice; in 1990-91, it was 3,13,720 tonnes; and in 1991-92, it was 5,25,000 tonnes.

But, this year, because of lower production and procurement and because of the needs of domestic consumption, when we find that we are only barely marginal—we cannot fix the target, unless we are sure that the local requirements are met.

We have said that Basmati rice is freely exportable for five years and there is no difficulty at all. Anybody can export Basmati rice. But, I cannot indicate targets in a commodity where we are only barely marginal. Unless we are self-sufficient and that there are surpluses we can no indicate these targets. But, our policy is to encourage export of agricultural products and I would like to say for the record, that our farmers must grow keeping in mind the fact that we can export. But we are monsoon-dependent. If the monsoon fails or is erratic and if our production goes down, we cannot make our commitments in advance. Then, we will starve the domestic market; we cannot do that.

**SHRI GURCHARAN SINGH DADA-**

**HOOR:** Punjab farmers, despite the disturbed conditions in the State, produce the maximum amount of food grains particularly rice and wheat. The best quality of rice that is Basmati is produced in Punjab. Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what incentives are being given to the farmers producing rice for export.

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** Sir, incentives to farmers' must be addressed to the ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Food. I would not be able to answer about incentives given to farmers.

As far as exports are concerned, any quantity indicated as surplus by the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Food is made available for export.

**SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:** Sir, farmers earn foreign exchange by exporting rice. Now the Minister says that because of shortage of limited amount of surplus of rice in the country, it is not possible to allow export of non-basmati rice.

Is there any scheme of the Government to compensate the farmers who will incur loss by not exporting rice this year?

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** Sir, I do not think the farmer incurs a loss by not exporting rice. As long as there is a domestic demand and there is a good price in the domestic market, I do not think that the farmer incurs a loss. And I do not think it is correct to compare what a farmer would have got had he exported because the rice and wheat are basic foodstuffs. They must be available first in the domestic market. Only surpluses can be exported.

I think, the loss which the hon. Member is talking about is a notional loss.

**DR. B.G. JAWALI:** At the outset, I think, there is a little discrepancy in the answer given by the Minister. In the first part, he has said that the target is yet to be finalised. And in part (c), he says that the policy for export

apathy of the Central Government, the people of Maharashtra are observing a band today. I have just confirmed at 12.30 p.m. There is a total band in Maharashtra. The people are worried and agitated. That is why I demand that the Central team must go immediately. It is not only the Central team but the Prime Minister must also go and visit the places. As demanded by the State Government, Rs.500 crores should be given.

Sir, you are aware the by-elections in Maharashtra have been specifically postponed because of the drought conditions. It is such a serious matter and still the Government is not sending the team. So, I demand that a team must be sent and the Prime Minister must also visit Maharashtra immediately. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDV (Vijaywada): Sir, through you, I draw the attention of the Government to the sad plight of the sugar-cane growers in Andhra Pradesh. The cane-growers are not paid their cane-dues for the cane supplied. Many of the private sugar factories as well as the cooperative sugar factories are not paying the amount and as a result of which, the Cane-growers, who have to pay for the harvest-charges, transport-charges, are facing problems. Also, this is the time when the bankers are pressing them for the recovery of their loans. Moreover, the Revenue Department is pressurising these people and even coming to take physical possession of the goods in respect of the arrears relating to the Irrigation Cess and the revenue arrears. In that way, the farmers are suffering. So, I draw the attention of the Government to take immediate steps to see that the cane prices are paid by the factories. Also, the additional cane prices payable by the factories to the growers depend on a factor called "L". Until the Central Government communicates that factor "L" which is in the Bhargava formula for additional prices payable by the factories, the State Government will not take action.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude. Today, we want to allow many members.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Sir, I am concluding. For the last four years-1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92- the additional cane prices are not being paid to the cane growers. And I urge upon the Government to look into this aspect and take immediate steps to see that the prices are paid to the cane growers.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Ferozepur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw your attention towards the labourers of Punjab who are victims of the system of contract. The labourers, whether they are in F.C.I. Labour Union, Punjab Labour Union, or in Food and Supplies Union, are given wages by the contractors. The labourers who work from dawn to dusk, are not given full wages by these contractors. They give them wages according to their wish. When the labourers are not given full wages it means their sweat is not compensated for. The system of contract of paying wages to labourers which is in vogue in Punjab should be put to an end immediately. As in the other States of the country, the system of contract of paying wages to the labourers has been abolished and the labourers get wages directly. Likewise the system of contract in Panjab should also be abolished and the labourers should get wages direct. Besides it, the three F.C.I. depots, which are located in Amritsar, Ajnala and Navansher have been made Pucca and the rest of 125 kutch a depots of Punjab should also be made pucca.

