

Bokaro Telephone exchange;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Complaint from All India Employees Union Class-III, Patna, against Shri S.S. Yadav, TDE, Dhanbad, regarding his alleged irregularities.

(ii) Complaint against Shri H.,G. Sharma, SDO, Bokaro Steel City, regarding his alleged atrocities.

(iii) Complaint made by Bokaro Chamber of Commerce and Industries, with Newspaper clippings, forwarded by Shri Ram Tahal Choudhary, M.P., Shri George Fernandes, M.P. and Shri Karia Munda, M.P. regarding alleged excess recovery of Rs.5 crores and misappropriation of Rs. 7.25 lakhs towards telephone bills in Bokaro.

(c) the cases are under investigation.

Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables

1793. SHRI SOBHANADREES-
WARA RAO VADDE:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI LAL BABU RAI:
SHRI RAM TAHAL
CHOUDHARY:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and rupee value of fruits and vegetables produced in the

country last year;

(b) the comparative figures of percentage of processed fruits and vegetables with respect to neighbouring countries;

(c) the steps being taken to reduce losses due to non-availability of appropriate post harvest infrastructure; and

(d) the targets fixed and schemes being implemented in the Eighth Plan to reduce wastes due to improper storage and processing facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a). Quantum and value of the production of fruits and vegetables during 1992-93 are not available. The quantity and value of fruits and vegetables produced in the country during 1991-92 is estimated at 98.07 million tonnes and Rs.18057 crores.

(b) Total production of fruit and vegetable products in India during 1992 had been 4,69,000 metric tonnes. The figures for neighbouring countries are not available.

(c) and (d). The Government is assisting and encouraging setting up of various post-harvest processing and handling facilities such as assistance to Government/Cooperative/Voluntary agencies for setting up new units or expansion of existing units, subsidy for backward linkage by the Industry for contract farming, promotion of generic demand for processed fruits, establishing of food processing/training centres in rural areas are other measures to optimise conservation of available fruits and vegetables in the country. Besides this, the National Horticulture Board has taken up a massive programme for establishing grading/packing centres, pre-cooling units, waxing units

and also cold chain including refrigerated transport and cold storages. While no targets have been fixed for the Eighth Five Year Plan to reduce losses, it is estimated that augmentation of the installed capacity of fruit and vegetable processing units will increase from 9.5 lakh tonnes, as in the beginning of the Plan, to 20 lakh tonnes at the terminal year of the Eighth Plan and other measures initiated by the Government will reduce the losses substantially.

Talks on Troop Reduction with China

1794. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:
SHRI ANAND RATAN
MAURYA:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
SHRI ARJUN CHARAN
SETHI:
SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN:
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and China have started talks on reducing troop levels on both sides of the line of actual control in pursuance of an agreement signed during the Prime Minister's visit to Beijing during September, 1993;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that both sides have so far reduced some troops on the borders;

(c) if so, the total number of troops

withdrawn by both the countries;

(d) the time by which further talks between the two countries are likely to be held; and

(e) the efforts being made by the Government to reduce tension on the border with China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) In pursuance of the Agreement on the Maintenance of Peace and Tranquillity along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China Border Areas signed during the Prime Minister's visit to China in September, 1993, an India-China Expert Group was formed in December 1993 to assist the India-China Joint Working Group (JWG) in its task of implementation of the Agreement. The Expert Group held its first meeting in New Delhi from February 2-4, 1994. At this meeting, basic agreement was reached on issues related to the mandate, future tasks and methodology of the Expert Group. The tasks of the Expert Group, including the question of troop reduction and other confidence building measures will be taken up in subsequent meetings.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The next meeting of the Expert Group will be held in Beijing in a few months.

(e) The Joint Working Groups is to discuss further measures including implementation of the provisions of the Agreement, which are expected to ensure peace and tranquillity in the India-China border area.

(b) For expansion of network, All India Radio has 131 schemes under implementation/envisaged at an expenditure of Rs.117 crores approximately. Doordarshan has 358 schemes under implementation/envisaged at an expenditure of Rs.719 crores approximately.

On-going Gas Based Power Projects

1968. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of on-going gas based power projects and their locations, State-wise;

(b) the total power generation State-wise and plant-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government have

any proposals for setting up of more gas based power projects; and

(d) if so, the details of such proposals and the locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU):(a) The details of on-going gas based power plants and their location Statewise are given in the enclosed Statement-I

(b) The total power generation from gas based stations state-wise and plantwise are given in the enclosed statement-II

(c) and (d). In addition to the schemes indicated in Annexure-I the following gas based projects are proposed to be set up.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Capacity(MW)</i>	<i>State</i>
CENTRAL SECTOR			
1.	Faridabad CCGT	400	Haryana
2.	Agartala Gas Turbine	84	Tripura
STATE SECTOR			
1.	Rokhia GT Station Phase II	16	Tripura
PRIVATE SECTOR			
1.	Paguthan CCGT	654.7	Gujarat
2.	Godavari CCGT	208.3	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Jegurupadu CCGT	216.0	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Dabhol CCGT	2015.0	Maharashtra
5.	Bawana CCGT	660.0	Delhi.

STATEMENT - I

ONGOING GAS BASED POWER PROJECTS

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Location	Capacity(MW)
1	2	3	4
<u>DELHI</u>			
1.	Waste Heat Recovery Units at existing gas turbine stn.(DESU)		3x34 MW
<u>RAJASTHAN</u>			
2.	Ramgarh GT	Jaisalmer	1x3
3.	Ramgarh GT Extn.	Jaisalmer	1x35.3
<u>UTTAR PRADESH</u>			
(Central Sector)			
4.	Dadri CCGT	Ghazibad ST -2x146.5	GT-2x131 +
<u>JAMMU & KASHMIR</u>			
5.	Gas Turbine Project Pampore St. II	Srinagar	4x25

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Location	Capacity(MW)
1	2	3	4
Gujarat Central Sector			
6.	Gandhar Gas-based Project	Bharuch	GT-3x131 + ST-255
<u>MAHARASHTRA</u>			
7.	Trombay CCGT (TEC)	Gr. Bombay ST-1x60	GT-1x120 +
8.	Uran Waste Heat	Raigad	3x120 MW
<u>TAMIL NADU</u>			
9.	Basin Bridge GT	Madras	4x30
<u>PONDICHERY</u>			
10.	Karaikkal CCGT	Patinam ST-1x7.5	GT-3x5 +
<u>ASSAM</u>			
State Sector			
11.	Lakwa GT Extn. Project	Sivsagar	3x20 MW
12.	Amguri CCGT	Sivsagar ST-4x30	GT-8x30 +

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Location	Capacity(MW)
1	2	3	4
CentralSector			
13.	Kathalguri CCGT	Dibrugarh ST -3x30	GT-6x33.5 +
TRIPURA			
14.	Rokhia GT Phase -III		2x8

STATEMENT -II

GENERATION OF GAS-BASED STATIONS

State /Station	Gas based Generation Target (MU)	(April, 93 - Jan., 94) Actual (MU)
DELHI		
1. DESU GT	654	665
RAJASTHAN		
2. Anta GT	1775	2055
UTTAR PRADESH		
3. Auriya GT	2471	2893
4. Dadri GT	1560	1021
TOTAL (U.P.)	4081	3914
GUJARAT		
5. Kawas GT	1490	1898
6. Gandhar GT	60	0
7. Dhuvran GT	160	143
8. Ultran	80	185

State /Station	Gas based Generation (April, 93 - Jan., 94)		
		Target (MU)	Actual (MU)
DELHI			
9. Uran GT	85	436	
10. Vatwa GT	419	508	
TOTAL GUJARAT		2294	3170
MAHARASHTRA			
11. Uran GT	2067	1396	
12. Trombay GT	0	184	
TOTAL MAHARASHTRA		2067	1580
ANDHRA PRADESH			
13. Vijeswaran	0	425	
TAMIL NADU			
14. Nariman	16	31	
ASSAM			
15. Namrup GT	263	229	

State /Station	Gas based Generation (April, 93 - Jan., 94)	
	Target (MU)	Actual (MU)
DELHI		
16 Lakwa Gas Turbine	163	159
TOTAL (ASSAM)	426	388
TRIPURA		
17. Baramura GT	32	33
18. Rokhia GT	74	51
TOTAL (TRIPURA)	106	84
All India	11369	12312

[English]

Coordination with MPEDA

2070. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any coordination between MPEDA and Department of Fisheries in relation of fish farming;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of joint projects undertaken; and

(c) whether the Department of Fisheries is aware of the project for demonstration-cum-training centre forwarded by MPEDA to DBT for Sindhudurg district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR):

(a) Yes, Sir. There is coordination between the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) and the Fisheries Division of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC).

(b) The Fisheries Development Commissioner of DAC is a Member of MPEDA. Similarly the Chairman, MPEDA, is a Member of the Central Board of Fisheries, in DAC.

There are no joint projects between the Fisheries Division of the DAC and MPEDA for development of aquaculture.

(c) The MPEDA submitted a proposal to the Department of

Biotechnology (DBT) for setting up of a demonstration-cum-training centre in Sindhudurg district. Since this is not a Research & Development project, MPEDA is being advised by DBT to approach Biotech Consortium India Ltd., (BCIL). DBT would provide the necessary help in negotiating this proposal with BCIL.

New Variety of Seeds

2071. SHRI SHANTARAM
POTDUKHE:

SHRI SOBHANADREES-
WARA RAO VADDE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether new improved varieties of paddy, wheat and pulses have been developed in the country from January 1990 to January, 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any action plan to make the seeds of these new improved varieties widely available for the production;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which improved varieties of the seeds will be made available to the farmers for their use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 38 varieties of Paddy, 16 of wheat and 38 of pulses have been released and notified during this period.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Action plan consists of production of breeder seed and its further multiplication into foundation and certified seeds.

(e) Normally after the release of variety certified seed is available to the farmers in three years.

[*Translation*]

Central Pool for Foodgrains

2072. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains contributed by each State in the Central pool during 1993-94;

(b) the details of the foodgrains (wheat and rice) supplied to the States during this period; and

(c) the gap between the procurement and supply of foodgrains during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The state-wise procurement of foodgrains during 1993-94 (upto 3rd March) is enclosed (*Statement-I*).

(b) State-wise allotment and offtake of foodgrains wheat and rice during 1993-94 upto January, 1994 is also enclosed (*Statement-II*).

(c) Procurement of foodgrains forms the basis of buildup of foodgrains stocks in Central Pool. Allocations of foodgrains to States/Union territories are made out of stocks in Central pool on a month to month basis, on the basis of demands received from the States/Union Territories, their relative needs, market availability, offtake trends and other related matters. Allocations of foodgrains are not intended to meet the entire requirements of the States/Union Territories and are only supplemental in nature.

STATEMENT-I

Foodgrains Contribution by each State to the Central Pool during 1993-94 is as follows:—
(In '000 tonnes)

Sl. State/UT No.	Kharif (October-September) Rice and Paddy in terms of rice	Rabi (April-March) Wheat	Kharif (October-September) Coarsegrains
1. Andhra Pradesh	2565.5	-	5.4
2. Assam	1.8	-	-
3. Bihar	2.9	-	-

[Translation]

Upper Indravati Project

2139. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the authority of Upper Indravati Project in Madhya Pradesh has completed study and survey of various environmental aspects for formulating a comprehensive environment management scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The Upper Indravati Project of Madhya Pradesh has not so far been referred for environmental clearance.

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

[English]

Fish Production

2140. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE:

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE:

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of fish envisaged during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) the details of Central Sector/Centrally sponsored schemes for development of fisheries during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(c) te allocation made to States for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The production of fish envisaged by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan period (1996-97) is 51.40 lakh tonnes.

(b) Some of the major Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes in operation in the country for development of fisheries during the Eighth Five Year Plan are as under:

- (i) Freshwater Aquaculture
- (ii) Integrated Brackishwater Fish Farm Development
- (iii) Fishery Harbour Facilities at Major-Ports
- (iv) Providing fishing harbour facilities at Minor Ports
- (v) Motorisation of Traditional Craft
- (vi) Introduction of Plywood Craft
- (vii) Introduction of Intermediate Craft
- (viii) Re-imbusement of Excise Duty on HSD oil

- (ix) Assistance for Strengthening Fish Marketing
- (x) Enforcement of Marine Fishing Regulation Act
- (xi) Resources Enhancement through Artificial Reefs & Mariculture
- (xii) Group Accident Insurance
- (xiii) Establishment of Model Fishermen Villages.
- (xiv) Saving-cum-Relief for Fishermen

(c) State-wise allocation of funds is not made. Funds are released on the basis of requests from the states and progress of implementation of the schemes.

