

(a) whether some defence materials are produced in the National Instrument Factory at Calcutta;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry can expand a specific department in the National Instrument specially for Defence materials; and

(c) what are the basic products of the National Instrument required for the Ministry of Defence?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A separate product division exists in National Instruments Limited, Calcutta for production and supply of Infra-red Night Vision Equipment for Defence.

(c) Infra-red Night Vision Equipment and Optic Theodolite.

Central Press Accreditation to President of Delhi Press Reporters Association

5960. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Malik, President of Delhi Press Reporters Association and leading organizer of National Union of Journalists (I) has been given central press accreditation; and

(b) whether the present Principal Information Officer and immediate past Public Relations Manager of Indian Airlines was unaware of a court judgment finding this journalist responsible for cheating IAC and another journalist?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) On the request of

the Resident Editor of the Times of India, Shri K. M. Malik, Chief Reporter of the newspaper was given Central Press Accreditation in replacement of the earlier Chief Reporter Shri B. K. Joshi. Shri Malik was granted the accreditation by the Central Press Accreditation Committee taking into account that both the Newspaper and the correspondent himself were duly qualified under the rules.

(b) The Principal Information Officer was aware of the court case, but that case, however, had no bearing on the correspondent's accreditation.

Life expectancy in India

5961. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the United Nations Demographic Year Book which was published recently the male life expectancy in India is 44.89 years, still 11.27 less than that of men born in Sweden which has the highest longevity rate;

(b) whether according to the Year-Book, men in India can expect to live longer than women whereas life expectancy of women is generally higher than that of men throughout the world; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The U.N. Demographic Year Book 1971 (which is the latest available) gives the expectation of life at birth for males in India to be 41.89 years. This relates to the decade 1951-60. For the same decade, the expectation of life at birth for Sweden is found to be 70.86 years resulting in a difference of 28.97 years between the two figures.