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE RAI (Sitamarhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I come from Bihar. The regional news are not telecast by television in our State but these news are not telecast in the whole State. There is a low power T.V. tower due to which this telecast does not reach all the districts. Therefore, more powerful transmitter should be set up there. Besides, the demand of broadcasting a news bulletin in Bangla-language has been lying pending since long. Bangla speaking people are living in 10-12 districts of Bihar. Their demand should be fulfilled and a news bulletin should be broadcast in Bangla language.

Why not the Finance Minister of this country should at least take into confidence this House. I want to know these two things from the Finance Minister. He must make an immediate statement on this.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): I have given a notice regarding this subject.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): I want to make one or two points. The whole thing requires attention from a different direction also. It is not a matter of individuals, however big they may be. As has been indicated, it is a system which is there. It has something to do with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, it has something to do with the Acts concerning our banking and financial institutions and its relevance in terms of how the various top people are appointed in the financial sector. All these things are relevant. Today it appears that immediately we should demand the resignation of even the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India who was the Secretary of Finance for a long period and certainly he worked very diligently. I know him personally also. But it is not a matter of individuality in that sense. The whole system smacks of involvement at a still higher level along with the fact that unless a thorough inquiry in this system itself is made, there is no prevention of such action to occur in future also. There are these demands that the Minister of Finance assures the House what it should do. But apart from that, what is necessary is if we can demand a Joint parliamentary committee for the Solanki affair, this is a bigger scandal in monetary terms and involvement of very important people who are obviously there.

I, therefore, propose that there has to be a Parliamentary Committee - not only the CBI inquiry - to investigate into all these aspects including the provisions in the Income-tax Act. As per the present Act, as

soon as you begin your search and seizure operations, what happens is that the person concerned comes out and says: "I am making a declaration." After that, the search and seizure operation is over. We introduced an amendment. In his wisdom, the hon. Finance Minister turned it down without giving any explanation. Such things also have to be seen. Immediately, a settlement is arrived at and all the files are back to the owner himself and not taken over by the Department. So, a Parliamentary Committee should investigate into this matter and it should see what should be done to prevent such occurrences. In the meantime, penal measures have to be initiated and investigations should continue. Even if the Government is liberal to find out the links with the Government, to find out the role of the RBI Governor, the investigations should continue. We have to find out whether or not he should also be taken away from the scene for the present. This is what I want to submit before the Finance Minister and request him to respond. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Sir, I have given a notice on the same subject. Close on the heels of the startling revelations that a single stock-broker was able to get Rs. 600 crores from the SBI - even on that a discussion was allowed in this House and we expressed certain apprehensions that there might be several other instances where several hundreds of crores of rupees might have been, in a similar way, siphoned off from the nationalised banks for speculative purpose - now it has come out very clearly that the National Housing Bank and the UCO Bank are also involved in this. It is very strange that the National Housing Bank is involved. This Bank is solely set up to help the house-building activities of the poor and the middle-class people of this country. It is very strange that the precious funds have gone to these stock-brokers for speculative purpose. It is quite contrary to the clear directions from the Reserve Bank of India. So, I urge upon the