[Translation]

Review of Fertilizer Policy

2141. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHARY:

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:

SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK:

SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to review the existing policy of fertilizers with regard to pricing, production and subsidy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal to decontrol the urea and reduce withdraw the subsidy on fertilizers is under consideration;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the impact of taking this decision on farmers has been studied; and

(f) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (f). At present, there is no concrete proposal with the Government to review the existing policy of fertilizer with regard to pricing, production and subsidy.

Hazardous Chemical Industries

2142. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of such industries which are manufacturing hazardous chemicals; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to exercise control over such units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Information available with the Directorate General, Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes of the Ministry of Labour indicates that there are

(b) and (c). The National Institute of Nutrition (NIN), Hyderabad under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has made studies on the effect of Kesari Dal and have found that its consumption is injurious to health.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) This issue was considered and there is no proposal to lift the ban.

(f) All States have banned except Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal.

[*Translation*]

Kendriya Hindi Sansthan

2180. SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Diploma certificates have not been issued to those students who have passed one year post graduate diploma course in Translation and Applied Linguistics from Delhi Centre of the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan during the academic sessions from 1990 to 1993;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the necessary steps taken by the Government for early issuance of the certificate of the said courses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Agricultural/Horticultural Products

2181. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the work carried out to improve the marketing and processing facilities for Agricultural/Horticultural products during the last two years, State-wise; and

(b) the achievements made in this field during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*English*]

Production of cotton

2182. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of long, extra long and short staple varieties of cotton during 1992-93 and 1993-94, State-wise;

(b) the average per acre/hectare yields of cotton in India as compared to other cotton growing countries;

(c) the steps taken to improve cotton yields including international cooperations sought from other countries;

(d) whether the production of cotton during 1993-94 is much below the expectation; and

(e) if so, the reason therefor and to what extent it is less than the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR):

(a) Statement giving the production of cotton-Staplewise for superior long, long, medium and short varieties for 1990-91 and 1991-92 (latest available) is annexed.

(b) The average yield per hectare cotton (Lint) in India as compared to other cotton growing countries for 1992 is as follows :

(Kgs. per hectare)

Country	Yield
India	261
USA	781
Pakistan	598*
Argentina	487
Egypt	918*
Sudan	524*
China	681

(Kgs. per hectare)

Country	Yield
Former USSR	763*
Brazil	339*
Turkey	956
Mexico	750*

* Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO Production Year Book 1992.

(c) In order to step-up productivity and production of cotton, government is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme on intensive Cotton Development Programme (ICDP) in major cotton growing States, besides ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers. No international cooperation has been sought from other countries for increasing cotton yield.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The production of cotton is presently assessed at 106.0 lakh bales as compared to the target of 125.0 lakh bales set for 1993-94. The reasons for the cotton production to be less than the target are attributed to long dry spell during August and mid September 1993 in Gujarat and pests (Heliothis) attack on cotton in Punjab.

STATEMENT

Production of Cotton-Staple wise for Superior Long, Long, Medium and Short Varieties during 1990-91 and 1991-92 (Latest Available)

(Thousand bales of 170 Kgs. each)

State	1990-91					1991-92					Total
	Superior Long	Long	Medium	Short	Total	Superior Long	Long	Medium	Short	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Andhra Pradesh	726	—	115	269	1110	860	—	136	318	1314	
Gujarat	721	4	558	—	1323	718	50	413	—	1181	
Haryana	—	—	1043	112	1155	—	—	1202	148	1350	
Karnataka	550	13	128	—	690	693	12	182	—	887	
Madhya Pradesh	51	17	276	52	396	44	6	144	66	260	
Maharashtra	593	864	294	129	1880	349	501	179	126	1155	
Punjab	—	—	1802	107	1909	—	—	2233	124	2357	
Rajasthan	—	—	615	303	918	—	—	555	290	845	
Tamil Nadu	268	—	141	—	409	287	—	150	—	437	
Others	2	—	18	32	52	2	—	18	30	50	
All India	2911	943	4984	1004	9842	2953	569	5212	1102	9836	

Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The proposal in the prescribed proforma has not been received from the State Govt. in spite of reminder.

(c) and (d). The Government of India has also received proposals regarding Strengthening of State Fodder Seed Production Farms for production of foundation/certified seed from other States viz., Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, U.P., Karnataka, Manipur, Haryana, Mizoram and Punjab, which are under examination.

[*Translation*]

Movement of Foodgrains

2207. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHU-
WAN CHANDRA KHAN-
DURI:

SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-
THALA:

SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have lifted the ban on inter-State transportation of foodgrains;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the State which opposed to the free movement of foodgrains; and

(d) the measures taken to ensure free movement of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (d), According to the

present policy of the Central Government, the entire country is treated as a single food zone for inter-State and intra-State movement of foodgrains (wheat, paddy, levy-free rice, coarse-grains and pulses). On 26-3-93, all the State Governments/Union Territory administrations were informed of this national policy of treating the entire country as a single zone. They were requested to ensure that there were no impediments in the movement of foodgrains. They were also advised to remove statutory restrictive provisions which may be impeding the inter-State and intra-State movement of foodgrains by sending formal proposals to Government of India for obtaining prior concurrence under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. In response to this, all except the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Union Territory Administration of Pondicherry have informed that they have removed all movement restrictions on foodgrains. These states are being requested again to remove the existing restrictions on movement of foodgrains so as to fall in line with the national policy of free movement of foodgrains throughout the country.

[*English*]

Export of Agricultural Commodities

2208. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the Agricultural commodities identified for export promotion and the details of estimates worked out commodity-wise during the Eighth Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE:

CULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR):
The Agricultural Commodities identified for export and the commodity-wise estimates of export worked out during Eighth Plan Period are given in the *Statement* given below:—

STATEMENT

Export of Agricultural Commodities During the Eighth Plan Period
(Rs. in crores)

Sl. Commodities/ No. Groups	Total
Agricultural & Allied Products of which	50235
1. Tea	6224
2. Coffee	1646
3. Tobacco unmanufactured & manufactured	2099
4. Oil Cakes.	5437
5. Spices.	2074
6. Cashew Kernels.	4410
7. Raw Cotton.	1600
8. Rice.	4831
9. Marine Products.	8863
10. Meat & Meat-preparations.	1503
11. Misc. Processed foods (incl. Processed fruits & Juices)	2654
12. Fruits & Vegetables	2373
13. Sugar & Mollasses.	2861
14. Not classified.	.3660

[Translation]

FCI Godowns

2209. SHRI DHARMANNA MOND-
AYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of FOOD
be pleased to state:

(a) whether FCI godown is located near Hotgi railway station;

(b) if so, the reasons for unloading the goods first at Sholapur station and then transporting it through trucks to the Hotgi godown; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to stop this wasteful expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Starvation in Koraput

2210. SHRI GEORGE
FERNANDES:
SHRI PARASRAM
BHARDWAJ:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey showed that 97 percent of the population in Koraput and 77 percent in Kalahandi suffered from starvation;

(b) if so, whether Kalahandi has become synonymous with starvation along with the neighbouring districts of Bolangir and Koraput; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRI-

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This will spread over.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: But, then everybody will like to ask.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I would like to remind him of a promise he had made here. He had given an assurance in this House in the month of August or September, 1991 that a special discussion will be held on poverty in the country. This assurance was repeated in 1992. Now we are in the year 1994 and the real figures relating to poverty are being concealed and the wrong ones are being shown. I would like to know whether the Government is going to fulfil that assurance at least during this year, if not during this year session itself. (Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): The Government had given word twice to set up a Minorities Finance and Development Corporation. What progress has been made in this regard? Will it be set up this year?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: These are not the questions. There are thousands and thousands of problems, questions and policy ramifications. On each and every point there cannot be a response from the Prime Minister. Let us please understand this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): I would like to ask one question. About the power sector, the Prime Minister has mentioned. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We will discuss it when the debate on the Budget is taken up...

(Interruptions)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Sir, you just try to hear my question...

(Interruptions)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: You hear my question. The Orissa State Electricity Board had a problem... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? Please sit down now. This is becoming too much. I am not allowing you, please.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not expect the Prime Minister to reply to this question.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): The hon. Prime Minister has said that we can take a lot of advantage from the agricultural sector. Due to the continuing step-motherly treatment being given to the agriculture sector, how can we get exportable surplus to get the advantage?

Several demands of the small scale industry are not met. Your own announcement that the Inspector *raj* will be done away with has not taken any shape. Kindly clarify it.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think, nobody has briefed you to raise your voice when the Prime Minister wanted to reply here.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why did you not raise your voice?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not the time for you to raise your voice.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: I raised my voice when the Prime Minister was speaking.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not telling about you.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: In a democratic parliamentary system, we want to ask relevant questions. (Interruptions) We are never allowed to ask the relevant questions.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Sir, normally every day, after the question hour, the unlisted business is completed within half-an-hour. Today, I think, we started the unlisted business at 1.15 and it has taken 55 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is really a relevant objection.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Secondly, the railway budget is being discussed. Last year also, we had to sit till very late in the night, rather till early morning next day. We will also have to start that discussion immediately. Only one Member has spoken on this. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I draw the attention of the Government to the fact that thousands of teachers and lecturers working in the Government colleges and universities have assembled in Delhi to demand from the Government to constitute a pay revision committee to look into that aspect and meanwhile give an interim relief to them.

That is the main demand and I request the Government to look into this matter.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore): Sir, a serious thing is going to happen when the Government is considering the turnround strategy. Advertisements have come to sell out the mills of NDMC. We cannot understand how this can happen when the Government is considering the turnround strategy.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to raise the most important issue of great national interest. Though the Hon. Prime Minister did also speak on the same subject, but his submission create more confusion than clarifying the point. I am specifically drawing the attention of my learned colleagues S/Shri Shukla and Mathur towards this issue. I am mentioning the name of Shri Mathur because he has been asked by the Hon. Prime Minister to write a book on

being installed on a community basis by non-profit making grassroot organisations like panchayats.

In the Seventy-third amendment, non-conventional energy has been brought within the purview of the working of the panchayat.

I would like to know what kind of priority will be given to such non-profit making organisations if they come up with targets for development of non-conventional energy.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: The two major traditional programmes being implemented by this Ministry are the family bio-gas programme and the improved chula programme. Forty per cent of the entire Rs. 200 crore Budget of this Ministry is being utilised for these Programmes. Ten per cent of all the eligible rural households have already been covered. One hundred twenty lakhs of improved chulas and 12 lakh to 15 lakh bio-gas plants are already set up. This entire Programme is implemented basically through non-governmental agencies and village level organisations. In implementation of this mass programme, NGOs will be given almost partnership role in the working of the Ministry.

As regards the first part of the question, it is not true that all renewable energy sources are economically viable. The bio-gas programmes are viable. At this point of time, wind energy and small hydro are viable. Gasification is viable but solar thermal, solar photovoltaic and all other technologies are fast becoming viable depending on the impact which we can create on the advancement of technology. In the initial stages, a subsidy is required. The subsidy will be phased

out and these technologies will be commercialised.

I would like to emphasise that Government would like to keep this Ministry efficient. We would like to work through appropriate organisations in the field, especially the scientific and technical organisations, the other entities and the non-governmental organisations.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Mr, Speaker, Sir, we have been told that sources of conventional energy have been available with us for a long time. These includes Hydel energy, thermal energy and atomic energy. From any of these sources energy can be produced but whether any efforts are being made in the country to produce electricity from the heat available in the surface of the sea?

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: I have already talked about the thermal energy in the ocean. It is utilisation of a temperature gradient of the waters in the ocean. The Eastern key-board and the Western key-board of South India are considered the ideal sites because of the underground topography and the movement of the water tides.

