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| 4. Shahjahanpur Combined<br>Cycle Gas Turbine Project,<br>Distt. Shahjahanpur | 600 MW |
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**NTPC:**

- |  |        |
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| 1. Farukhabad Combined<br>Cycle Gas Turbine Project,<br>Distt. Farukhabad. | 800 MW |
| 2. Dadri Combined Cycle<br>Gas Turbine Project-II,<br>Distt. Ghaziabad     | 408 MW |

These schemes are not being pursued as gas linkage for these does not exist.

**Purchase of Gas Stove**

217. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision to the effect that it is mandatory on the part of consumers to buy gas stove from LPG distributors while getting LPG connection;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received complaints that LPG distributors are not giving LPG connections in case the consumers do not purchase gas stove from them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF  
THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) No, sir.

(b) to (d). Sometimes such complaints are received. The customers are at liberty to purchase hot-plate from any source provided it bears the ISI mark. The distributors have standing instructions not to insist on purchase of hot-plate from them and are required to display a notice in their showrooms that it is not obligatory for a customer to purchase hot-plate from the distributor releasing the connection. The Marketing Discipline Guidelines, *inter-alia*, provide for penal action against those distributors who indulge in such malpractices. Oil Companies take necessary action immediately on receipt of such complaints.

[English]

**Conditions of National Highways**

218. SHRI SHOBHANADRESSWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study has indicated that the condition of the National Highways

in the country has not been improving over the years; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to rectify this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). There has been no specific study. However, maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process and roads are kept in a traffic worthy condition within the available resources.

#### **Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust**

219. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government have finalised a project for the construction of a container terminal at Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the likely time of its completion; and

(d) the benefits to be accrued by the implementation of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The container terminal at Jawaharlal Nehru Port has already been constructed and commissioned long ago in 1989-90.

(b) There are 3 Container Berths equipped with 3 Rail Mounted Quay cranes alongwith allied equipments.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The terminal can handle 1,80,000 TEVs of containers per annum.

#### **Container Terminal at Cochin**

220. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new container terminal at Cochin Port is ready for commissioning;

(b) the total cost of this project; and

(c) whether this terminal will be operated by private firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The trial of one out of the two gantry cranes to be installed at the container terminal has started.

(b) The estimated revised cost of the project is Rs. 70.38 crores.

(c) No, Sir.

#### **New Port at Kakinada**

221. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kakinada has emerged as a key commercial centre for import and export of various commodities;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to construct a new port here; and

Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev]

primand us. We do not want you to tell us to go to hell. Call us, we will sit with you and discuss with you. Let there be a debate other than this. Mr. Speaker is pressing me to finish, otherwise I would have spoken more.

I am grateful to you for giving me a chance, Sir.

**SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijaywada):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion. It will take only three minutes.

Several hon. Members have made several points, with which I agree. Sir, the main intention with which I have taken this opportunity is to support the Adjournment Motion moved by Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav and to express serious concern on behalf of our Party to the victims and to condemn the heinous crimes committed by the militants belonging to Bodo Security Force. Here, the most important thing which makes us feel very bad is that presence of the hon. Chief Minister and nearly two-thirds of his Cabinet Members, who were at 15 kilometres away from the scene, could not prevent this incident. And that too, for nearly two hours, this killing spree was going on, there was nobody to protect the unfortunate people, who were there in the camp. Sir, this is the most condemnable thing. Here, I would like to point out two things. Firstly, in this Bodo Accord, which was signed, I find in this civil and police services, nowhere it has been stated, whose responsibility is to protect the law and order. It is merely stated here, I quote:

**"The officers posted to the Bodo Autonomous Council areas will be**

**accountable to the BAC for their performance and the assessment of their work recorded by the BAC authorities.."** (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** Kindly see the next sentence, which says: "... and the assessment of their work recorded by the BAC authorities, will be incorporated to their ACRs by the State Government."

**SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE:** What I would like to notice of the hon. Minister of State is this. You clearly demarcate whose responsibility is to protect the law and order situation in the Bodo Autonomous Council area. Does it come under the State Government? If the Bodo Autonomous Council been entrusted with the development and giving protection to the people of that area, naturally it must be with the Bodo Autonomous Council. This is what I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister.

The second main point which I would bring to the notice of this House is—Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev has also mentioned about this—that a good number of youth is being influenced by ISI or some other organisations or some other agencies working from outside the country. They are unemployed and it is the poor condition, which is influencing them.

Though the Annual Plan for Assam has been fixed by the Planning Commission at Rs. 960 crore, nearly a sum of Rs. 700 crore has been deducted towards the amount due in the previous years, leaving only a sum of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 crore to the Assam Government for developmental work of the whole State. Now, will it be sufficient? Now, one

more very alarming point is that though a sum of Rs. 25 crore has been earmarked for flood relief programme, a sum of Rs. 24.6 crore has been deducted for the earlier dues of the State Government. My submission to the Central Government is this. Kindly have a rethinking over this matter and postpone the collection of these dues and allow substantial amount with the Government of Assam and also the Autonomous Council to really develop the area. Just forming the Bodo Autonomous Council will not do any help to the Bodos or non Bodos in the Autonomous Council area. You must provide necessary funds for their real progress and development, which alone, at least to some extent, will not make these unemployed youth to fall prey to the designs of this anti-national element. I only suggest that an All Party delegation may go to this place and enquire into these happenings and again report to your goodself.

Sir, I congratulate you for admitting this Adjournment Motion on the very first day of this Session.