Government to make a statement in this regard. It is not only that. Really the people are wondering how that stock-broker and the persons who have helped him in passing off hundreds of crores of rupees, Shri Pherwani and Shri Margabanthu, they are all still scot-free and they are moving outside. They have done so much harm to the people of this country, to the economy of this country. I urge upon the Government to take a very stern action against all such persons who are connected with this. So, I support my colleague, demand that a Joint Parliamentary Committee should be immediately constituted to inquire into this matter. It is not only the persons, but, as my friend Shri Nirmal Kanit Chatterjee said, the very systems, the procedures that are involved in that.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not repeat. Pleat conclude.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: When we ask for some information through this august House, we are told that under such and such rules, it cannot be disclosed. With what face, all these nefarious things have taken place? It is high time the Government must make it transparent and it must remove the secrecy clause in the public interest. I reiterate my demand that a Joint Parliamentary Committee should be constituted to go into this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: You do not have to repeat it again and again.

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV (Machilipatnam): Sir, it is in the interest of the country that we have to take some remedial steps. It is common practice in this House that when something happens, the senior leaders of various parties will give a poetic description of that incident. Never have they attempted to say how to curtail such things. In December 1991, I have addressed letters to the hon. Prime Minister and various Ministers. I sent a format and I asked them

to have a bio-data of the various Chairman, Managing Directors of various Public Sector Undertakings. And what are their day-to-day dealings and affairs and their links with so many multimillionaires as well as with the politicians and the Ministers etc. No Minister has collected that information. And the Prime Minister has written to me that in due course, they are getting all the information and that he has instructed the Secretaries.

Harshad Mehta's case is one such case. In Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, everyday, not less than hundred crores of rupees of the public money is being looted away by various officers at various levels. This has got a bearing on the law and order situation, on the Naxalite issue and on the terrorist issue. When such an incident takes place, you are not prepared to arrest the officers and to put them behind the bars. Leave alone Harshad Mehta. I am not bothered about Harshad Mehta. But what about you administrative machinery? When Shri V.P. Singh had put the Bajaj and Kirloskar for 48 hours behind the bars for a simple FERA offence, why this Government is afraid of putting those officers behind the bars?

Yesterday, Shri Tyagi was murdered in his house. How do we blame the terrorists, how do we blame the Naxalites, when such things - naked truths - are taking place in this country?

Therefore, at least, let Shri Manmohan Singh's hands be strengthened by all the parties and let us give a free hand to him to deal with such offences. Thank you.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): We, on this side of the House, are equally concerned about what has been happening in the last few days. And I would like to draw the attention of this House, through you, to another aspect of the banking performance.

In Kerala, there are thousands of small

Parliament for the Ministry of Communications also considered the proposal and recommended pulse-metering of one call unit for 5 minutes' duration. Accordingly, it has been decided that the local calls in all systems of more than 30,000 lines capacity will be metered @ one call unit for 5 minutes duration. Presently, it is technically feasible to introduce this arrangement only in electronic exchanges.

The need for introducing time limit for local calls has been felt to decongest the network so that more calls can get completed. Though most of the subscribers are known to be restricting their calls to less than 3 minutes or so, there are commercial subscribers who have FAX machines and computers that use the local lines for very long duration to transfer data. The Government feels justified to charge such subscribers more than the normal subscribers who do not use the line for long durations. It is expected that in general, subscribers will limit their calls to 5 minutes duration that is being prescribed and this will result in better call completion and improving the efficiency of the network.

All the above schemes require considerable technical preparations to be made before implementation. It is proposed that the same will be implemented by each Telecom. Circle in the country as and when they complete the technical arrangement, and in any case, not later than 31.8.92.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): I would like to raise my personal problem in the presence of the hon. Minister. Sir, for the period of five months from 11th November 1991 to April, 1992 I have received a telephone bill of Rs. 2,22,000/- particularly in the circumstances when my telephone is always locked and I use the telephone

strangely. Even then I have been billed for 2,22,000/-.

THE STATE MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Ram Vilas speaks so much in the Parliament, so it can be imaged how much he might be speaking on the telephone. That is why the time has been reduced to five minutes, otherwise the metre keeps running on.