There is also another technology called sea wave energy i.e., the action of the waves. A proto-type is being built up at Vizhingam near Trivandrum. One MW Plant is being contemplated in the Andaman Islands. This is separate now.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: I would like to know whether Government has taken serious

steps to produce non-conventional energy by using bio-gas through bio-mass properly. It has been already proved by some scientists in our Bombay IIT Powai. If it can be proved successful on a commercial scale, it can meet our power requirements to a great extent and sometimes it will help sugar factories also.

I would like to know whether Government will take serious steps in this regard.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: We have got a programme for generation of power from bagasse. It is in a stage of development. Already about 6.0 MW has been set up in relation to bagasse in sugar mills which is also bio-energy. We have launched a National programme for the 400 sugar mills in the country. Each of the sugar mills can produce about 10MW of surplus energy. The cheapest power costing only Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 3 crores per MW. We already have a programme. Ten to fifteen sugar mills have come forward. Similarly, we have programmes for bio-gas and bio-mass also in rural areas.

SHRI R. ANBARASU: I would like to know from the hon. Minister which are the States that are making use of the maximum utilisation of power by providing incentives for non-conventional sector. In particular, I would like to know whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has come forward with attractive incentives for making use of this power from non-conventional sector.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: This Ministry has communicated detailed model guidelines for encouraging private sector participation in development of renewable energy. Some of the States have totally accepted these

recommendations and implemented them. Gujarat is probably giving best incentives followed by Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karanataka and Orissa which are also doing selectively well. The other States are yet to announce their incentive packages.

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV: With regard to solar energy, there are two alternatives. We have to develop our research and development and then we have to achieve the target. The other way is a technical know-how available especially with Israel. They have fully utilised this technology. I would like to know whether the Government wants to opt for research and development which will take a long time or take the foreign technology which is a proven one and enrich the solar system.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: There are two solar technologies for production of power. One is, the solar thermal and the other is the solar photovoltaic. The Government propose to put up a 30 MW commercial solar thermal plant in Jodhpur district of Rajasthan with Israeli technical know-how. The implementing agency will be BHEL. The detailed project report is under preparation. So, we are going to be one of the first countries in the world who are going to commercially exploit it through solar thermal plants. About the solar photovoltaic technology also, we have asked the entrepreneurs to come forward to put up 10 MW type of project using whatever technology they can get, the latest state-of-the-art technology in sunny States like Rajasthan. We are thinking of subject to techno-economic feasibility, a one-time subsidy to generate the programme.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Sir, in the 1970s, Dr. Homi Bhabha had, in an

services especially larger lending to the poor and households in the informal sector through:—

- flexible and collateral requirements as well as repayment schedules,
- amendments to the National Housing Bank Act to provide for speedy foreclosure of mortgages by housing finance institutions refinanced by NHB, so as to augment the resources of housing finance institutions further and to help in creating a secondary market for housing mortgage,
- universalisation of the system of English Mortgage,
- simplification of procedure for registration of documents and execution of mortgages, and
- simplification of procedure for investigation of title and the introduction of the Toppers system of registration of title in a phased manner in urban and rural areas.

Rural Population

2294. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of rural population in the country as per the latest census, State-wise;

(b) the percentage of national income being spent on rural development schemes, State-wise and particularly for Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to increase expenditure on rural development in the North-West region of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
(SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and
(b). The requisite details are given in the
Statement attached.

(b) Allocations for major rural development schemes viz. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), and Desert development Programme (DDP) for 1993-94 in respect of North-Western States have considerably enhanced as compared to those during the previous year. In addition to these programmes, a new Scheme known as "Employment Assurance Scheme" (EAS) was launched on 2.10.1993 in 1754 identified backward blocks of the country in which Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) is currently in operation. Of the 1754 blocks, 97 blocks are in Gujarat, 114 in Maharashtra and 122 in Rajasthan.

STATEMENT

Rural Population (1991 Census) and Percentage of Net State Domestic Product sheet of Rural Development Schemes for the year 1991-92

		I	II	III	
Sl. No.	States	Rural Population (lakhs)	Actual Expenditure on Major Rural Development Progress (1991-92) Rs. crores	Net State Domestic Product (1991-92) Rs. crores	Col. (4) and of Col. (5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	486.2	329.62	36101.8	0.91
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.5	14.91	484.9	3.08
3.	Assam	199.3	113.31	9562.1	1.18
4.	Bihar	750.2	506.50	25454.9	1.99
5.	Goa	6.9	10.54	1032.3	1.02
6.	Gujarat	270.6	193.31	26533.3	0.73
7.	Haryana	124.1	77.72	14437.1	0.54
8.	Himachal Pradesh	47.2	55.31	2797.9	1.98
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	58.8	67.32	3167.0	2.13
10.	Karnataka	310.7	299.44	25435.1	0.82
11.	Kerala	214.2	136.90	13542.7	1.01
12.	Madhya Pradesh	508.4	478.81	27354.9	1.75
13.	Maharashtra	483.9	371.32	62097.7	0.60
14.	Manipur	13.3	15.73	760.5	2.07

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Meghalaya	14.4	18.79	797.6	2.36
16.	Mizoram	3.7	10.82	£	-
17.	Nagaland	10.0	17.54	674.3	2.60
18.	Orissa	274.2	219.03	12913.2	1.70
19.	Punjab	142.9	45.13	19620.8	0.23
20.	Rajasthan	339.4	309.11	19501.5	1.59
21.	Sikkim	3.7	12.16	223.8	5.43
22.	Tamil Nadu	367.8	341.67	28868.2	1.18
23.	Tripura	23.3	15.90	£	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1115.0	750.18	56380.6	1.33
25.	West Bengal	493.7	290.86	35827.1	0.81

- I. Figures have been rounded off.
 II. Expenditure on major Rural Development Programme i.e. Integrated Rural Development Programme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Rural Drinking Water Supply, Drought Prone Area Programme and Desert Development Programme
 III. On current prices as on 30.11.93
 £ Data not available.

[Translation]

Use of Indian Air Force Planes

2295. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on December 22, 1993 to Unstarred Question No. 3279 and state:

(a) the details of the action taken so far for the recovery of outstanding amount from the Chief Minister/State-Ministers who have used the Defence

aeroplanes and helicopters;

(b) the particulars of the Chief Ministers/Ministers/State Ministers who have paid the outstanding amount of fare fully or partly and the details of those against whom the amount is still outstanding alongwith the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
 MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). Under the Growth Centre Scheme, a sum of Rs. 14.5 crores has been released so far to Government of Madhya Pradesh by way of Central assistance.

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

Allocations to Bihar

2367. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated to Bihar during the Seventh and Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the details regarding the use of these plan allocations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Planning Commission does not specifically allocate any amount to any State Government for the Five Year Plans. The Planning Commission, however, approves plan outlays in consultation with the State Governments. The utilisation of outlays is the responsibility of the State Government.

[English]

Shifting of Government Offices

2368. PROF. (SHRIMATI) SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the

Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to shift some of the Government offices to the East and North-West of Delhi to check congestion; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to shift some of the Central Government offices to the East and North-West of Delhi. The policy of the Government is to shift Government offices outside Delhi and not within Delhi.

Criteria for Sickness

2369. SHRI SOBHANADREE-SWARA RAO VADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed/adopted to declare a small scale industry as sick; and

(b) the steps taken to shift a genuinely sick small scale industry from a false one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) According to the Reserve Bank of India, a small scale

industrial unit may be classified as sick when:

- (i) any of its borrowal accounts has become a 'doubtful' advance i.e., principal or interest in respect of any of its borrowal accounts has remained overdue for a period exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ (two and half) years, and
- (ii) there is erosion in the net-worth due to accumulated cash losses to the extent of 50% or more of its peak net-worth during the preceding two accounting years.

(b) the RBI has given clear guidelines to the banker(s) who draw up the rehabilitation package to satisfy themselves about the genuineness of the sickness of the unit as per above definition.

[*Translation*]

Cement Plants in Rajasthan

2370. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are huge reserves of limestone, clay and gypsum in Rajasthan which are major ingredients for the production of cement; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to set up more cement plants in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY

INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the Cement Industry has been de-licensed. Entrepreneurs are free to set up more cement plants in Rajasthan taking advantage of the availability of raw material in the State.

[*English*]

Assistance for Small Scale Industries

2371. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total assistance provided by the Union to each State for the revival of sick small scale industries during each of the last three years; and

(b) the assistance proposed to be given in 1993-94, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b), To assist sick small scale units the margin money scheme was in operation. The amount sanctioned by the Union Government under the margin money scheme for the revival of sick small scale industries was Rs. 10 lakhs during 1989-90 to the State of Uttar Pradesh, Rs. 28 lakhs to the State of Karnataka during 1990-91, Rs. 3.37 lakhs and Rs. 24.62 lakhs to the States of Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu respectively during 1991-92. During 1992-93, the amount of Rs. 15.67 lakhs was sanctioned to the State of Karnataka. The State Governments were also giving an equivalent amount. Other States except those mentioned above

1956, for redressal of investors grievances.

Cost of Land for Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Dwarka

2440. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has increased the cost of land for Cooperative Group Housing Societies under the Dawarka Residential Project;

(b) if so, the names of the societies prepared to acquire land at increased rates;

(c) whether several societies deposited the cost of land calculated at the rate fixed earlier; and

(d) if so, the names of societies alongwith those who have asked for refund of the amount deposited by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) the

Government had fixed the rate of Rs. 1650.65 per sq. mtr. for 1992-93 for Cooperative Group Housing Societies and has revised it to Rs. 1861.65 per sq. mtr. for 1993-94 for Dwarka Project.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that 8 societies have so far accepted the offer of land at the increased rates of Rs. 1861.65 per sq.mtr. by depositing 25% of the land premium plus 10% earnest money as demanded in the demand-cum-offer letter vide *Statement-I*.

Another 34 societies have sought extension of the prescribed time for depositing the first instalment vide *Statement-II*.

(c) In addition to the societies mentioned in (b) above, 6 societies had deposited 35% of the land premium at the rate of Rs. 1650.65 per sq.mtr. fixed earlier for the year 1992-93.

(d) The names of the societies mentioned in (c) above are annexed as per *Statement-III*. None of the above societies who have deposited part land premium in response to the offer made at the rate of Rs. 1861.65 per sq mtr. have asked for refund of the amount.

STATEMENT-I

List of Societies Deposited 35% Land Premium with DDA

S. No.	Regn. No.	Name of the Society	Area Offered (Sq. Metres)
1.	874	Shiv Bhola C.G.H.S.	4500
2.	886	Vivekanand C.G.H.S.	7500
3.	889	The Welcome Group	9500
4.	892	Virandavan	8500

S. No.	Regn. No.	Name of the Society	Area Offered (Sq. Metres)
5.	901	Indian Airlines Officers	5500
6.	937	C.B.I.P.	4000
7.	965	Nav Sansad Vihar 2	21500
8.	970	Shahjahnabad	17000

STATEMENT-II

List of Societies which have been Granted Time Extension

S. No.	Regn. No.	Name of the Societies
1.	858	The Paras Co-operative Group Housing Society.
2.	859	Vatsala Co-operative Group Housing Society.
3.	863	The Berker Co-operative Group Housing Society.
4.	871	The UGC Co-operative Group Housing Society.
5.	881	The Youth Co-operative Group Housing Society.
6.	882	The Hitkari Co-operative Group Housing Society.
7.	888	The Youngmen Co-operative Group Housing Society.
8.	890	B.E.L. Executives Co-operative Group Housing Society.
9.	893	Sadbhawana Co-operative Group Housing Society.
10.	895	Akash Co-operative Group Housing Society.
11.	900	DDA Employees Co-operative Group Housing Society.
12.	902	The Godrej Co-operative Group Housing Society.
13.	903	New Amar Co-operative Group Housing Society.
14.	906	Himachal Co-operative Group Housing Society.
15.	911	Naveen Sangam Co-operative Group Housing Society.
16.	925	The Sanmati Co-operative Group Housing Society.
17.	928	Sangh Mitre. Co-operative Group Housing Society.
18.	929	Mount Everest Co-operative Group Housing Society.
19.	930	Arya Vert Co-operative Group Housing Society.