SHRI BALIN KULI (Lakhimpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose this Adjournment Motion of the Opposition.

It is a very sad thing that had happened in Assam. We are ashamed for it and it is a shame for the democracy. The House is discussing this today and the hon. Members are also expressing their concern. We are also expressing the same concern about the matter. The hon. Members failed to mention one thing and that is the diagnostic reason for such happenings again and again. Shri Inderjit and Shrimati Bibhu Kumari Devi have analysed this problem. There are reasons why the tribals are dissatisfied and there is an uprising in the North-

Eastern Region. Those causes must be found out. There are many reasons why the Bodos are not satisfied with the Accord. The Accord is neither satisfying the Bodo nor the people of Assam. This has confused the people of the Assam. I want to say that this is the direct fall out of the Accord. The Central Government as well as the Opposition Parties are trying to pass the buck to the State Government. The State Government with the limited paramilitary forces are fighting against all odds of the extremists in Assam. There are extremists in ULFA, NSCN, there are Bodo extremists and there are other communal and regional forces. With the limited forces how can the State Government manage all these things. It is difficult to manage unless the Central Government sends the Paramilitary forces there.

Again, I want to cite an example. The Punjab is having 350 companies of paramilitary forces whereas in Assam there are only 50 companies. That is not sufficient. There are 21 roads to the Bhutan border from the Bodo land through which the Bodo extremists operate. The State Government has asked the Central Government to seal this route with Bhutan border years ago. But, it has not been done so far. So, the Assam Government or the paramilitary forces are not able to check the extremists.

Some hon. Members particularly Shri Jaswant Singh have expressed their feelings that the people of North-Eastern Region are corrupt. The meaning of the word 'Corruption' has a wide dimension. He has properly explained whether the people of North-Eastern Region are sexually corrupt or monetarily or socially corrupt. Though Shri Santosh Mohan Dev has replied to it properly, yet the North-Eastern Region is yet to find people

sector would be extended 10 per cent loan instead of 40 per cent. What does the Hon. Minister say in this regard?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: The way the funds are distributed, we get 10 per cent while 36 per cent goes to industries. My submission is that we should get equal share, since we are 1/3.

[English]

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: Sir, from the Hon. Minister's reply the objective seems to be that the benefits of industry will be given to agriculture also. I want to ask a specific question. In the State of Punjab, which has given so much to the nation as far as agriculture is concerned, there are four lakh tractors today and every farmer, who has to purchase a tractor, has to mortgage eight acres of land to the banks. So, will the hon. Minister give proper attention to this matter so that whenever a farmer has to purchase agricultural machinery, his land need not be mortgaged which is worth lakhs of rupees?

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your question very clear. Please take your seat.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: That is what we are trying to do.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, has any policy been evolved regarding the number of labourers to be employed under this agriculture policy? Besides, due to the new industrial policy a large number of labourers are being released. The natural surplus of labour increase should be adjusted in agriculture.

[English]

They are bringing new techniques.

[Translation]

It will reduce employment of labour in industry. This thing has come up before the Industrial Développement Committee that.

[English]

The industry expects that the surplus labour will be absorbed by agriculture. I want to know what is going to be the situation so far as absorbing labour by agriculture is concerned. Have they planned anything? Do they have perspective plan regarding that and to what extent they are going to absorb labour in the agriculture?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: The boot is on the other leg.

MR. SPEAKER: The intensive agricultural operations will absorb more labour.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Seventy per cent of the people still exist on agriculture. Land is not expanding any longer. It is we who are expanding. In the developed countries, only four per cent people, three per cent people are engaged in agriculture.

The land cannot bear this burden. We have to reduce the pressure on land. We have to revert to the industry. It is not the question that we have to absorb it. We have to restructure the industrial base for agriculture.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: I had an occasion to func-

tion as a member of the committee headed by Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh which was specifically entrusted the task of recommending whether agriculture should be given the status of industry or not. The committee has specifically recommended that the same facilities which are being given to industry should be given to agriculture. The committee did not insist on giving the status of industry.

I would like to know categorically the decision of Government over the recommendation made by the committee and the suggestions of the committee to be incorporated in the policy.

MR. SPEAKER: That question is already replied.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: The answer is vague. That is why, I have asked it. Have the suggestions of the committee been included in the national agriculture policy which was not yet framed at that point of time? The draft agriculture policy which the Government placed on 14-5-1993 does not incorporate all the suggestions of the committee.

I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will come forward with a categorical statement before this House? Has the Government examined all the suggestions and what are the implications? How much investment is the Government going to make?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow the question of this sort.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: For agriculture, in the Eighth Plan, Rs. 22,000 crores is allowed. For irrigation, it is Rs. 32,000 crores. Whereas for power, you have allowed Rs.

115,000 crores and for communication, telephones, you are allocating Rs. 60,000 crores. If this type of attitude continues, how can develop agriculture?

That is my question.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing that.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: You must protect our interest.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think it comes out of that. Please specify your question.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: The Government has allocated more money for power and communication, leaving the needs of agriculture and irrigation sector. If this is the case, how can the Government develop agriculture? Concrete action has to be taken.

MR. SPEAKER: If the Minister can reply, let him do it. I do not think, it is relevant. But if he is insisting, you can respond.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Consistent with the high priority for agricultural sector, the outlay for agricultural and allied activities have been substantially raised in the Eighth Plan. The total outlay for agriculture and allied activities has been raised by 76 per cent during the Eighth Plan, to the level of Rs. 22,467 crores over the expenditure of Rs. 12,793 crores in the Seventh Plan. That is what I have said.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government said that