[*English*]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Sir, I am on a point of order. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order, please?

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Sir, yesterday you remember, Achariaji and I had called on you and we wanted a discussion on awarding contract to ABB for purchase of electric locomotives. (*Interruptions*). Now, the honourable Shri Kumaramangalamji said that immediately after the Minister's reply on the discussion of the Minorities Commission Bill today, thus discussion under Rule 193 will be brought. Sir, you are aware that in the List of Business paper several other Bills have been included prior to its discussion and I fear very much whether the discussion will at all be held.

MR. SPEAKER: This is exactly the point I have been making.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please hear me. Whenever we have the matters on the Agenda, they are supposed to be very important and you don't deal with them, and the matters which are not on the Agenda we discuss here. You know it very well. What do we do them?

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO  
VEDDE: It appears the Government is very  
sure to scuttle it.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Not that.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO  
VADDE: It is postponed for three times.  
*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am sure the Minister  
came to me two or three times and asked for  
it.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO  
VADDE: What is the use, Sir? But it is not  
being discussed.

MR. SPEAKER: This is exactly what all  
the Members should...

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura):  
Some time should be fixed for this discussion.  
*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: This is exactly either  
you go by the guidance given by the Presiding  
Officer or you yourself decide.

SHRI SHOBANADREESWARA RAO  
VADDE: We accepted your suggestion on  
that day when the leaders of the parties were  
called to your room. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura):  
It was decided in your room. It should be  
taken up today. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is really  
unnecessary. You wanted the discussion. It  
was fixed for discussion; it has been on the  
agenda for three days for discussion, but we  
have been discussing matters which are not  
on the agenda.

SHRI SHOBANADREESWARA RAO  
VADDE: When is it going to be discussed?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up  
matters under rule 377. Shri Birbal.

12.51 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need for financial Assistance to  
the Government of Rajasthan  
for providing relief to the Drought  
Prone Areas.**

*[Translation]*

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar): Mr.  
Speaker, most of the districts in Rajasthan,  
especially in dry farming areas of  
Ganganagar, Bikanar, Chura, Jaisalmar and  
Barmer in Western Rajasthan are faced  
with an emergent problem of acute shortage  
of fodder for cattle and drinking water in  
villages due to lack of rain this year is being  
available. At present fodder for the cattle at  
very high prices and that too in inadequate  
quantity. The purchasing power of the  
villagers is also woefully poor. There are no  
avenues of employment of available in  
villages. The problem of drinking water has  
also arisen in rural areas.

The Government has always been  
providing relief to those regions of Rajasthan  
which are deficient in rain. I, therefore, urge  
the Government India too take timely action  
to supply fodder for the animals and drinking  
water and provide immediate employment  
for the present and take proper preventive  
measures for the future also.



and things like that. why have we not been able to take it up? When we have an item on the Agenda, we push it aside and take up something else. The Company may be the same but the contract is different. The Ministry is different. Do you think that we will be able to discuss it now?

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: We are not saying that.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Both can be discussed together.

MR. SPEAKER: How can we? The Minister should be here. The contract is different. The Ministry is different. Let us not do like that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sobhanadræwara Rao Vadde to initiate the discussion under Rule 193.

18.52 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

CONTRACT TO M/S ASEA BROWN  
BOVERI (ABB) FOR PUURCHASE OF  
ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES

[English]

SHRI SOBHADREESWARA RAO VADDO (Vijayavada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for allowing a discussion on this important matter of awarding of a contact to M/s Asea Brown Boveri for the purchase of electric locomotives. In fact, I have written a letter to the hon. Minister on 27th March asking him to clarify several aspects relating to this contract.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the debate will take much time. We all know that this thing has also happened earlier. Therefore, I suggest that as now the debate has started it should be allowed to continue in the next session.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: There will not be any difficulty if they give a fresh notice in the next Session to take it up, instead of saying that we carry it over.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) It is possible to carry it over to the next Session. We can continue it in the next Session.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, please understand that if you are very keen to discuss in the next Session, nobody is going to say not to do it. But let us not continue it to the next Session.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: There were instances.