S. No.	Regn. No.	Name of the Societies
20.	932	Samridhi Co-operative Group Housing Society.
21.	936	Eligible Co-operative Group Housing Society.
22.	941	The Classic Co-operative Group Housing Society.
23.	944	Insat Co-operative Group Housing Society.
24.	945	Lakra Co-operative Group Housing Society.
25.	947	Brij Kunj Co-operative Group Housing Society.
26.	950	Young Entrepreneurs Co-operative Group Housing Society.
27.	954	Janki Co-operative Group Housing Society.
28.	958	Alanand Co-operative Group Housing Society.
29.	959	Menak Joyti Co-operative Group Housing Society.
30.	960	Pumima Co-operative Group Housing Society.
31.	963	Prerena Co-operative Group Housing Society.
32.	966	Defence Land contractors Co-operative Group Housing Society.
33.	967	Akash Lok Co-operative Group Housing Society.
34.	630	Rajiv Co-operative Group Housing Society.

STATEMENT-III

List of Societies which have deposited 35% Land Premium @ Rs. 1650.65 per Sq. Mtr. as per Court Order

S. No.	Regn. No.	Name of the Societies.
1.	860	The Gayatri Co-operative Group Housing Society.
2.	884	Great Capits
3.	908	Shri Ram
4.	910	Unique Insurance
5.	924	The Friends Circle
6.	938	Delhi Hindustan Mercantile

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The last question need not be replied.

SHRI K.C. LENKA: We are now switching over to air brake systems.

[Translation]

Earlier there was vacuum air brake system which is now being changed into this new brake system. The new brake system has less possibility of failures.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please supply him the information as to how many accidents have taken place during 1993-94 because of brake power failure.

SHRI K.C. LENKA: I will supply it to him.

[Translation]

Imbalanced Use of Fertilizers

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*243. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Urvarkon ke asantuliit prayog se khadyanna utpadan mein bhari giravat ki ashanka" appearing in 'Rashtriya Sahara' (Delhi) dated January 12, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken so far by the Government to provide proper information to the farmers in this regard?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The consumption of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers has declined following their decontrol resulting in widening of the NPK ratio. There has been no immediate adverse impact of foodgrain production. The Government is taking the following steps to mitigate the adverse effects in the long run:—

- (i) Continuation of the concession on price of phosphatic and potassic fertilisers during 1993-94;
- (ii) Increased procurement prices for important crops, thus making input and output relation-favourable to farmers;
- (iii) The balanced use of fertiliser is promoted through a special Central Sector Scheme. Use of Bio-fertiliser, organic manures and cheaper alternate sources of nutrients are advocated through country-wide farmers' Training Programmes.

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has admitted that the consumption of phosphatic and potassic fertilisers has declined and the prices of other fertilisers have also been decontrolled. The other day, the hon. Minister as well as the Prime Minister also

accepted that originally it used to be 4:2:1, which has become 14:4:1. But in this reply, the Government has said that no immediate adverse impact on food-grain production has taken place. Because of the most favourable climatic conditions in most parts of the country, it may be that much impact has not been felt, but we have imported three million tonnes of foodgrains this year. Among our farmers, 58 per cent are marginal farmers and 18 per cent are small farmers who do not have marketable surplus. It is they who are being primarily affected and who can be compensated by way of enhanced minimum support prices. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that instead of increasing the price of nitrogen fertiliser, will the Government take necessary steps to decrease the prices of phosphatic and potassic fertilisers which have created very adverse affect on the land use and the land fertility also?

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Sir, as you know, the phosphatic and potassic fertilisers have been decontrolled. There is no control of the Government on these fertilisers, so it is very difficult to say how to control their prices. But incentive has been given to the farmers. As it is stated in the main reply, the minimum support price has been increased and a concession of Rs. 1,000 per tonne has been given on potassic and phosphatic fertilisers. Rs. 500 crores have been given to the States during the year 1992-93 for the small and marginal farmers. These are the steps that the Government has taken in this regard.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, earlier a high-powered committee, namely, the G.V.K. Rao Committee had examined in depth this subject of increase in the prices of fertilisers and its likely impact on the

production of foodgrains. The Committee had recommended that the increase should be only between five to seven per cent at one time. But in respect of phosphatic and potassic fertilisers, the increase was around 100 per cent to more than 200 per cent. Just now the hon. Minister has stated that because of the decontrol, the prices have increased. Because you have withdrawn the subsidy on those fertilisers and because you have decontrolled them, the prices of these fertilisers have increased. Earlier, the commerce Minister had stated on the floor of the House that as per the Dunkel Draft, the subsidies in our country can be to the extent of Rs. 30,000 crore. But now you are giving only Rs. 500 crore subsidy on fertiliser. In view of this, will the Government take necessary steps to enhance the subsidy on fertiliser prices so that it will not have adverse affect on our production, as we need to increase our foodgrains production very badly?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): Hon. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has asked about the Rao Committee. But we had a Joint Parliamentary Committee and according to the recommendations of that Committee, decontrol of these fertilisers has taken place and also reduction of ten per cent in the urea price has been effected. We have seen decrease in the consumption of potassic as well as the phosphatic fertilisers. In the long term, we have to see that balance is kept as far as soil fertility is concerned and we are concerned about it. The impact will be in stages because potassic and phosphatic fertilisers do not go waste. They just remain there in the soil. Whatever amount is consumed, the rest is there in the soil. But it is not so in the case of nitrogen. So, it did not immediately decrease the crop production. Last year we had given an incentive of Rs. 1000 per tonne on

phosphate and potassic fertilisers and the same, I think, we shall continue.

As regards the small and marginal farmers also, the production has to go up and we shall like to have the production go up. Otherwise there is no panacea for any ill. I have seen it that if we give proper training and know-how the production can go up even in one acre and two acre holdings. I have seen it yesterday when I went to West Bengal and visited the Rajarampur area.

I visited the farmers there. The saline dams are put to use now with a minor irrigation and the applied sciences. One acre produces over 60 tonnes tomatoes and about 30 tonnes of paddy and that is how people are doing. We can do it everywhere if we have the energy and the determination to do that. It depends upon the leadership of the State.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very good question. The thrust of the question is that there is imbalance in using different kinds of fertilisers. How can we do away with it? What can be done? I would expect the supplementaries to be in that direction.

SHRI UMRAO SINGH: Extensive use of urea has adversely affected the fertility of the soil. Is the Government aware of this fact and what steps the Government is going to take because the farmers generally go in for urea because it is cheaper and it is available. How is the Government going to solve this problem?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: That is the thing to be done. We have to keep the balance and it is very essential. As a matter of fact, in the whole world now, the tendency is to come back to organic fertilisers and that is what we should also do. We have just about 70 KG (nutrients) per hectare use at this moment whereas

other people in the world have even 330 KG or 350 KG. Even Bangladesh has more than ours. But we will try to do something which will be conducive to better fertility of soil in future for the generations to come. We have taken some steps and I can enumerate them.

Strengthening of testing facility for soil, fertilizer, seed and water— for the State Governments to be financed fully by the Centre on this score (fully, cent per cent).

Demonstrations for micro nutrient deficiency in 60 identified districts in the country @ Rs. 500/- per hectare which we are going to give.

Compost making by medium sized municipalities in the country.

Twenty municipalities to be assisted @ Rs. 20 lakhs per municipality. This is taken up as an experiment.

Farmers training to be organised for efficient utilisation of organic manures and wastes.

We will give about Rs. 25,000 for each training consisting of 200 farmers. As many training camps can be held as possible.

Minimum of six such training camps to be conducted in each district in the country.

Special scheme of awards for organic farming and sustainable agriculture.

National and State level two best Panchayats and two best farmers to be selected and awarded. At State level, we will be giving for Best Panchayat Rs. 1 lakh and for second Best Panchayat Rs. 50,000. For best farmer Rs. 10,000 and

for providing financial assistance from the commercial banks and other institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). No, Sir. As such, the question of details does not arise. At present loans for development of coffee Plantations are being provided by the Commercial banks and other financial institutions.

Exim Policy

2514. SHRI SOBHANADREES-
WARA RAO VADDE:
DR. P.R.GANGWAR:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the State Governments to draw up an export policy on the lines of the industrial policy evolved by them;

(b) if so, whether Government have contemplated any concrete steps to boost exports in the past few months;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the views of the State Governments are likely to be considered before making any further changes in the Import-Export Policy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CON-

SUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). State Governments have been actively involved in export promotion. Many State Governments have set-up Export Promotion Cells/Directorates. Export Promotion Corporations have also been established in many States. Boards/Apex Bodies under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister/Chief Secretaries and comprising both officials and non-officials have started functioning in many States. In order to encourage the State Governments in the export efforts and provide adequate incentives to them, Centre has recently formulated an Export Promotion Industrial Parks Scheme.

(d) and (e). Import-Export Policy is formulated by taking into account the views of all concerned.

[*Translation*]

Trade With Uzbekistan

2515. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN
SHARAN SINGH:
SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM
KAMBLE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, any trade agreement has been signed between India and Uzbekistan during the visit of the President of Uzbekistan to India in January, 1994;

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

(c) the time by which it will be operative?

Priority Sector Lending

2607. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to reduce the percentage of lending to priority sector from the existing 40%;

(b) if so, the reasons, therefor;

(c) whether the Government also propose to enforce a uniform set of regulations for all banks, nationalised, private or foreign in respect of priority sector lending setting out minimum percentages for each of the major categories namely, export, agriculture, small-scale industries and poor borrowers coming under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (d). No, Sir. There is no proposal at present under consideration of the Government and Reserve Bank of India to enforce a uniform set of regulations for all banks including foreign banks operating in India, in respect of priority sector lendings. The priority sector lendings target and sub-targets are uniform for the domestic banks both in the public sector and private sector. However, different targets and sub-targets have been stipulated for foreign banks operating in India as these banks have branch network only in the metropolitan/port centres and they are not in a position to extend credit facilities to priority sector borrowers in the rural areas such as agriculture, village

and cottage industries, artisans, etc. In view of this position, the priority sector lending target and sub-targets stipulated for domestic banks have not been uniformly made applicable to the foreign banks operating in India. The priority sector lending target and sub-targets stipulated for the domestic banks and the foreign banks operating in India are given below:-

	Category of Advances	Percentage of Net Bank Credit (NBC)
Domestic Banks		
1.	Priority Sector Advances	40
2.	Advances to Agriculture	18
3.	Advances to Weaker Sections	10
4.	Advances to Small Borrowers within the SSI segment	40% of SSI Advances
5.	DRI Advances	1% of total advances as at the end of previous year
Foreign Banks operating in India		
1.	Priority Sector Advances (to be achieved by end March 1994)	32
2.	Export Credit	10
3.	Advances to SSI	10

[English]

Sale of A-320 Aircraft

2676. SHRI MOHAN SINGH
(DEORIA):
SHRI DHARMANNA
MONDAYYA SADUL:
SMT. PRATIBHA
DEVISINGH PATIL:
SHRI GOVINDRAM NIKAM:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to sell those four A-320 aircraft which are likely to be inducted in the Indian Airlines during the current year;

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

(c) whether any agreement has been reached in this regard;

(d) if so, the particulars of the buyer; and

(e) the amount of loss likely to be suffered by the Indian Airlines as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

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

Export of Agro Based Products

2677. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether NABARD proposes to encourage export of agricultural and agro

based products such as Poultry, Marine and Fisheries products; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that it has taken a number of steps to encourage export of agricultural and agro-based products such as Poultry, Marine Fisheries Products, Livestock and Horticultural Produce. These steps *inter-alia* include:—

(i) A sum of Rs.200 crores has been set aside by NABARD for providing refinance support for agro-processing and export oriented projects during 1993-94.

(ii) The refinance rate of NABARD has been stepped up to 90% for all 100 per cent export oriented investment in all States.

(iii) The refinance allocation by NABARD for high tech export oriented and agro-based projects like aquaculture, floriculture, bio-technology has been increased to Rs.250 crores during 1994-95.

(iv) Margin money assistance is extended by NABARD to technocrats and other entrepreneurs for setting up of export oriented units.

(v) Interest on loans above Rs.2 lakhs is at a concessional rate of 15% per annum.

- (vi) NABARD has formulated and circulated a few model schemes for setting up of export oriented units and has organised several workshops on export oriented projects.

Closure of Industrial Units

2678. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of industrial units in the country are lying closed at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for their closure; and

(d) the steps taken for their revival?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) (a) to (c). *Statement* indicating State-wise number of industrial units closed under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 during 1991-1993 (Jan.-Nov.) is enclosed. The main

reasons for closure are financial stringency, shortage of power, lack of demand for products, break-down of machinery etc.

(d) The Government have taken a number of steps to rehabilitate closed industrial undertakings under appropriate rehabilitation packages which include financial assistance and grant of concession and reliefs by the Central and the State Government. In respect of units coming within the purview of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) is empowered to take necessary action for determination and enforcement of remedial and other measures in respect of sick units.

Rehabilitation packages in respect of potentially viable sick industrial units are drawn up by the banks and financial institutions concerned on a case to case basis in terms of guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India. Banks and financial institutions periodically review implementation of the rehabilitation packages by the management of sick industrial units and take corrective action where necessary.

STATEMENT

State-wise number of closures during 1991-93 (Provisional)

State/UT	1991(P)	1992(P)	1993(P)
Andhra Pradesh	9	4	6
Arunachal Pradesh	..	—	—
Assam	1	—	—
Bihar	2	3	1
Goa	4	2	2
Gujarat	26	41	38

[English]

Pollution in Bhadra River

2793. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that deposits from the Kudremukh Iron Ore Limited has polluted the Bhadra river and killed large number of aquatic life;

(b) whether the Government is also aware that people in Balehnnur and other neighbouring areas are complaining about water being non-potable; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Iron ore is deposited along the banks of the Bhadra river downstream of Karnataka Iron Ore Company, which can result in water pollution. However, there is no complaint regarding fish kill in Bhadra river.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The company has taken necessary steps to arrest the entry of iron ore and silt into Bhadra river by providing check dams and appropriate afforestation measures as stipulated in the consent issued by the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board.

Medicinal Plants

2794. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any national catalogue has been formed by the Government for indigenous medicinal plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the measures being taken by the Government to establish India's claim in the field of patenting of medicinal plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A *sui generis* system for protection of plant varieties is currently under preparation.

Natural Calamities Prone Areas

2795. SHRI RAM BADAN:
DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY:
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL
KATHERIA:
SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK:
SHRI N.J. RATHVA:
SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:
SHRI BHAGWAN
SHAKNAR RAWAT:
SHRI GIRDHARI LAL
BHARGAVA:
PROF. RASA SINGH
RAWAT:
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:
SHRI SOBHANADREES-
WARA RAO VADDE:
SHRI ARJUN CHARAN
SETHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have conducted any comprehensive survey to identify the areas affected by

drought, flood, cyclone, famine, heavy rain and hailstorms during 1993 and the areas which have become a regular phenomena in the country;

(b) if so, the names of areas identified so far, State-wise;

(c) the estimated loss of life, crops livestock and property due to natural calamities occurred in these areas during 1993, State-wise;

(d) the central assistance provided for rehabilitation and relief work from Calamity Relief Fund to these areas during the above period, State-wise;

(e) the name of Centrally Sponsored Programmes being implemented to overcome the problems of recurring natural calamity situation and the assistance provided thereunder, State-wise; and

(f) whether some State Government have requested to increase the amount of assistance being provided to them to overcome such problems, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (f). Information is being collected.

[*Translation*]

Railway quarters in Uttar Pradesh

2796. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate number of quarters have been constructed for the railway employees in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the existing number of quarters in the State at present and the number of quarters required to be constructed; and

(c) the time by which the same are likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C.LENKA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). At present there are 71349 quarters in the State of Uttar Pradesh. To improve the housing satisfaction further, works for provision of additional quarters are taken up every year subject to availability of funds and relative needs at various stations.

[*English*]

MIO in Edible Oils

2797. SHRI RABI RAY:
DR. R. MALLU:
SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to scrap the Market Intervention Operation (MIO) in edible oils;

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

(c) the concrete steps taken by the Government to safeguard the interest of the oilseed growers and edible oils consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The terms for Market Intervention Operation in oilseeds/edible oils by NDDB is for a period

- (vi) Demonstration of improved methods of lac cultivation, collection and marketing; and
- (vii) Training of personnel from State Forest Departments, farmers and NGOs in the use of bio-fertilizers and bio-pesticides.

[*English*]

Damage to Mangoes

2851. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of mangoes is destroyed in coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh and in other parts of the country by winds of high velocity and diseases;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to formulate any scheme to protect mangoes by using a airspray so as to earn hundred percent foreign exchange; and

(d) if so, the details of scheme being chalked out in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). There are no reports of large scale damage of Mango in Andhra Pradesh and other parts of country by winds of high velocity and diseases. However, in Andhra Pradesh very small damage of about 2000 tonnes of mangoes in 3 districts of Krishna, West Godawari and Guntur was reported.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Indian Forest Act, 1927

2852. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1927;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed amendments therein and the efforts made so far in this regard;

(c) whether some State Governments have demanded the amendment of this Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Indian Forest Act, 1927 is the principal legislation which regulates the management of forest by the States. In some States the Act is applicable as it is, while some of the States have enacted their own Acts which in essence are the adopted versions of the Indian Forest Act, 1927. Since its adoption, forestry management has undergone many conceptual changes leading to the new National Forest Policy in 1988. Consequently, the need has been felt for a revised and more comprehensive legislation which would take into account the new National Forest Policy and the emerging imperatives of conservation of forests and wildlife and preservation of nation's bio-diversity.

(b) Broadly speaking, the new provisions/amendments proposed fall into three categories:—

(1) Amendments to the existing provisions with a view to making them more effective.

(2) Incorporation of provisions which already exist in some of the States either by way of amendment to the Indian Forest Act, 1927 or by virtue of new Acts enacted by the States.

Railway Booking Office in Bihar

2858. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a railway booking office opened in the railway colony centre in the west of Patna-Gaya Platform, Gaya has been closed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to reopen the said railway booking office;

(d) if so, by what time; and

(e) whether the Government propose to open a railway booking office at Chatra in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) to (c). A temporary booking office was opened at Gaya and it was closed due to poor sale of tickets and there is no proposal to reopen it at present.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

Funds for Horticulture

2859. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY:
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:
DR. SAKSHIJI:
SHRI BAPU HARI
CHAURE:
SHRI DATTATRAYA
BANDARU:

SHRI SOBHANADREES-
WARA RAO VADDE:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAM-
CHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for the development of Horticulture and Horticulture based industries during the Eighth Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) the amount released for the purpose up to January 31, 1994, year-wise State-wise; and

(c) the proposals received from the States so far for setting up of Horticulture based industries in their respective states for approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). A *Statement* showing the State-wise allocation of funds for development of horticulture as also the amount released during 1992-93 and 1993-94 upto 31.1.1994 (as per release orders issued till date) for the purpose, is given in the enclosed *Statement-I*. As regards funds for horticulture-based industries, no State-wise allocation has been made for the current plan. Assistance for this activity is provided by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries on project-basis, being received from States/UTs. Statements showing assistance given to various projects, State-wise, during 1992-93 and 1993-94 (upto Jan. 1994) are attached *Statement II* and *III*.

(c) In addition to the assistance rendered for the projects mentioned in the enclosed *Statement-III*. Action has already been initiated on 14 more proposals received recently.

STATEMENT-I

*Statement showing allocation of funds to the States for Horticulture Schemes**(Rs. in lakhs)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	VIII Plan outlay	Amount released during 1992-93	Amount released during 1993-94 upto 31.1.94
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5727.47	383.61	391.80
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	660.37	54.145	38.47
3.	Assam	833.07	92.35	49.57
4.	Bihar	1360.72	108.28	137.44
5.	Goa	847.18	58.389	80.98
6.	Gujarāt	2066.23	434.62	164.83
7.	Haryana	927.03	94.18	101.23
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1202.98	206.005	128.02
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	872.83	110.295	101.23
10.	Karnataka	6472.93	614.834	431.18
11.	Kerala	11723.22	1048.233	516.10
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1992.46	235.425	195.30
13.	Maharashtra	5985.85	372.720	545.12
14.	Manipur	316.86	46.258	22.68
15.	Meghalaya	344.98	19.318	20.50
16.	Mizoram	283.22	20.708	21.23
17.	Nagaland	304.47	57.315	21.68
18.	Orissa	2666.85	82.690	261.10
19.	Punjab	913.11	131.830	103.64

Sl. No.	Name of the State	VIII Plan outlay	Amount released during 1992-93	Amount released during 1993-94 upto 31.1.94
20.	Rajasthan	1166.48	171.370	97.06
21.	Sikkim	435.46	27.380	30.75
22.	Tamil Nadu	4414.61	452.672	317.31
23.	Tripura	412.03	38.295	12.62
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2536.64	244.000	229.04
25.	West Bengal	1458.26	68.824	127.77
26.	A & N Islands	315.29	38.945	16.47
27.	Chandigarh	115.62	1.500	36.70
28.	D & N Haveli	118.81	6.600	13.21
29.	Delhi	201.13	22.175	40.54
30.	Daman & Diu	100.90	6.600	13.21
31.	Lakshadweep	158.98	13.642	13.14
32.	Pondicherry	193.03	14.955	14.73

STATEMENT-II

Details of assistance provided during 1992-93 under the Plan Schemes of Ministry of Food Processing Industries

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Amount
1.	Andhra Pradesh	150.932
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
3.	Assam	18.258
4.	Bihar	9.000
5.	Goa	12.700
6.	Gujarat	25.000
7.	Haryana	86.000
8.	Himachal Pradesh	44.000
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—
10.	Karnataka	111.300

Sl. No.	State	Amount
11.	Kerala	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	38.335
13.	Maharashtra	57.720
14.	Manipur	0.675
15.	Meghalaya	—
16.	Mizoram	113.110
17.	Nagaland	36.750
18.	Orissa	6.000
19.	Punjab	146.000
20.	Rajasthan	—
21.	Sikkim	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	25.00
23.	Tripura	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	62.060
25.	West Bengal	35.770
26.	A & N Islands	—
27.	Chandigarh	—
28.	D & N Haveli	—
29.	Daman & Diu	—
30.	Delhi	5.732
31.	Lakshadweep	—
32.	Pondicherry	—
	Other-Organisations/ Institutions	89.180

STATEMENT-III

Details of assistance provided during 1993-94 upto January, 1994 to projects in various States under the Plan Scheme pertaining to fruits & vegetable processing sector, under the Ministry of Food Processing Industries

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Amount
1.	Karnataka	40.500
2.	Punjab	115.300
3.	Maharashtra	58.770
4.	Tamil Nadu	1.621
5.	Manipur	3.500
6.	Andhra Pradesh	7.000
7.	Bihar	10.350
8.	Madhya Pradesh	5.900
9.	Rajasthan	3.000
10.	Uttar Pradesh	2.750
11.	Pondicherry	1.500
12.	Assam	37.400
13.	Himachal Pradesh	61.440

Review of UNCED Action Plan

2860. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to review the action plan as a follow up to the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) of June, 1992;

[Dr. Kartikeswar Patra]

to provide relief that was needed for effective functioning of the court in dealing with scam-related cases. But what happened?

MR. CHAIRMAN: What are your suggestions? Do you have any new points?

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Sir, my suggestion is that this Bill is all right. When Justice S.N. Variava was trying the cases, some points were raised by him. That is why this Bill has been brought. There are some lacunae for appointment of special court.

In 1988 the Prevention of Corruption Act was passed. But that Act could not hold good with these cases.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister will say all these things. Now, have you got any new point?

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Sir, I only put forth here the Government's stand. The Government's stand is very clearly stated in this Bill and there are many provisions in this Bill to catch hold of the culprits and attach their properties. So, I support this Bill and I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister Shri Manmohan Singh for bringing forward this Bill.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not wish to take more time of the House and I will speak briefly. I rise to support this Bill that has been brought forward to punish the guilty who are found responsible for the irregularities in the securities transactions. I would like to impress upon the Government that it must proceed in all sincerity and with

speed so that consequent upon the submission of the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, action can be taken against the guilty people. The report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee has brought out several irregularities relating to the Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India, other commercial banks including the foreign banks, the National Housing Bank and several public sector undertakings and it has mentioned in details as to how the monies were misused.

The Special Court should not only take necessary steps to attach the properties of the guilty, but it must also take stringent action against the persons in the highest positions who are responsible and who had deliberately ignored the clear guidelines and instructions by allowing things to happen in such a way that thousands of crores of rupees of public money, the middle class investors' money and the employees' money were looted by a few individuals. All such high people, whoever they may be, must be taken to task and confidence should be instilled among the people that this Court has done its job perfectly by bringing to book all the culprits and taken drastic action against them. Then only the confidence can be restored among the investing public..