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with you that the same thing can be discussed.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: According to rules, it is possible. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not give any promise. I will get it examined.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: There are a number of instances (interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no difficulty if

you are very keen, if the hon. Minister are keen. The Minister has more than once told me, written to me saying to take it up. He will certainly be ready to take it up next time also. There will not be any difficulty.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We can continue it in the next Session. There are a number of instances.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Let him finish his speech. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will examine it. I will not say anything on this point. I will get it examined if it can be done.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, same thing happened in the 9th Lok Sabha also. I had initiated the debate on Bofors issues but later on the sitting of the Lok Sabha suspended.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The point is the same. You are in a position to discuss this matter if you want, in the next Session also. Nobody is going to say to do it. The Minister has been asking for a discussion. If he is ready now for the discussion, he can be ready in the next Session also.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it cannot be continued in the next House, but it can continue in the next session.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I will examine it. Do I take it that you do not want to discuss it?

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: No. I wish it now. I am for that. Sir, in spite of the acknowledgment I have received, I did not receive the reply from the hon. Minister regarding the issues which I have raised through my letter. This is a very serious matter because this is not the lone case. It is one among the several issues which is causing grave concern to the people of this country. Sir, the Ministry of Railways have denied to give this particular contract to BHEL and awarded it to ABB. Similarly, as our hon. friend, Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav just now said, a contract was awarded to ABB in respect of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC).

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rao, may I tell you one thing. You are raising this matter now and the Minister will be expected to reply to it. He would have replied and then, in the next session, other members who want to speak, may not have the opportunity to speak. Having once replied to the debate, it may not be necessary in the next session to reply to it. So, if you want that good discussion should be there...

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Sir, I submit to you that I have no objection to continue it in the next session.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not promising you.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Sir, let me complete.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rao, please hear me first.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: After hearing me Sir, you may please tell me.

MR. SPEAKER: Please hear me first on the procedural part. If you are speaking and if I ask the Minister to reply to it, next time,

it will be difficult to take it up for discussion. Supposing, there is no bar to take up the same matter in the next session, if he does not reply...

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Sir, let me say. During the Eighth Lok Sabha, there were instances where the matters under Rule 193 were discussed partly and were continued and taken up in the session. It happened during the Eighth Lok Sabha. I am very much aware of it. You may kindly examine the precedents and allow me to continue the discussion in the next session.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I will examine the precedents and all those things. But why are you doing like this? Let me understand the logic.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Sir, I have no objection. I am ready to proceed with my speech. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: O.K., You may proceed. If I am not able to persuade you, you have to proceed. Please understand that nobody is saying that you do not speak now. If I understand correctly, everybody is interested in discussing it in detail in the next session. And, there would not be any difficulty in discussing it in detail in the next session. So, you can continue it in the next session (*interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Sir, two 193 discussions were carried over to the next session.

MR. SPEAKER: On that point, I will examine fully and then I will see. On that point, I am not expressing my views. I can tell you only one thing. In the session, if you want to discuss it, there would not be any difficulty.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, the

rule lies very clear on this, rule 336 says:

" A motion, resolution or an amendment, which has been moved and is pending in the House, shall not lapse by reason only of the prorogation of the House."

The rule is very clear.

MR. SPEAKER: If the rule is there, it will apply.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This is Rule 336. It is there in the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not pronouncing.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Then it is all right.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, will have the last word.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, the Government should not proceed with this contract till it is discussed in this House. That is my suggestion.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: That is his suggestion. and whether it has to be accepted or not, we will see.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, everyday delayed in finalising this contract would be costing country 4,000 dollars or Rs. 1 lakh. and therefore, if the continuation of this discussion into the next session is going to stand in the way of the Ministry of Railways in completing its work, then, I think that it was our responsibility that we should not do it. If there is no such restriction, then there is no objection.