At present, with the present procedure many of the commercial banks have fallen in red. Till a few months back they were saying that they were not incurring losses. But several banks have been found to be incurring huge losses. That will also shake the confidence of the depositors. Therefore, I request the Government to take necessary steps to see that guilty are punished and the confidence is restored among the people of this country.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): Sir, I am thankful to all those Members who participated in the discussion over this Bill and supported it.

This is very brief and meaningful Bill and as they have themselves admitted all Members are well apprised of the spirit behind this Bill. Especially, the aim behind

15.49 hrs.

(SHRI PETER MARBANIANG *in the Chair*)

promulgating this Ordinance was to remove hindrances being faced during the proceedings of the Special court so that it can take a decision urgently. Very brief provisions were put into it and almost all the hon. Members have spoken about it in order to remove hindrances from the proceedings of special court and instead of applying the Civil Procedure Code 1908, the principle of Natural Justice should be applied. A provision was made in it for this purpose, especially when the Judge deputed for this purpose proceed on leave or is absent then there is a provision for an alternative arrangement and also for the contempt of court. We have only put those brief and meaningful provisions in it which will make it able to take an early decision.

Sir, apart from this Bill the hon. Members made queries about JPC Report. All the hon. Members have shown their keenness about what proceedings are going and ~~an~~ by when and in what form an action will be taken after the presentation of the JPC Report. I humbly want to submit that hon. Prime Minister and Minister of Finance have clearly told

in the House that the details of the report are being looked into, the process is on and some committees have been formed for this purpose. A committee is working under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary and there are six other secretaries to coordinate the proceedings in other Ministries. Another committee has been formed in the Ministry of Finance, Special Secretary (Banking) is its coordinator which also comprises of Secretary Finance, Secretary Revenue and other members. Every point is being looked into and as per the assurances given by the hon. Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, the proceedings and its recommendations will be tabled in the House as assured by the Hon. Prime Minister and Minister of Finance.

[*English*]

SHRI RAM NAIK: You say, "In a time-bound programme, we are doing it." What is the time-bound programme? You only enlighten us.... (*Interruptions*)....

[*Translation*]

DR. ABRAR AHMED: I have already told you and there is no use repeating those things again and again. You have enquired about the proceedings. As you already know about the contents of the Bill, so I did not touch this aspect but in respect of your other queries I told you that a number of committees are working separately to gear up the process and very soon its result would be presented before the House. Apart from this the Hon. Members also raised some other questions. Like the one, in which Shri Rasa Singhji asked that why this ordinance was promulgated in the reply of which I told that in order to remove the hindrance from the proceedings, an ordinance was promulgated. He also raised a question about the decision

trolling the growth of population. But we are also of the view that the controlling measures should be purely voluntary...

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: The Government has not interacted with Parliament.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am coming to that. Please be a little patient. The suggestion is that the report which is going to be submitted by the Committee that we have appointed, may be made available to Members of Parliament and that it should be discussed so that the Government and the country as a whole can have a view on this matter. I can only say that this is a suggestion for action.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a very important question. Probably, the House wants that it should be taken into confidence by the Government.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I promise that the House will be taken into confidence. We need the support of all sections of the House on this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: That is correct. Now, your answer is full.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: In view of the fact that population growth is one of the stumbling blocks in the matter of reaching the fruits of development to the poorest of the poor of our country and in view of the present encouraging results from Tamil Nadu, close on the heels of Kerala and Goa, will the Government take concrete measures to have definite coordination between the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the Ministry of Health for taking effective measures to control population growth? I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether a sincere

effort is made to analyse and to learn from the experience of Tamil Nadu in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why, they have gone to the NDC.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, population control is a measure which cannot be attempted only by the Health Ministry. It has to be an integrated approach by all the developmental Ministries such as the Education Ministry, Welfare Ministry, Health Ministry and all the aspects relating to overall development should be considered in toto. It is a basic fact that poverty breeds population. It is not only economic underdevelopment which is responsible for population growth. There are other social factors which contributed to this problem. It is particularly true in our country which is vertically divided on caste and religion. So, social integration is also a basic question. An integrated approach has to be made not only to improve the economic conditions of the poor but also to improve all the related social aspects. What is required is an integrated economic and social approach.

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: Our target with regard to birth rate is to bring it down to 21 per thousand by 2000 AD from the present rate of 29.3 per thousand. At the same time infant mortality rate is targeted to be brought down to 70 per thousand, which at present is 80 per thousand.

My point is that the techniques involved in the family planning, that is, tubectomy and vasectomy, are evasive techniques. I would like to know whether the Government will promote the research for the non-evasive techniques of the family planning in the coming National Population Policy.

submit that no policy could be formulated by sacrificing the nations interests nor anything could be done. Every action should be within the limits. In the changed scenario if war against poverty is to be launched then Iran and China could be our strong allies. I do not think any other nation could give us enough of required support.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, therefore, on this issue we will have to incorporate and maintain balance between our national interests and democratic conventions. The views expressed both by my colleagues and Shri Bhatia are quite relevant... (*Interruptions*)... We have got 40 years old conventions on Tibet. We have to ponder over the issue by keeping in mind the national interests as well as these conventions. I would like to categorically submit that democratic ideals and national interests are quite clear to us and we think that in the light of our friendly relations with China it is all the more relevant.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think no more discussion is required. We have this question, answer and a discussion. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, do you want to ask any question?

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what all has been submitted is quite relevant. However, I think the question is not that relevant.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think the House has expressed its view through the question-answers in clear terms. Some of these things are double edged. The time

is also important. All these facts will be taken into account by all the concerned.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Village Health Guides

*285. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Village Health Guides at present, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the honorarium being paid to them for their services;

(c) whether the Government propose to increase the honorarium;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether there is any proposal to abolish the Village Health Guide scheme; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) A *Statement* is attached.

(b) Rs. 50/- per month.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) to (g). Some States have abolished the scheme, as it is not serving a useful purpose.

STATEMENT*No. of Village Health Guides in the Country*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of VHGs reported to be working			Period upto which information relates to
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	INR	INR	32120**	1.4.93
2.	Arunachal Pradesh [§]				
3.	Assam	NIL	11001	11001	31.12.91
4.	Bihar	INR	INR	10431*	31.3.85
5.	Goa [£]	NIL	NIL	NIL	31.12.93
6.	Gujarat	NIL	3004	3004	30.9.93
7.	Haryana	NIL	270	270	30.6.90
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3067	383	3450	31.12.93
9.	J & K [§]				
10.	Karnataka	12681	2447	15128	31.12.92
11.	Kerala [§]				
12.	Madhya Pradesh	32546	1147	33693	30.9.89
13.	Maharashtra	12589	22206	34795	30.9.93
14.	Manipur	1107	590	1697	31.3.91
15.	Meghalaya	137	1159	1296	31.3.87
16.	Mizoram	359	176	535	30.6.93
17.	Nagaland	349	199	548	31.3.91
18.	Orissa	16530	4487	21017	31.3.92
19.	Punjab	1196	10461	11657	31.3.90
20.	Rajasthan	6289	2693	8982	30.9.89
21.	Sikkim	180	60	240	30.6.91
22.	Tamil Nadu [§]				
23.	Tripura	1050	787	1837	31.3.93
24.	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	90111*	31.12.92

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of VHGs reported to be working			Period upto which information relates to
		Male	Female	Total	
25.	West Bengal	30905	9328	40233	31.3.93
26.	A & N Islands	98	108	206	30.9.93
27.	Chandigarh	20	22	42	30.9.93
28.	D & N Haveli	18	1	19	30.6.91
29.	Daman & Diu [£]	NIL	NIL	NIL	30.9.93
30.	Delhi	NIL	NIL	NIL	30.9.87
31.	Lakshadweep	2	18	20	31.12.91
32.	Pondicherry	140	41	181	30.9.93
Total				322513[@]	

Notes:

INR - Information not received.

& - Alternative Health Guide Scheme was implemented in these States/UTs.

* - Separate Male & Female break-up is not available.

£ - The VHG Scheme has been discontinued in Goa, Daman & Diu since 1.8.95

** - Discontinued w.e.f. 1.10.93 by the State Govt.

@ - Inclusive of VHGs of Andhra Pradesh.

NA - Not available.

[Translation]**Japanese Encephalitis**

*286. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Japanese encephalitis is spreading rapidly in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of persons reported dead in each State due to this disease during the last three years;

(d) the amount earmarked for 1993-94 to check this disease; and

(e) the steps taken to control this disease?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State-wise details are given below:—

Activities	Targets	Achievements (upto January, 1994)
2. Regional Training Centre.	14	8
3. District Training Centres.	39	—
4. ANM Trg. Schools.	7	—
5. Sub-centres.	1000	237
6. Operation Theatres to PHCs.	129	—
II. Trg. of medical and Para-medical functionaries	32306	10887

Papaya as Contraceptive

3233. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that the researchers of the United Kingdom have opined that the tropical papaya fruit was an effective contraceptive and powerful enough to abort pregnancy as reported in the 'Deccan Chronicle', Hyderabad dated February 22, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether his Ministry propose to direct the experts of the Indian Council of Medical Research and other researchers to liaise with the University of Essex, Southern England in the matter and also carry on an independent research and trials in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no conclusive evidence to indicate the anti-fertility abortifacient properties of unripe papaya.

(c) There is no such proposal.

Fake Companies

3234. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the Oil Companies that have called for distributors and deposit from LPG consumers, as a result of decision taken by the Government to allow private parties to import and sell petroleum products including LPG and kerosene;

(b) the parties which have actually been permitted to import and sell the petroleum products including LPG;

(c) whether there are some fake companies engaged in making false claims and unfair trade practice;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (e). Several private sector agencies have issued advertisements inviting applications for appointment of dealers/distributors, and to enrol LPG customers. They are not required to take any permission from the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas to import and sell petroleum products covered under the parallel marketing system. The State/ Ut Governments have been requested to verify the genuineness, antecedents and capabilities of the agencies who intend to take up activities under the Parallel Marketing System and to take appropriate action against such parallel marketeers who have been found indulging in fraudulent and unfair trade practices. A list of parallel marketeers has also been sent to the MRTP Commission for taking action against those found indulging in unfair trade practices.

Panax Species

3235. SHRI C.P. MUDALA
GIRIYAPPA:
SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Panax Species possess extraordinary powers for curing many diseases;

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B.

SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has reported that Panax contains a wide range of pharmacological and therapeutic properties.

Recent study on Indian variety of Ginsang (Panax ginsang) by Central Drug Research Institute (CCRI), Lucknow, had indicated that it is comparable and in some respects superior to Korean ginsang in terms of adaptogenic, antiinflammatory and immunostimulant activities.

Terrorism in Jammu

3236. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up many Defence Committees in Jammu to tackle terrorism;

(b) if so, the constitution, powers and objectives thereof;

(c) when the initiative was taken about these committees; and

(d) the percentage of expenditure to be shared between the Union Government and State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

[Translation]

Narmada Dam Project

3237. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

unemployment is estimated to have increased from about 12.7 million in April, 1990 to about 17.8 million in April, 1993. the Eighth Plan envisaged generation of additional employment opportunities of around 8 to 9 million per year; on the average, during the Plan period. During

1992-93, additional employment opportunities of around 6 million are estimated to have been generated. The growth envisaged in the Eighth Plan, if carried into the Ninth Plan, should reduce unemployment to negligible level by the year 2002.

STATEMENT

Percentage Change over the preceding year in regard to the number of job-seekers on the live register of employment exchanges in the country.

Year	Educated Matric & above	Skilled semi skilled	Unskilled
1987	+1.7	-19.4	-5.8
1988	+4.6	-0.6	-7.4
1989	+9.3	+8.2	+2.3

Child Labour

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

3483. SHRI SOBHANADREES WARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

[Translation]

Foreign Banks

(a) whether 85% of the child labour employed in unorganised sector are not covered under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986;

3484. DR.MUMTAZ ANSARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(a) the number of foreign banks to whom licences were issued during the last three years; and

(c) whether the Government have formulated any proposal so as to cover these children; and

(b) the details of the above banks and their branches which were closed down in the country during the above period?

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

<i>District</i>	<i>Centre</i>
Kamrup	(1) Guwahati Kalipur
Morigaon	(2) Bhutanath
Nagaur	Morigaon
Jorhat	Lumding
	Jorhat (Borpool)

Further, SBI has also been issued a licence to open an Industrial Finance Branch at Guwahati. The opening of branches at the allotted Centre is subject to availability of basis infrastructure facilities like availability of suitable premises, all weather roads, telecommunication etc.

Production of FCV Tobacco

3516.SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of flue-cured virgina tobacco produced during 1993-94, so far;

(b) the quantity of tobacco sold through auction centres as on June 27, 1993;

(c) the average price realised per kilogram of tobacco during the above period;

(d) the average price of flue-cured virgina tobacco realised during each of

the last two years;

(e) the reason for the fall in average price realisation; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to help the farmers to realise higher price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The quantity of FCV tobacco produced during 1993-94 is about 128 M.kgs.

(b) 101.18 K.G. of 1992 Andhra Pradesh crop was sold through auction platforms upto 27.6.1993.

(c) The average price realised was about Rs.22.18 per kg.

(d) The average price of FCV tobacco realised during the last two years was given below:-

<i>Crop</i>	<i>A.P</i>	<i>Karnataka</i>
1991	Rs.27.63 P/kg.	Rs.42.13 P/Kg.
1992	Rs.20.74 P/kg.	Rs.26.52 P/kg

(e) Reasons for fall in average price realisation are as follows:

- (1) Excess production by farmers created an imbalance in supply and demand situation which had an average impact on grower prices.
- (2) Production in other major tobacco producing countries like Zimbabwe, China, Brazil, etc. has gone up substantially resulting in over supply world over.
- (3) Due to huge inventories with cigarette manufacturers and general recessionary conditions the overseas European customers did not place sufficient orders with the Indian exporters resulting in lack of buying fervour on the auction platform.
- (4) Uncertainties regarding Russian markets dampened buying fervour.

(f) The steps taken by the Government include the following:

- (1) Several meetings were held in the Tobacco Board and the Ministry of Commerce with the manufacturers, exporters, and I.T.A urging them to participate actively in the auctions and to pay better prices to farmers.
- (2) A trade delegation led by Chairman, Tobacco Board visited Russia to explore the possibilities of expediting export orders.
- (3) Government extended an ad-hoc advance of Rs.100 crores against debt repayment programme to the

Government of Russia exclusively for purchase of tobacco from India during 1993 season.

Development of Civil Aviation in Maharashtra

3517. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for development and construction of infrastructure for civil aviation in Maharashtra during Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount earmarked therefor: and

(c) the break-up thereof, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):(a) and (b). The National Airports Authority has allocated Rs.128.32 crores in the Eighth Five Year Plan for upgradation and modernisation of airports in Maharashtra.

(c) The year-wise allocations are given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i> <i>Allocations</i>
1992-93	16.17
1993-94	51.14
1994-95	26.97
1995-96	18.11
1996-97	15.93

S.No.	Name of State/U.Ts.	Amount (Rs.in Crores)
25.	Goa	34.59
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	.75
27.	Andhra Pradesh	2322.48
28.	Karnataka	1595.42
29.	Kerala	786.68
30.	Tamil Nadu	2310.04
31.	Pondicherry	31.01
32.	Lakshadweep	.37
All India		18830.65

[Translation]

Bachhawat Committee Report

3545. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether many newspaper establishments are not implementing the recommendations of the Bachhawat Committee Report even after its acceptance:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI.P.A.SANGMA): (a) to (c). According to the latest available information, out of 1548 newspaper establishments, 905 establishments have not implemented the

recommendations of the Bachhawat Wages Board. The main reasons for non-implementation are financial constraints and a number of writ petitions filed against the Bachhawat Award which are pending in the Supreme Court/High Court. Responsibility for implementation of the recommendations of the Bachhawat Wage Board lies with the State Governments. The Central Government has been requesting the State Governments and Union Territory Administration of the Bachhawat Award.
[English]

Credit to Agricultural and Small Scale Industrial Sectors

3546 SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate credit facilities are being extended by public sector banks

to agricultural and small scale industrial sectors in West Bengal;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government have received any complaints in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) : (a) to (c) The position of advances for agriculture and small scale industries extended by all scheduled commercial banks in the State of West Bengal, as at the end of March, 1990, 1991 and 1992 (latest available) is indicated below:-

<i>Year ended</i>	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>	
	<i>Agriculture (Balance outstanding)</i>	<i>Small Scale Industries (balance outstanding)</i>
<i>March</i>		
1990	672.70	1106.94
1991	628.82	1273.69
1992	628.92	1400.24

Complaints, if any, received by Government about non-sanctioning of advances are taken up with the concerned banks for remedial action.

[*Translation*]

Import of Tea

3547. SHRI MUMTAZI ANSARE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have accorded approval to some companies to import tea during 1993;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of such companies which have imported tea during 1993

alongwith the names of the countries from where tea was imported?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Import of tea is allowed only to Export Oriented Units and units in Export Processing Zones for re-exports only after blending with Indian teas. While allowing such imports adequate safeguards have been taken by the Govt. to ensure that such imports do not affect the domestic tea industry and also the image of Indian tea in the world Market.

During 1993, approvals have been accorded to the following companies for import of teas for blending for their Export Oriented Units for re-exports:-

1. M/s. A.B. International, Tamil Nadu.

hon. Finance Minister for exempting from tax, repayment of educational loans taken for students, and the benefits given for the elder citizens. The proposal of presumptive tax on lorry owners and fleet owners is welcome.

While welcoming adjustment of tax slab for income-tax made in the bracket of Rs. 35,000-Rs. 60,000, a tax rate of twenty per cent and in the second bracket of Rs. 60,001-Rs. 1,20,000, a tax rate of thirty per cent, I also welcome the withdrawal of surcharge on income-tax completely on non-corporate assesses. However, I request the hon. Finance Minister to increase the exemption limit for income-tax from Rs. 35,000 to Rs. 40,000 and to raise the standard deduction for salaried class from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 18,000, in view of the erosion of rupee value and the inflation which is as high as eight per cent.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity. I rise to oppose the budget proposals, most of which are anti-poor, anti-farmers and anti-middle class. Why I am calling this budget as anti-poor is because this budget has given concessions of thousands of crores of rupees to the corporate sector and to the affluent sections, while it has put burden of thousands of crores or rupees on the common man and the poor man. Though Dr. Manmohan Singh is the author of this budget, I clearly see the hand of the IMF and the World Bank in the shaping of this budget because this Government has done what they wanted. All the while they have been pressuring for reduction of the customs duties, for reduction of the import duties and for reduction of the import barriers on the goods from developed countries into this country, and the Finance Minister has exercised this very cautiously. Even before our

Government is going to sign the final GATT Agreement in the month of April, 1994, they have already implemented the provisions of the GATT Treaty.

The Finance Minister has said during his budget speech that though the Government is reducing the customs duties, it has in its mind the deep concern of our domestic industries which want a level playing ground. But I am very sorry to say that the Government has not shown any concern to the domestic industries, particularly the small-scale industries. The small-scale industries have twenty lakh units, they are giving employment to 126 lakh people of this country and have a share of forty per cent of the export earnings. But what has the Government done in this budget for them? Though they have removed certain restrictions as a difference between registered and unregistered units, the basic demand of the small-scale industries that the exemption limit of Rs. 30 lakh, which was there earlier, should be enhanced. But they have not done that. Particularly when we take into consideration the cost escalation of steel, iron and several other inputs which are badly required by the small-scale industries, they should have enhanced the exemption limit.

Sir, the big industry has got various sources to meet its capital requirements. It takes money from commercial banks. It goes for public issue by giving shares to the public and it also can avail the benefit from the mutual funds. But what about the small-scale industry? The point is that the small-scale sector is starving of working capital requirements. Even today, in the morning, a question was answered in this House in which the Government has said that a minimum 20 per cent of the product output value should be made available to the small-scale industry as the working capital. I am very happy about it. Of course, the Government

[Sh. Sobhanadreswara Rao Vadde]

has given instructions in October, 1993. But I would like to say that the P.R. Naik Committee has clearly stated that at the moment this small-scale industry is getting only 8 per cent of their output value as working capital. Out of these small-scale units, nearly 95 per cent of them are tiny units, village industry units and they are getting only 2.7 per cent of their output as working capital. This is the state of affairs. That is why many of these small-scale units are getting into sickness.

You are aware that more than two lakh units have become sick. My suggestion to the Government is that unless you strongly monitor the commercial banks and the financial institutions and ask them to go to the rescue of the small-scale units, the small-scale industry is going to suffer much more in the near future. That is my humble submission to the Government and I request you to take all necessary steps to do that.

The small-scale industry has been requesting one particular point. It is about the limited partnership Act to be brought forward. When the small-scale industry is slightly going to become sick or it is in financial doldrums, suppose a new entrepreneur or a new partner comes forward to join, he should be encouraged. If his liability is limited upto the amount which he is investing, he will also come forward to help it. If the entire burden goes on him, he will not come forward. This suggestion has come from the small-scale industry. The Government has been promising. But it has not yet got any legislation to that extent.

While you have not helped the small-scale industry, I would like to say one word here. The Government has announced the

policy measures for promoting and strengthening the small, tiny and village enterprises on 6th August, 1991 in this very House and I quote from it:

"Simplification of rules and procedures: The persistent complaint of small-scale units of being subjected to a large number of Acts and laws, being required to maintain a number of registers and submit returns and face an army of inspectors would be attended to within a specified timeframe of three months."

This is your promise. What the Government has done in respect of this promise? I demand an answer from the Government.

No less a person than the hon. Prime Minister has said on one occasion that this Government wants to do away with *Inspector Raj* and this Government does not wish these trouble-giving inspectors to visit the small-scale units and give trouble to them. The Prime Minister has said that, I have put a question in this very House and I was replied that "No such proposal is under consideration of the Government." That is the reply I have got to my unstarred question. When the Prime Minister says something and the Government negates it in its reply it is not good.

That is why I say that you kindly change your attitude towards the small-scale industry which is very very essential for the growth of our economy and for millions of people to get employment in this vital sector.

Sir, particularly the excise duties are causing tremendous damage to the functioning of the small-scale sector, particularly in case of re-rolling mills.

If they use from scrap, the product was exempted from the excise duty. Because of

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that, there was some price difference between the products of rerolling mills like rods and flats and those come from big steel factories. Because of the price difference, small people, common people, lower middle class people used to purchase rods which comes from rerolling mills. Now, you have removed the exemption and you have imposed advalorem tax. Because of this, the price is going to enhance and it is going to put a serious burden not only on the consumers but is also going to cause serious harm to the rerolling mills. I request the Government to kindly consider this.

Earlier, in respect of pesticides, you have reduced the import duty on pesticides which are imported from 85 per cent to 65 per cent. At the same time, you have put 10 per cent excise duty on pesticides, intermediates as well as final products, particularly mono chrotopass, which is one of the important pesticides required by the farmers. This price is going to be enhanced. Already the farmers are very much burdened with your increased price of fertilisers and several other inputs. This is going to be the last straw on the camel's back, particularly, Andhra has the highest consumers of these pesticides. I request the Government to kindly examine this.

As my other colleagues have said, I will not go into details regarding Hawai chappels and also the chappels with a value of less than Rs. 125. Now you have put excise duty on them. You have also brought cotton blended yarn also under the excise net. How is it that you have given concessions amounting to so many thousand crores of rupees to big companies, to big corporators and you want to put the burden on the small people? There is a big cigarette company in this country which owes Rs. 1,000 crores to

the Government. That has not been paid in the last seven or eight years. It went to the court and obtained stay and continues to do so. When you have given the corporate tax benefits, again this company is going to benefit by a few hundreds of crores of rupees. You have increased the prices of LPG. You have increased the prices of diesel and petrol. You have increased the prices of wheat and rice, thus putting a lot of burden, nearly Rs. 4000 crores on the consumers of this country. Is it fair? Does it not show where your love lies, where your interest is? I request the Government to consider this. My friend, Mr. Deve Gowda has already said about this. Please make amendments to whatever you have proposed earlier.

My another concern is, the Government of India is intruding into the resources of the State Government. The Centre's share of taxes has increased by 15 per cent but your assistance to the State plans have come down. Now, Sir, the net resource transfer to the States which stood at 37.9 per cent in 1991-92 has come down to 37.4 per cent in the revised Budget of 1993-94 and now it is only 35.1 per cent in the present 1994-95 Budget. Therefore, the State Government's budget responsibilities are increasing and the Plan outlays are enhancing by 10 per cent to 12 per cent. The assistance from the Government of India is coming down. You have made the women welfare scheme for savings. We are not against the spirit of the scheme. It is a good scheme. But at the same time, it is going to intrude into the resources of the small savings that will be available for the State Governments.

Just now, my hon. friend has said about the irrigation projects. Out of 263 major irrigation projects that were taken up all these four decades, only 83 were complet-

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ed. 183 projects are still continuing and similar is the case with the medium irrigation projects. But the Government of Maharashtra in its anxiety to see that the projects are completed—at least, some of them—before the year 2,00. A.D., it has asked for permission from the Government of India to issue irrigation bonds. You have not agree to it.

21.00 hrs.

You have not agreed. I have received the reply. On two occasions, I have put the question and it is answered that Government of India is not willing to give guarantee to those bonds issued by the Government. Why? Why should you have such an attitude towards the bonds issued by a State Government? After all, it is going to help for creation of irrigation facilities. At the moment we are able to utilise only 48 per cent of the utilisable water resources in this country. Only a few months back Shri Vidyacharan Shukla told me about this fact. Without irrigation facilities, how can you improve the agricultural productivity? Without irrigation facilities, how can you increase the total production which will give, after meeting our requirement, the exportable surplus which you are badly in need of?

My request to the Government is kindly to change this attitude.

I am happy the Government of India has in its reply said:-

"The Government of India wish to have Rs. 50,000 crores of exports from agricultural sector."

We are very happy. We are all here to support the Government's efforts to bridge that balance of payments position and in-

crease our exports. But what is it you are doing to the agricultural sector? Please tell me. Is there any word in this Budget for the agricultural sector to be happy? Two years back, the Finance Minister said:-

"An agreed business consortium will be established mainly to help the farmers to reap the benefit of the exports."

Where is that? I have not heard about it for the last two years. I am very eagerly searching for it in the newspapers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have agreed to sit up to 9 o' clock.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: I will continue tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can continue if it is for five minutes more.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: I have no objection to continue tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Kindly continue.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: This Government has promised to the farmers of this country an agreed business consortium to be established. Till today no such concrete measure has been taken, while in respect of invitation to these multinational companies, just overnight you are doing so many things. You have changed the rules and the procedures and everything with a lot of speed. But why is this Government not having any interest for that? That is my deep concern.

For agriculture, the Plan outlay has come down from 15 per cent in the First Plan to 5.2 per cent only in this Plan. For Irrigation it came down from 22 per cent to 7.9 per cent

and has this Government taken any measures to make available at least credit to the farmers? No. Last year, Rs. 16,000 crores was the target. Not even Rs. 13,000 crores was given to the farmers as credit. If that is the case, how can the credit requirements of farmers be met? The Hon. Finance Minister and Shri H.D. Devegowda have said that our country has tremendous potential. True. We have all the necessary inputs. We have land, water, climate, hard-working farmers in this country. They do to the farm even in the night to put on the current water switch. Sometimes, the farmers may lose his life due to short circuit. Such farmers are there. But is this Government helping the farmers to develop our country?

I ask this Government; 'Have you estimated the capital requirement for our country to achieve the potential to become number one agro-power in this world? At the moment, after 45 years, we have released only 40 per cent of the potential we have.

Still 60 per cent potential is yet to be realised. If you realise even 20 per cent of that, you will have thousands of crores of rupees of surplus like Japan about which my hon. friend has said. My submission is: kindly bring a change in your attitude, in your perspective. Please do not think that only the big industries, only those big industries of those multinational corporations will help this country, which is not correct. Only agriculture and the small-scale industries can help you.

The hon. Minister was telling something about pre-payment of an instalment to the IMF. Of course, he was feeling so much happy over the pre-payment of an instalment to the IMF. By pre-paying the loan, what is it that we are really gaining? Only a small amount of interest we may be gaining.

I fail to find in this Budget Speech the Finance Minister's concern for non-utilisation of Rs. 66,000 crores worth of foreign assistance which was granted but not being utilised. Is it not a fact? Out of Rs. 2,18,000 crores of our foreign assistance, Rs. 66,000 crores is unutilised. Is it not a fact that last year, the Asian Development Bank has cancelled a project because we could not utilise that money for more than several years? So, they were vexed and they cancelled it. The hon. Minister has said, with conviction, that our country will not be led into a debt-trap situation. I would like to caution this Government about the wider gap in our balance of payments position which has started with Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Of course, we have a lot of affection for him. He had tremendous modern outlook. He wanted to take this country to the 21st century. We do admire him for that. But the liberalisation process which started during regime is one of the prime reasons for this worsening of the foreign reserves position.

Shri Patel has just now said regarding the power sector. In Maharashtra, the Maharashtra State Electricity Board has entered into an agreement with M/s. Enron Power Corporation of U.S.A. If all the conditionalities that have been demanded by them and agreed to by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board are to be okayed by the Central Government, it may not be very far off when this very Government will find it very very difficult to meet the foreign exchange required to send their profits or the 16 per cent post-tax guaranteed return. How much burden it is going to put? Of course, it is not that we are against the State Electricity Boards in improving their performance. Definitely, the performance has to be improved. Definitely, the agricultural power tariff or some other tariff may have to be slightly increased but not at the level of one hundred per cent or two hundred per

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cent as suggested by some Committees. But the 16 per cent post-tax profit guaranteed to M/s. Enron is not in the interests of the country.

I would like to conclude now. Before that, I would like to say that the position is if these conditions are accepted, you have to accept the same conditions for all the other Power Corporations which are coming from abroad. Already, the Telecommunications Department has recommended to the Ministry of Finance to agree to this 16 per cent post-tax profit. Similar or will be the position in respect of all other investments that will come in future. This is going to put a tremendous burden on our foreign exchange reserves. So, I request the Government to take care of that one.

Finally, I want to say one thing. I am coming to the last point.

Regarding unemployment, the Government is thinking that just because they have allocated the funds, people are going to get employment. I speak only of our respectable Prime Minister. He has initiated a programme 'Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana. The objective is good. It is to help the educated unemployed people to stand on their own footing. The other day you have replied that not even 30 per cent of the beneficiaries have been given the loan. Have you analysed the reasons for that? Now as per the present restrictions, a Branch Manager has got powers to sanction a loan up to Rs. 25,000. Over and above that sum, he has to get the permission from the regional office or somebody. In the scheme it has been mentioned that a loan up to Rs. 1 lakh

should be given. Right. But the poor man cannot give a security. And the Branch Manager is held responsible if the beneficiary does not pay back the loan at a later date. These are the practical problems which are coming in the way. You kindly think over that and take immediate necessary steps to give suitable instructions and also strong guidelines or orders so that the poor people, either through IRDP or through Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana or through any other self-employment scheme, are given help by the Government.

Lastly, I would like to say that reforms, to some extent, have been initiated by the Government of India. But at the State Government level, no reform process has started. Still the bureaucracy is having that stranglehold. No change has come in the functioning of the bureaucracy. Unless there also some reforms are initiated, it will not really give any benefit.

Finally, I only urge upon the Government, we have represented to Dr. Manmohan Singh also about it, that there is an accident insurance scheme for the toddy-trappers. If they are met with some accident, some amount is given to them. Similarly, in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and other places, lakhs of people are there who climb on to the coconut trees and bring down coconut. But when they die, no such help is given at the moment. We have suggested - Shri Balayogi, myself and other colleagues from Andhra Pradesh - for some such help. I request that please examine it with all sympathy and come forward with a suitable scheme for them.

Finally, I urge only the Government to withdraw this very high level of burden on

the common people and middle class people and do away with these things and if necessary, impose burden on the rich people and corporation and not on the small people. I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

DR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you for exemplary patience that you have exhib-

ited in the House. Now the House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

21.13 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, March
19, 1994/ Phalguna 28, 1915 (Saka).*

[Sh. Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee]

GATT 1994. In the sense of Article 23 (i)(b) of GATT 1994, this is part of the Agreement on Agriculture. What are these mysterious things? We want to know; and why have they not been circulated to us ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : They are available in the library, you can have them.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada) : To our understanding, unlike the previous round, in this Eighth Round i.e. Uruguay round, the whole package is binding on signatories. When some of these annexures are not really a part of the Uruguay Round i.e. the final agreement that has been signed on December 15, 1993, why have they found a place in this document ? we would like the hon. Minister to correct this particular point. As per his own version if our government is not interested or if some of these provision are not acceptable to our Government, do we have that freedom to opt out relating to those provisions ?

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : Mr. Chairman, I would read from Page 1, Where it clearly says, "Final Act..."

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Which "Final Act"? There are so many!

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Part 1, which is regarded as the final act. There on page 1, it clearly says that this Final Act and the Text of the Instruments set out in the annexes — he does not use the word annexures, it is a new form annexes — and it cannot be taken that only the fourth main part of the document applies to us and the annexures do not apply to us! And this is to be signed as whole.

The reply that the hon. Minister of

Commerce has given only complicated the situation. Otherwise, he could have said that it was not possible or practicable to give all those documents. This is not a compendium of all the Acts of the GATT or of all the GATT treaties. This is the Final Act embodying the result of the Uruguay round of multilateral trade negotiations. When the government of India have accepted it, it will go and sign it at the end including all the annexures. Unless we know that are the contents of the annexures, what do they imply, we cannot agree to it. As Shri George Fernandes has rightly pointed out, some of those annexures indicate that they are under discussion still, What are they ? It would not be fair for us to pursue it without the details. Therefore, a ruling at this stage is very very pertinent.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh) : Sir, this is a special session of Parliament which has been called only to discuss this issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please come to the specific. (Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : I am making the point. Please do not stop me at the very beginning. I am making a point. (Interruptions)

This is a special discussion of the Lok Sabha which has been called to discuss this issue which is agitating the entire country's mind. It is not that we have been just saying that this Government is going to pledge the sovereignty of the country; we have not been saying that very lightly. I must bring it to the notice of the House that this is a very serious issue and that the entire Indian population is agitated over it. The government, is going to sign it on the 15th April and they will not sign it partly. They are going to sign the entire GATT agreement and it cannot be said that partly they are taking us into confidence

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHRY: I understand that, but what about multiplication of the seeds (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: There are many surreptitious ways by which it can be circumvented. Is that the whole point that you are making? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing these question to be put to the hon. Minister and the hon. Minister is very nice and appreciative and he is replying. It is all to remove any misapprehension on this point. You should ask a pointed question and replay will given to you.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Sir, during the discussions that have taken place earlier, in this House, the Government has given a note in which it has said that it will try to bring changes in the draft to enable the farmer to retain the seed of this produce for the next crop.

The Government will try bring change in the previous original draft that was being drafted by Mr. Aurthur Dunkel. The Government has admitted it. (*Interruptions*)

The Government has said that it will try to bring changes in the draft to enable the farmer to retain a part of the seed. Also, about the Indian farmer's traditional right to sell his produce as seed to his neighbour or his neighbouring village; out these two things the Government has said that it will try to bring change in the draft. We would like to know through you whether the Government has succeeded in its effort to bring any change in the draft. In the final agreement practically not a single word has been changed in the relevent portion.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what Shri Shankar Aiyar told you yesterday.

SHRI SOBHANADRESWARA RAO VADDE: The Government must clarify this. This is the most importand thing.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay, now it is enough.

The House stand adjourned to meet again at 2.45 p.m.

1342 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Forty-Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.50 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at fifty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DISCUSSION UNDER THE RULE 153

[*Translation*]

Final Act embodying the Result of the Uruguay Round Multinational Trade Negotiations *Cond*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, the police have committed atrocities on our workers, who were demonstrating against the Dunkel proposals. we too were arrested in this connection. Water canons have been used on our workers, they have been lath-charged and tare-gas shells have been lobbed on them. Are we including in anti-national activities? Janata Dal had planned to organise a protest march aganist the Dunkel